Administrative Report of the Baluchistan Agency for the years 1915-16 to 1919-20

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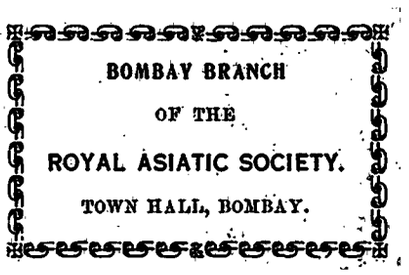

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Administration Report

OF THE

Baluchistan Agency

FOR THE YEAR

1915-16

to 1919-20

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1916

CONTENTS.

	Pages.
Review by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan	1—5
PART I.	
Summary by the Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan	6—37
Administration Reports of :—	
I. Quetta Pishin District	38—48
II. Sibi District	49—59
III. Loralai District	60—68
IV. Zhob District	69—78
V. Bolan Sub Division	79—82
VI. Chagai Agency	83—89
VII. Public Works Department	90—97
VIII. Medical Department	98—104
IX. Army Remount Department	105—107
X. Police Department	108—109
XI. Excise Tables	111—123
PART II.	
Native States.	
I. Review of the Administration Report of the Kalat State by the Political Agent, Kalat	124
II. Administration Report of the Kalat State . . .	125—121
III. Review of the Administration Report of the Las Bela State by the Political Agent, Kalat	132
IV. Administration Report of the Lasbela State . . .	133—138
V. Report on Makran	139—141
VI. Report on Tribal affairs in Kalat	142
VII. Review of Kharan by the Political Agent, Chagai . .	143

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

BALUCHISTAN AGENCY

FOR

1915-16.

(For a descriptive account of the Province, see pages 1-27 of the Report for 1908-09.)

REVIEW BY THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

INTRODUCTORY.

Officials.—The charge of the Agency was held by the Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Ramsay, K.C.I.E., C.S I., during the year, except from the 15th June to 14th July 1915 when he was absent on leave. Lieutenant-Colonel C. Archer, C.S.I., C.I.E., officiated as Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan from 15th June to 14th July 1915 and held charge of the office of the Revenue and Judicial Commissioner for the rest of the year.

The war.—It may be said that the Province as a whole has satisfactorily stood the severe test of the war. In the administered areas and in the Sarawan district of Kalat there have been no disturbances and few causes for anxiety. On the Persian border, in the isolated Jhalawan country which is in close touch with Makran, and in the tribal area of the Marris and Bugtis the influence of the war has been more apparent. In about February 1915 there was a regular epidemic of crime committed by transborder people in the Nushki and Quetta districts and extending as far as the Harnai-Loralai road. This was due to a rumour that British power had come to an end and an idea that those who did not rob early would find nothing to steal. The epidemic was of very short duration but it did not augur well for the coming year. As a matter of fact the only portion of the Afghan border which has been troublesome during the year has been the Shorawak district, whence a number of petty raids were committed. Early in the year there were disturbances in Jhalawan which necessitated the despatch of troops to a short distance beyond Kalat. Nawab Sardar Khan Muhammad, Zarakzai, the leader of the opposition, fled, the Mengal Sardar pretended contrition, and a temporary settlement was effected: it did not last long in spite of the death of Khan Muhammad after his titles had been taken from him. In July the Chalgari Marris made an unprecedentedly impertinent raid into the town of Sibi in pursuit of a private feud, and a short time after, in pursuance of another feud, the Bugtis killed one of the Bhawalanzai Marris who are looked upon as more or less saintly by the whole Marri tribe. Neither of these events would have taken place in ordinary times and a serious disturbance of the public peace was only averted by the very prompt action of the Political Agent, Sibi. In September, Bahram Khan of Bampur in Persia ravaged the Kej Valley for many miles. In January-February the Marris committed a very large number of cattle thefts on Powindahs in the Loralai District. They explained their action by saying that they had heard there was to be war between the British and the Afghans on the Nau Roz (25th March) and they thought it desirable to deprive the Pathans of their animals before they returned to Afghanistan. This

rumour that a religious war was going to be declared on the Nau Roz was not credited by any of the more sensible people but among the masses it was very generally believed. The most marked instance of this credulity occurred at the frontier post of Kamar-ud-din Karez whence a whole detachment of the Zhob Militia deserted across the border with their arms. The intrigues which led up to this have not been unravelled, but there is little doubt that the men thought that there was going to be fighting which they could not avoid and that they preferred to fight on the side of their religion in the religious war which they anticipated. The moral to be drawn from all this seems to be that the tribesman of Baluchistan whether Pathan, Baluch or Brahui is contented and open to reason where he comes under the direct influence of British Officers and their capable subordinates: that in outlying tribal areas such as Jhalawan and the Marri and Bugti countries there is danger of isolated returns to the lawlessness of ancient days: that the transborder people are potential robbers rather than enemies: that religious fanaticism is the only really serious danger we have to face, and that the best antidote is the presence of British officers of the right stamp who are able to know what is going on and to support and keep together the leading and more sensible men of the community.

The States.—The Kalat State has made a marked advance in its financial and administrative reforms and His Highness the Khan, who during the year gave renewed proofs of his loyalty to the Crown, took an interest in the affairs of the State. For the most part peace and quiet has reigned except in the wild and mountainous region of Jhalawan where Khan Muhammad, the late Zarakzai Chief, endeavoured to raise a rebellion in the summer of 1915 against His Highness the Khan and Government. He received scant support and the despatch of a regiment from Quetta soon resulted in his ignominious flight. He was deprived of his Sardari and of his title of Nawab, and, a fugitive from his own country, he was murdered in August 1915 by his own brother. During the short time that Khan Muhammad's rebellion lasted, he managed, however, to cause a considerable amount of damage to innocent tribesmen and shopkeepers of Jhalawan. Enquiries were made and decrees for compensation amounting to R1,76,832-6-0 were passed against the guilty parties and the amounts due are now in process of recovery.

The attitude of the Sarawan Chiefs was entirely satisfactory. The death of the premier chief of Sarawan, Sir Ghaus Bakhsh, K.C.I.E., Raisani Sardar, caused genuine regret throughout Baluchistan where he was greatly esteemed for his upright and loyal character.

The Las Bela State has given no anxiety. The finances continue to improve under the careful management of the Wazir in spite of the year being an unfavourable one owing to the failure of timely rains, and of the expenditure of a large sum on maintaining a force on the border during the Jhalawan troubles mentioned above.

The Afghan Border.—The behaviour of the tribes on the whole Afghan border from Zhob to Quetta has been exceptionally good. This has probably been due to the strict injunctions of His Majesty the Amir to his officials to maintain the peace of the border and it was only from the lawless district of Shorawak, marching with the Chagai and Quetta districts, where the authority of the Afghan officials is notoriously weak, that any serious raids took place, with the exception of one in Zhob. In this latter case a party of the Zhob Militia was attacked by a gang of Sulemankhels and lost two men killed, two wounded and two rifles.

The Persian Border.—On the Persian Border it has been a very different story. The authority of the Persian Government has for many years past been non-existent in the whole of Eastern Persia from the borders of Seistan down to the sea-coast. For several years Mekran, which marches with Persian Baluchistan, had been untroubled by raiders, but in 1914-15 the lawless tribesmen, affected by the feeling of general unrest occasioned by the war and also probably instigated thereto by German agents, carried out a number of raids which culminated in the wholesale looting of the western portion of the Kej valley in September 1915 with an estimated loss to the people of property

worth between 4 and 5 lakhs. Further north the long military line of communication between Nushki and Robat offered a tempting bait to the Damanis. Many outrages were committed until a military force was despatched into the Damani's country which inflicted severe punishment on them.

Shortly after the close of the year Mr. T. O. Hughes, Assistant Political Agent, Makran, and Lieutenant G. P. Horst, Adjutant, Makran Levy Corps, were murdered by fanatics from Persian Makran. By the death of Mr. Hughes the Province was deprived of an able and experienced officer whose loss is deeply deplored.

General Administration.

The Districts.—War economies again prevented the initiation of any large projects and the administration was content as in the previous year to devote itself to maintaining peace and order. This was achieved, though not without some difficulty in one or two districts. In Quetta-Pishin the tribes behaved well. In Zhob the Mardanzais, a Khorasan tribe which emigrates to Afghanistan in the hot weather, did not return at the usual time, and threatened to create disturbances unless certain demands were complied with. Firmly handled by the Political Agent, they soon realised their folly and returned unconditionally. In the Sibi district internal dissensions in the Marri and Bugti tribes called for careful handling and just as these were settled, the tribal enmity between the two tribes threatened to break out into open hostilities owing to the murder by the Bugtis of a cousin of the Marri Nawab. Prompt measures prevented a general outbreak and, finally, after protracted negotiations the case was amicably settled. Except for two mail robberies and the incursions of the Marris already mentioned Loralai was generally quiet. An important capture was the arrest with three companions of the notorious Musakhel outlaw Sawan who had for years been committing raids from across the border in the Zhob and Loralai districts. At least 14 murders were known to have been committed by Sawan who was hanged with his son and brother shortly after the close of the year.

The Chagai district has had a number of minor troubles. It borders on Persia, Jhalawan and the disorderly Afghan district of Shorawak and is consequently practically liable to infection from outside; shortly after the outbreak of war it lost the services of Lieutenant-Colonel Webb-Ware, C.I.E., who had been in charge of it for 18 years; and it is sparsely inhabited by tribes who are at bitter enmity with each other. In these circumstances it is not surprising that a large section of the Badinis thought the moment opportune to cross the border and thence worry their enemies.

Militia.—The good record of the Zhob Militia was marred by the desertion across the border of the Kamar-ud-din Karez detachment of 51 men already mentioned. It speaks well for the general discipline of the Corps that this bad example was followed by none of the other detachments stationed in the many isolated posts along the frontier and that it had no disturbing effect whatever on the Corps generally. A signalling detachment was started during the year and earned an excellent report from the Inspector of Signalling. Heliographic communication with Wano was thus maintained throughout the year and this proved most useful on several occasions when the wires in Waziristan were cut. Three hundred and seventy men were discharged during the year; this increase of armed soldiers to the civil population of a frontier district is not free from objection.

The Makran Levy Corps has been strengthened by the appointment of a third British Officer. The state of the Corps has not been entirely satisfactory for some time past, especially in the Infantry where recruiting difficulties have made themselves seriously felt, this being chiefly due to high prices which reduced the pay of the men to less than a living wage. The matter was represented to the Government of India and it was a genuine relief when a temporary increase of pay was sanctioned shortly after the close of the year. The introduction of measures which were under consideration for the improvement and re-organisation of the Corps was interrupted by the murder of Mr. T. O. Hughes, the Commandant, but the question will shortly be taken up afresh.

Some men of the Chagai first class levies earned high commendation from the General Officer Commanding, Seistan for assistance rendered in the operations in Seistan and Eastern Persia and along the line of communications.

District Levies.—The system of local levies on which the district administration is largely dependent, showed signs in 1914-15 of breaking down under the strain of high prices caused by the outbreak of war. The rates of pay had remained unaltered from the early days of our rule and no longer represented a living wage, with the inevitable results of difficulties in recruiting and the enlistment of an inferior stamp of man. The danger was realised in time and a substantial increase of pay was sanctioned by the Government of India for the rank and file early in the year. The concession has had the happy result of restoring peace and contentment among a body of hardworked and efficient men. The question of giving a proportionate increase of pay to the higher ranks is one that cannot long be deferred, if we are to continue to attract men of good family and standing who under the patriarchal system of Baluchistan are alone able to wield the necessary authority over the tribesmen from whom the levies are recruited.

The Sherani Scouts have maintained their good record and it is largely due to their efficiency and zeal that the Sherani country, so long a happy hunting-ground for Mahsud and other outlaws, has been almost entirely free from raiders. So successful have these Scouts been that other bodies of Scouts recruited on the same model from the local tribesmen have been, and are being raised both in the Zhob and Loralai Districts. On the same principle, *i.e.*, of enabling the people to protect themselves, a number of rifled arms have been distributed to the tribesmen on the frontier and the result has been excellent.

Jirga system.—The number of cases disposed of by Jirga during the year was 5,708 * against 6,185 in the preceding year. It is reported that the Jirga findings met generally with the acceptance of the parties, of which a satisfactory proof is to be found in the fact that only 170 cases came up to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General on appeal, the decisions being upheld in 148, modified in 12 and reversed in 10 cases only.

* Civil	3,066
Criminal	2,642

It is worthy of note as a sign of the tranquil and healthy state of the Province that in all districts (except Chagai where there was a small increase of 17 cases, 48 against 31 in the previous year) there has been a marked diminution in the number of criminal cases placed before the Jirgas, the most striking decrease being in the Loralai District where the total fell from 755 to 510.

Police.—There has been a satisfactory drop in serious crime and a marked rise in the percentage of convictions throughout the Province; but the percentage of stolen property recovered varied from 50 per cent. in the Sibi District to only 3·66 per cent. in Zhob and Loralai.

As a result of the rise in prices the percentage of resignations has been higher than usual and some difficulty has been experienced in obtaining recruits, partly owing to the raising of police pay in the North-West Frontier Province and partly to the heavy recruiting for the Army in the Punjab.

The re-organisation scheme of the Zhob and Loralai Police was finally completed and introduced during the year after having been on the anvil for several years.

Medical.—The war has indirectly seriously affected the medical administration of Baluchistan by difficulties connected with personnel owing to the recall of officers to military duty. Thus the only Indian Medical Service officer left in Civil employ in Baluchistan is Lieutenant-Colonel A. L. Duke, I.M.S., Chief Medical Officer, who is carrying out the duties of Civil Surgeon, Quetta, in addition to his own. In the subordinate ranks the difficulty has been to some extent overcome by the public spirit of several Indians who have given up their private practice or the well-earned leisure of retirement to resume their Government work. To replace Dr. H. T. Holland, Civil Surgeon, Sibi, who was transferred to more important work at Hyderabad (Sind), the Church Missionary Society kindly placed the services of Dr. A. C. J. Erwin at the disposal of Government.

The health of the Province generally has been good except for a somewhat severe outbreak of malarial fever at certain places in the autumn of 1915. There was no case of cholera and only one imported case of plague. The alarm caused by the serious outbreak of plague in Sind in the spring and early summer of 1915 led to a great exodus of people from the infected towns into Quetta and the Kalat State rendering special precautionary measures necessary to prevent the importation of the disease. These were fortunately successful.

Public Works.—The total expenditure on Public Works was R7,29,553 against R8,95,692 in 1914-15 and R9,17,900 in 1913-14. The decrease is the result of war economies.

The new buildings of the Sandeman High School, Quetta, were completed at a cost of R1,79,000, and were formally opened by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General on the 17th September 1915.

The new jail at Loralai and a Veterinary Hospital at Quetta and additions (including an operating theatre) to the Civil Hospital at Sibi were completed. A Zenana Hospital at Sibi was built and improvements to the Nushki, Fort Sandeman and Sibi water supplies were begun.

Mining.—The Burma Oil Company have been actively engaged in developing their prospecting license for oil in the Las Bela State and the drilling of a test well is in progress, the prospects of which are said by the experts to be good. Seams of coal were discovered at Bahlol in the Loralai District and are being examined by experts. The Chromite industry at Hindubagh suffered from lack of transport owing to the enormous demands for camels for Military purposes.

Posts and Telegraphs.—The only important change in the Post and Telegraph arrangements was that, owing to the Persian Gulf Steamers having temporarily ceased to call at Pasni, an overland dâk service between Quetta and Panjgur *viâ* Nushki, Padag and Kharan was instituted. The line was opened on 1st February 1916, and has worked satisfactorily.

Surveys.—No survey work of any kind was carried out in Baluchistan during the year.

Volunteers.—The strength of the Baluchistan Volunteer Rifle Corps was 148 as against 142 last year. There were 47 members on active service. The percentage of efficiency was 92 against 93 for the previous year. The Corps gained a satisfactory report at the annual inspection.

J. RAMSAY,

Agent to the Governor-General.

QUETTA;

The 20th October 1916.

PART I.

Administered Districts.

SUMMARY BY REVENUE AND JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

I—Land Revenue.

Summary.—The following table shows the demand, collections and non-recoveries for the year 1915-16, as compared with those for 1914-15 :—

	1914-15.	1915-16.	Difference + or—
I—Demand—			
(*a*) Arrears of previous years .	17,201 9 0	56,919 7 8	+39,717 14 8
(*b*) Current year's demand .	11,44,882 12 7	11,08,524 12 10	−36,357 15 9
Total .	11,62,084 5 7	11,65,444 4 6	+3,359 14 11
II—Collections—			
(*a*) Arrears of previous years .	12,267 3 2	36,546 13 2	+24,279 10 0
(*b*) Current year's collections .	10,06,282 4 0	9,08,980 9 3	−97,301 10 9
Total .	10,18,549 7 2	9,45,527 6 5	−73,022 0 9
III—Non-recoveries—			
(*a*) Remissions . . .	24,182 9 4	15,988 5 7	−8,194 3 9
(*b*) Malikana . . .	44,715 4 5	42,435 12 6	−2,279 7 11
(*c*) Suspensions . . .	54,024 2 7	1,02,368 7 2	+48,344 4 7
(*d*) Grain allowances . . .	18,389 7 4	23,597 13 2	+5,208 5 10
(*e*) Arrears . . .	2,222 10 9	35,526 7 8	+33,303 12 11
(*f*) Miscellaneous . . .	0 12 0	...	−0 12 0
Total .	1,43,534 14 5	2,19,916 14 1	+76,381 15 8

Demand.—The demand, exclusive of arrears of previous years, was Rs. 11,08,524-12-10 against Rs. 11,44,882-12-7 of the preceding year, or a falling off of Rs. 36,357-15-9. The principal causes, which have contributed to this decrease, have been mentioned under the head "Weather and Crops." But for the better prices realized for the revenue collected in kind the falling-off would have been considerably larger.

The Quetta-Pishin district shows an increase of about Rs. 10,000, the Zhob Agency of nearly Rs. 25,000, the Loralai district of about Rs. 2,000, and the Bolan Agency of Rs. 1,000. On the other hand, the Sibi district, which has

been more adversely affected than the other districts, accounts for a decrease of some Rs. 66,000, while the Chagai Agency shows a falling-off of Rs. 8,000.

3. *Collections.*—Out of the total demand of Rs. 11,65,444-4-6 for the year a sum of Rs. 9,45,527-6-5 has been realized, *viz* : Rs. 36,546-13-2 from arrears (Rs. 56,919-7-8) of previous years and Rs. 9,08,980-9-3 from the actual demand of the year (Rs. 11,08,524-12-10).

4. *Remissions and Suspensions.*—Owing to the failure of timely rains, and the damage to crops by rust and locusts, it was found necessary to grant remissions, amounting to Rs. 15,988-5-7, and suspensions to the extent of Rs. 1,02,368-7-2. The greater part of the remissions were given in the Sibi district, and the suspensions of revenue in the same district amounted to Rs. 77,000. In the Loralai district, where the season was unfavourable and great damage was caused by rust, suspensions of Rs. 25,000 had to be sanctioned. The details are given in the table below :—

District.	Tahsil.	Remissions.	Suspensions.	Remarks.
Quetta-Pishin .	Quetta . .	162 2 4	...	
Sibi . .	Sibi . . .	*943 12 8	*33,986 0 3	* Includes Rs. 392-4-8 on account of grazing tax. * Includes Rs. 502 on account of grazing tax.
Ditto . .	Nasirabad . .	14,185 4 6	41,564 3 9	
Ditto . .	Shahrig . .	37 11 9	1,463 8 2	
Loralai . .	Sinjawi . .	†46 5 6	...	† Includes Rs. 6 on account of water mill tax and Rs. 15 on account of grazing tax.
Ditto . .	Barkhan . .	...	‡950 0 0	‡ On account of grazing tax.
Ditto . .	Musakhel . .	...	§24,204 11 0	§ Includes Rs. 12,540-10-5 on account of grazing tax.
Ditto . .	Duki . .		200 0 0	
Zhob . . .	Fort Sandeman .	§613 0 10	...	§ Includes Rs. 65-7-0 on account of grazing tax.
	Total .	15,988 5 7	1,02,368 7 2	

5. In addition to the above remissions amounting to Rs. 5,318-3-10 and suspensions aggregating Rs. 1,852-6-10 on account of water rate due to the Bombay Government, were granted in the Nasirabad tahsil.

II—Irrigation.

6. *Shebo Canal.*—The revenue realized amounted to Rs. 7,624 made up as follows :—

	Rs.
Land revenue including water rate	7,112
Receipts from other Canal produce	114
Water-power	148
Rent of buildings	58
Fines	117
Miscellaneous	75
Total . . .	Rs. 7,624

The revenue of the previous year (1914-15) was Rs. 10,789 (final accounts), and there was thus a decrease of Rs. 3,165.

The areas under crop during the two years are compared below :—

	1914-15	1915-16
Rabi	1,340	1,406
Kharif	64	134
TOTAL	1,404	1,540

7. *Khushdil Khan Bund.*—The revenue realized amounted to Rs. 33,529 made up as follows :—

	Rs.
Land revenue including water rate	32,851
Navigation	51
Rent of buildings	513
Fines	102
Miscellaneous	12
TOTAL	33,529

The revenue of the previous year (1914-15) was Rs. 48,636.

The area under crop during the two years is compared below :—

	1914-15	1915-16
Rabi	5,716	3,643
Kharif	222	332
TOTAL	5,938	3,975

The decrease in land revenue is due to the want of timely rains and to the poor outturn of the wheat which also suffered from rust and adverse winds.

8. *Nar Nullah Reservoir.*—The revenue from this source amounted to Rs. 7,238 against Rs. 5,329 in the previous year.

9. *Other Irrigation Projects.*—The other irrigation projects are dealt with in the Public Works Department report for the year.

10. *Artesian borings by Government Agency.*—The boring of a well at Mastung was abandoned on the advice of the Director of Geological Survey of India, who was of the opinion that the prospects of obtaining artesian water at that place were not such as would justify any further expenditure on the work.

III—FINANCE.

Provincial Settlement.

11. The year under review was the second of the new quasi-provincial settlement.

Provincial accounts for 1915-16.

12. The following comparative statement exhibits (*a*) the standard figures adopted for the current settlement, (*b*) the sanctioned estimates for 1915-16, (*c*) the actuals (provisional) for 1915-16, (*d*) the actuals for 1914-15, and (*e*) variations between (*c*) and (*d*).

RECEIPTS.

Major heads.	Standard figures.	Sanctioned Estimates for 1915-16.	Actuals (Provisional,) for 1915-16.	Actuals for 1914-15.	Variations between columns 4 and 5.	
					Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Civil Department.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue . . .	925,000	1,037,000	945,527	1,018,550	...	73,023
II.—Opium	6,000	6,000	6,818	5,390	1,428	...
III.—Salt	2,000	2,000	694	1,097	...	403
IV.—Stamps	87,000	93,000	89,549	87,078	2,471	...
V.—Excise	280,000	265,000	298,940	291,692	7,248	...
VIII.—Income-tax . . .	20,000	21,000	21,795	22,019	...	224
IX.—Forests	22,000	21,000	21,633	19,058	2,575	...
X.—Registration . . .	3,000	3,000	3,188	3,072	116	...
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	24,000	25,000	38,123	24,532	13,596	...
XVIB.—Law and Justice—Jails .	1,000	1,000	858	552	306	...
XVII.—Police	17,000	15,000	20,710	18,714	1,996	...
XIX.—Education . . .	16,000	19,000	18,689	18,070	619	...
XX.—Medical	2,000	...	264	88	176	...
XXIA.—Agriculture . . .	...	3,000	2,260	4,042	...	1,782
XXIB.—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.	2,000	...	8	214	...	206
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, retired and compassionate allowances.	3,000	5,000	5,458	5,099	359	...
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing .	1,000	...	363	71	292	...
XXV.—Miscellaneous . . .	7,000	5,000	5,507	14,992	...	9,485
XXXI.—Civil Works . . .	8,000	8,000	6,617	7,134	...	517
Total .	1,426,000	1,529,000	1,487,006	1,541,464	31,182	85,640
Public Works Department.						
XXX.—Minor Irrigation Works .	71,000	80,000	48,697	64,768	...	16,071
XXXI.—Civil Works	31,000	36,000	41,430	40,979	451	...
Total .	102,000	116,000	90,127	105,747	451	16,071
Assignments.						
Fixed—(*i*) Special to Imperial Revenues	—10,000	—10,000	—10,000	—10,000	...	...
(*ii*) Imperial to Special Revenues	...	6,493	6,493	6,493	...	...
Special—Imperial to Special Revenues	...	10,500	68,500	24,800	43,700	...
Total .	—10,000	6,993	64,993	21,293	43,700	...
Total Receipts .	1,518,000	1,651,993	1,642,126	1,668,504	75,333	101,711
Opening balance .	...	584,000	601,719	515,535	86,184	...
GRAND TOTAL .	...	2,235,993	2,243,845	2,184,039	161,517	101,711

EXPENDITURE.

Major Heads.	Standard figures.	Sanctioned estimates for 1915-16.	Actuals (Provisional) for 1915-16.	Actuals for 1914-15.	Variations between columns 4 and 5.	
					Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.						
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks . .	5,000	7,000	3,208	4,601	...	1,393
2.—Assignments and Compensations.	201,000	202,000	201,888	204,716	...	2,828
3.—Land Revenue	233,000	199,000	229,614	229,749	...	135
4.—Opium	...	...	79	159	...	80
5.—Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.—Stamps	1,000	1,000	1,312	1,256	56	...
7.—Excise	13,000	15,000	11,174	11,644	...	470
11.—Forests	30,000	30,000	27,995	26,000	1,995	...
12.—Registration	1,000	1,000	1,434	1,358	76	...
19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	21,000	24,000	27,479	22,517	4,962	...
19B.—Law and Justice—Jails . .	32,000	33,000	38,127	30,498	7,629	...
20.—Police	685,000	642,000	587,722	584,734	2,988	...
22.—Education	86,000	105,000	91,031	81,011	10,020	...
24.—Medical	123,000	114,000	102,025	106,152	...	4,127
25.—Political	1,948,000	2,028,000	2,030,715	1,956,369	74,346	...
26A.—Agriculture	...	32,000	36,274	27,624	8,650	...
26B.—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.	33,000	7,000	9,834	5,506	4,328	...
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.	17,000	28,000	32,778	30,695	2,083	...
30.—Stationery and Printing . .	11,000	11,000	12,357	17,727	...	5,370
32.—Miscellaneous	29,000	52,000	5,832	10,768	...	4,936
45.—Civil Works	130,000	185,000	134,416	202,894	...	68,478
TOTAL .	3,599,000	3,716,000	3,585,294	3,555,978	117,133	87,817
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.						
43.—Minor Works and Navigation (Irrigation).	136,000	136,000	284,039	302,477	...	18,438
45.—Civil Works	820,000	820,000	732,156	888,506	...	156,350
TOTAL .	956,000	956,000	1,016,195	1,190,983	...	174,788
TOTAL EXPENDITURE .	4,555,000	4,672,000	4,601,489	4,746,961	117,133	262,605
Provincial Share . . .	1,518,000	1,557,334	1,533,829	1,582,320	...	...
Closing balance . . .	...	678,659	710,016	601,719	...	...
GRAND TOTAL .	1,518,000	2,235,993	2,243,845	2,184,039	...	...

Causes of variations of revenue and receipts.

13. The variations under "I.—Land Revenue", "II.—Opium", "III.—Salt" and "V.—Excise", are explained elsewhere in this report under those heads.

14. The other principal variations in receipts are noted below, together with brief explanations :—

IX.—FORESTS —INCREASE Rs. 2,575.

Due to a larger sale of firewood and timber and increased realizations on account of grazing fees owing to the scarcity of fodder.

XVI-A.—LAW AND JUSTICE—COURTS of LAW.—INCREASE Rs. 13,596.

The receipts under this head are of a fluctuating nature. The increase is returned under the heads "Sale-proceeds of Unclaimed Property", "Fines" and "Other Items".

XVII.—POLICE—INCREASE Rs. 1,996.

Due partly to larger recoveries on account of cost of police supplied to private bodies, and partly to larger receipts from cattle pound.

XXI-A.—AGRICULTURE.—DECREASE Rs. 1,782.

Fewer fruit trees were available for sale during the year.

XXV.—MISCELLANEOUS.—DECREASE Rs. 9,485.

The figure for the last year included a refund of a similar amount charged erroneously to the accounts of 1913-14 on account of the cost of certain arms supplied to the Baluchistan Police.

XXX.—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION—(IRRIGATION).—DECREASE Rs. 16,071.

The decrease was due to a smaller supply of water available from the Khushdil Khan Reservoir, and to damage done to the *rabi* crops by rust and adverse winds.

ASSIGNMENTS.—INCREASE Rs. 43,700.

The assignments for the year 1915-16 are compared below with those for 1914-15 :—

	1914-15	1915-16
	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Transfer of the charge on account of the Khoidad Khel Chief's subsidy from Imperial to Special revenues .	400	400
(2) Remission of contributions from local bodies following the decision to relieve them of certain charges .	6,093	6,093
(3) Temporary increase in the contribution to the Zhob Militia Forage Fund	1,667	10,500
(4) The Surkhab River project	10,000	58,000
(5) Khushdil Khan Reservoir Improvement Scheme	13,133	...
Total	31,293	74,993
Deduct fixed assignment from Special Revenues to Imperial Revenues	10,000	10,000
	21,293	64,993

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Causes of variations of expenditure.

15. The principal variations are explained below :—

I.—REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS.—DECREASE Rs. 1,393.

This decrease calls for no remarks.

2.—*Assignments and Compensations.—Decrease Rs.* 2,828.

The charge on account of a compensation of Rs. 3,000, paid in connection with the Hazara colony during 1914-15, did not recur this year.

II.—FOREST.—INCREASE Rs. 1,995.

The corresponding increase in receipts accounts for this increase in expenditure.

19-A.—LAW AND JUSTICE—COURTS OF LAW.—INCREASE Rs. 4,962.

Due to refund of fines recovered from the Mari tribe, and to the temporary appointment of an additional Extra Assistant Commissioner for Quetta for 6 months.

19-B.—LAW AND JUSTICE,—JAILS.—INCREASE Rs. 7,629.

The increase was due to a larger number of prisoners and to a rise in the prices of food.

22.—EDUCATION.—INCREASE Rs. 10,020.

This is explained elsewhere in the report.

24.—MEDICAL.—DECREASE Rs. 4,127.

This is chiefly due to savings in the pay and allowances of Sub-Assistant Surgeons reverted to Military duty.

25.—POLITICAL.—INCREASE Rs. 74,346.

This is mainly due to increases sanctioned in the pay of Levy sowars and footmen, the extended tours of the Political Agents in Kalat and Chagai, the employment of a staff in connection with the censorship of postal articles, and the increased expenditure on account of Durbar presents and secret service.

26-A.—AGRICULTURE.—INCREASE Rs. 8,650.

Due to expenditure incurred on account of measures adopted for the destruction of locusts.

26-B.—SCIENTIFIC, ETC.—INCREASE Rs. 4,328.

Chiefly due to expenditure in connection with the establishment for the inspection of mines in Baluchistan which was transferred during the year from the Public Works Department to the Civil Budget.

30.—PRINTING AND STATIONERY.—DECREASE Rs. 5,370.

The figures for the last year included charges due on account of indents for the year 1912-13.

32.—MISCELLANEOUS—DECREASE Rs. 4,936.

(*a*) Charges on account of remittance of treasure formerly debited to this head are now classified under "3-Land Revenue". This accounts for about Rs. 1,400. The previous year's figures also included about Rs. 1,000 on account of charitable donations and another Rs 1,000 written off on account of irrecoverable loans.

43.—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION (IRRIGATION).—DECREASE Rs. 18,438.

The works connected with the Khushdil Khan Reservoir and the Nari canal were completed during the year 1914-15 and no large expenditure was incurred on this account during the year under report. This mainly accounts for the decrease under this head.

45.—CIVIL WORKS.—DECREASE Rs. 224,828 *viz*:—

	Rs.
Civil Department	68,478
Public Works Department	156,350

In accordance with the Government of India's instructions for strict economy, the budget programme was limited to the normal figure (Rs. 8,20,000). This programme had to be curtailed by about Rs. 88,000 in order to meet urgent needs, *e. g.*, Rs 40,000 for revision of pay of district levies and Rs. 32,000 for special measures connected with the war.

Summary.

16. As shown in the statements of receipts and expenditure the year opened with a balance of Rs. 601,719 and closed with a credit balance of Rs. 710,016. The latter figure is, however, provisional only and will be affected by book-adjustments that still remain to be made by the Audit Department.

Imperial accounts.

17. The following statement shows the accounts of the Imperial portion of the budget:—

(*a*) Actuals for the year 1914-15,

(*b*) the sanctioned estimates, and

(*c*) the (provisional) actuals for the year 1915-16.

IMPERIAL REVENUES AND EXPENDITURE.

Heads of Revenue.	1914-15.	1915-16.		Heads of Expenditure.	1914-15.	1915-16.	
	Actual.	Sanctioned Estimates.	Provisional Actuals.		Actuals.	Sanctioned Estimates.	Provisional Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
XII.—Interest	12,382	14,000	11,502	23.—Ecclesiastical	21,772	23,000	24,967
XVI-B.—Jails—	...	...	...	25.—Political	457,055	491,000	492,517
Convict receipts at Port Blair.	100	...	100	26.—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.	1,396	...	...
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation and Retired allowances (Subscriptions under the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Regulations).	1,195	...	1,667	27.—Territorial and Political Pensions.	43,632	45,000	36,768
				28.—Civil Furlough.	28	...	340
				Share of expenditure on special (Civil and Public Works Departments) transferred to Imperial.	31,64,641	31,14,667	30,67,659
				45.—Civil Works, Public Works Department, Posts and Telegraphs.	11,369	6,000	7,335
TOAL	13,677	14,000	13,269	TOTAL	36,99,893	36,79,667	36,29,586

IV.—Weather and Crops.

18. The year generally was unfavourable from an agricultural point of view. The rainfall was below normal, and in many parts there was a serious deficiency. The crops on the whole were unsatisfactory and the grazing was bad. Rust and locusts also caused considerable damage in many parts of the country.

In the Quetta-Pishin district the early appearance of the crops was good, but the promise was not maintained, and the outturn of grain was disappointing. Some damage was also caused by locusts in the Chaman and Pishin subdivisions.

In the Sibi district both the spring and autumn crops suffered from deficient rain and the grazing was scarce. In the Nasirabad tahsil the area under cultivation was considerably curtailed owing to the shortage of water in the canals.

The early prospects in the Loralai district were good, but the heavy rains in April caused rust, and by the time of the harvest the yield of grain was extremely poor and the *bhusa* for the most part was unfit for fodder.

The summer rains failed in the Barkhan and Musakhel tahsils and the condition of the latter was especially unsatisfactory. Flights of locusts also caused much damage to the crops and trees.

In Zhob the rainfall was scanty and well below the average. The *rabi* crops in some of the tahsils were fair, but the outturn was seriously affected by the rust. The *kharif* crops generally were poor.

In the Chagai Agency locusts practically destroyed the *kharif* crops and the grass.

Area harvested.

19. The total area harvested in the Province (excluding the marginally noted tahshils which have not been surveyed) amounted to 260,908 acres against 288,327 acres in the preceding year.

(1) Chaman.
(2) Shorarud.
(3) Kohlu.
(4) Musakhel.
(5) Fort Sandeman.
(6) Bolan.
(7) Chagai.
(8) Nushki.

Prices.

20. The rate of staple food grains continued to rule high during the year, but an improvement set in with the spring of 1916. Government revenue collected in kind fetched higher prices than in the previous year.

V.—Takavi Advances.

21. The following table shows the transactions on account of advances made to cultivators and agriculturists:—

Balance outstanding on 1st April 1915.	Advances made during the year.	Total.	Recoveries.		Remissions.		Balance outstanding on 31st March 1916.
			Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2,43,223 2 6	93,400 0 0	3,36,623 2 6	83,933 14 11*	9,371 3 6	1,250 0 0	321 14 0	2,51,440 4 1

*Includes 0-0-6 recovered in excess in case of one loan.

22. The allotment sanctioned for the year was Rs. 1,10,000. Of the total amount advanced during the year loans amounting to Rs. 12,600 were, for special reasons, granted free of interest, while Rs. 3,000 were given at a lower rate of interest.

23. The loan of Rs. 300, bearing interest granted to Malik Wali Mohammed, Hamidzai, of the Quetta-Pishin district in April 1915 was converted into a loan without interest.

24. A remission of Rs. 1,250 on account of principal and Rs. 321-14-0, on account of interest was sanctioned for special reasons in favour of Malik Akhtar Khan of Zhob.

25. The recovery of Rs. 21,843-9-6, principal, and Rs. 1,628-12-6, interest, was suspended.

VI.—Survey and Settlement.

26. *Officials.*—The following officers held the charge of the office of the Settlement Extra Assistant Commissioner:—

(1) R. B. Diwan Jamiat Rai, C.I.E., from 1st April to 31st July 1915.

(2) R. B. Diwan Ganpat Rai, C.I.E., from 1st August to 19th October 1915.

(3) M. Aziz-ud-Din, from 20th October 1915 to 31st March 1916.

27. *Barkhan tahsil.*—The report on the Settlement operations in this tahsil was completed and issued during the year.

28. *Shahrigh and Sinjawi tahsils.*—The revenue records of these two tahsils consisting of field maps and field registers were completed and handed over to the district authorities in April and May 1915.

Reports on the survey of the Sailaba and Khushkaba mahals of these two tahsils were prepared and were in the press when the year closed.

Revenue and Agricultural Statistics.

29. With a view to help district officers in fixing cash assessments, and for the purpose of watching the progress of cultivation in each mahal and checking the result of revenue collections in the past, two parties of the Settlement establishment were engaged during the year in collecting and tabulating revenue statistics by mahals in certain tahsils under fluctuating assessments. The statistics for the Bori and Duki tahsils have been collected and those for the Pishin and Hindubagh tahsils were nearing completion when the year closed.

Maintenance of Revenue Settlement records.

30. *Officials.*—M. Aziz-ud-Din held the office of Revenue Assistant to the Revenue Commissioner throughout the year.

31. *Inspections.*—The following tahsils were inspected and the Girdawari and annual records checked during the course of the year :—

1. Quetta.
2. Pishin.
3. Shahrigh.
4. Nasirabad.

The results of these inspections were on the whole fairly satisfactory.

VII.—Summary Cash Assessment.

32. The following summary cash assessments were sanctioned by the Revenue Commissioner during the year:—

District.	Tahsil.	Land revenue.	Grazing tax.	Water mill tax.	Total.	Period.	Remarks.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		
Quetta	Shorarud	...	40 0 0	...	40 0 0	For the year 1915-16 only.	
	Pishin	685 0 0	...	...	764 0 0	5 years from 1915-16 to 1919-20. For the remaining term of the current Settlement, *i.e.*, till the end of 1919.	
	„	79 0 0	...	...			
Loralai	Duki	782 0 0	...	...	782 0 0	5 years from 1915-16 to 1919-20.	
Kalat	Bolan	3,300 0 0	...	...	3,300 0 0	3 years from 1915-16 to 1917-18.	

33. The following statement shows by districts and tahsils the number of villages under summary cash assessment and their assessments.—

District.	Tahsil.	Land Revenue.		Grazing tax.		Water mill tax.		Total Assessment.	Remarks.
		No. of villages.	Assessment.	No. of villages.	Assessment.	No. of villages.	Assessment.		
			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Quetta Pishin.	Quetta	6	4,193 11 2	1	581 0 0	1	220 0 0	4,994 11 2	
	Pishin	2	764 0 0	1	165 0 0	...	...	929 0 0	
	Shorarud	8	1,695 0 0	5	75 0 0	...	...	1,770 0 0	
	Chaman	1	213 14 7	...	...	...	...	213 14 7	
Sibi	Sibi	3	1,348 11 5	28	2,831 2 0	...	...	4,179 13 5	
	Shahrig	3	20 8 0	64	7,608 0 0	7	52 4 0	7,680 12 0	
	Kohlu	...	...	4	1,498 0 0	...	...	1,498 0 0	
Loralai	Bori	2	150 0 0	5	879 0 0	2	310 0 0	1,339 0 0	
	Duki	10	2,502 1 0	...	...	1	91 0 0	2,593 1 0	
	Barkhan	2	3,204 5 6	3	8,300 0 0	...	...	11,504 5 6	
	Sinjawi	3	47 8 0	...	...	...	...	47 8 0	
	Musakhel	...	...	36	12,367 11 0	1	36 14 0	12,404 9 0	
Zhob	Fort Sandeman	51	10,258 12 10	92	13,689 13 1	8	114 0 0	24,062 9 11	
	Hindubagh	29	6,326 3 3	71	3,377 1 0	1	15 0 0	9,718 4 3	
	Killa Saifulla	9	264 7 6	28	12,886 7 0	...	...	13,150 14 6	
Kalat	Bolan	2	3,575 0 0	..	...	...	...	3,575 0 0	
Chagai	Chagai	...	...	21	7,211 4 0	...	...	7,211 4 0	
	Nushki	...	...	1	475 0 0	1	325 0 0	800 0 0	
Total			34,564 3 3		71,944 6 1		1,164 2 0	1,07,672 11 4	

The period of these summary cash assessments varies from one to ten years.

VIII.—EXCISE.

34. *Administration.*—(1) *Changes.*—The new Excise Regulation, I of 1915, was brought into force in this Agency from the 1st April 1915.

The import into Baluchistan of country liquor, which had hitherto been permitted under the cover of an import pass, was totally prohibited with a view to minimise the chances of smuggling liquor from the adjoining tribal tracts and the territories of the Kalat State.

(2) *Fixed fee system.*—The experiment of leasing out the retail shops at Sibi and Loralai on fixed fees has been continued for another year.

(3) *Advisory Committees.*—Except at Quetta, there is no town or bazar in the Province to which the system of Advisory Committee is applicable. At Quetta questions connected with the reduction, location of shops, and the hours of sale, and other kindred matters, are referred to an Advisory Committee. One country liquor retail shop at Quetta was closed on the recommendation of the Committee with effect from the 1st April 1914, another from the 1st April 1915, and orders were issued to close another shop from the 1st April 1916. The recommendation of the Advisory Committee that tea-shops should be subsidised by Government was found to be impracticable.

At places other than Quetta, the number and location of excise shops are carefully supervised by the local authorities, and the local *Punchayats* are invariably consulted when any change is thought necessary.

35. *Temperance teaching in Schools.*—The teachings of temperance in its wider sense are inculcated in all departments of the school with regard to the general references contained in the readers now in use and more especially in Perry's "Light, Health and Cleanliness," which is prescribed both in English and in the Vernacular and is taught in the Girls' as well as in the Boys' schools. Special attention is also paid to this subject in the English conversation lessons.

The Urdu Reading Book, which is being revised for the use of the highest Primary class, will contain more direct references to the evils of alcoholism and the use of drugs.

36. *Statistics.*—The following statistics are attached:

(1) Five Imperial excise forms prescribed by the Government of India.

(2) A statement showing the number of convictions for drunkenness.

(3) Two Provincial statements showing the wholesale and retail vend and consumption of foreign spirits and fermented liquors in Baluchistan.

The statistics relating to the consumption of foreign and fermented liquors are not complete in so far as the quantity of such liquors which are imported directly by clubs, messes and private individuals for their private consumption, is not at present included in provincial Tables A and B as the Excise Department has no control over such imports under the present rules.

37. *Number and location of shops for the sale of excisable articles.*—In the subjoined table a comparison is made of the number of shops licensed for the retail vend of excisable articles during the past two years:—

Description.	1914-15	1915-16
(1) Foreign and Fermented liquors—		
(*a*) Off the premises	14	14
(*b*) On the premises	1	1
(*c*) Fermented liquors only on the premises	2	2
(2) Country Spirits—		
(*a*) Distillery spirits	46	44
(*b*) Outstill spirits	8	7
(3) Opium including poppy heads	46	41
(4) Drugs other than opium (Bhang, Charas and Ganja together)	56	49

Statistics of the sale of opium and hemp drugs at out-stations continue to be carefully examined, and where the consumption of these articles was found to be insignificant the shops were closed as a permanent measure. Thus, in the Loralai District, the shops for the sale of opium at Mekhtar, Zirrah, Gumbaz, and Rakhni and the shops for the sale of hemp drugs at Mekhtar, Zirrah, Marratangi, Lahore, Nimki and Rakhni were closed. Similarly two shops, one for the sale of opium and the other for the sale of hemp drugs, were closed in the Nasirabad Tahsil of the Sibi District.

Three shops for the sale of country liquor in the town of Quetta have been closed since 1914-15, and the number has now been reduced to five. No bids were received for the country liquor shop at Killa Saifulla (Zhob District) and the shop at Drug in the Loralai district, which had been re-opened last year, was again closed.

38. *Consumption of excisable articles.*—The following table gives quantities of various excisable articles consumed during the past two years:—

	1914-15.	1915-16.
(1) Country liquor—		
(*a*) Distillery spirit (in London Proof Imperial gallons)	26,652	29,564
(*b*) Outstill spirit (in London Proof Imperial gallons)	950	1,128
Total	27,602	30,692
(2) Foreign liquors—		
(*a*) Wines in gallons	1,255	1,367
(*b*) Spirits in gallons	5,703	5,746
(*c*) Rum in gallons	618	325
Total	7,576	7,438
(3) Fermented liquors (beer)—		
Indian made (gallons)	222,065	173,001
Imported (gallons)	6,345	2,783
Total	228,410	175,784
	Mds. Seers	Mds. Seers
(4) Opium (issues from Quetta Treasury)	13 9	15 14½
(5) Bhang (in seers)	1208	1192
(6) Charas (in seers)	744	699
(7) Ganja (in seers)	4	4

The total stoppage of the import of cheap German liquor and the enhanced duty on foreign liquors are chiefly responsible for the increase in the consumption of country liquor.

As far as statistics show there has been a further considerable drop in the sales of both locally manufactured and imported beer. This is attributed partly to a rise in prices and partly to changes in the Quetta garrison on account of the war. Transport difficulties are also probably responsible for the falling-off of the imported article.

It is difficult to account for fluctuations in the consumption of licit opium, but it may be taken that the consumption varies according to the composition of the units of the Indian regiments stationed for the time being in Baluchistan.

39. *Excise Revenue.*—In the subjoined statement a comparison is made of he excise revenue received during the year with that realized in 1914-15.

	1914-15.			1915-16.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
(*a*) Foreign spirits and foreign fermented liquors	9,215	0	0	9,237	0	0
(*b*) Vend fees on account of country spirits	38,874	15	1	38,069	0	0
(*c*) Still head duty on country spirits	136,214	2	0	150,807	2	0
(*d*) Rent of distillery	1,800	0	0	1,800	0	0
(*e*) Duty on Indian made beer	48,014	14	6	37,313	4	0
(*f*) Vend fees on account of opium and its preparations	17,060	0	0	18,540	0	0
(*g*) Sale price of opium not given in Imperial Form No. 1	5,390	6	7	6,838	2	3
(*h*) Gain on opium	7,292	14	11	9,251	9	9
(*i*) Vend fee on account of hemp drugs	19,165	0	0	21,412	0	0
(*j*) Duty including Sibi bonded warehouse dues on hemp drugs	14,049	11	9	12,391	1	3
(*k*) Other items	5	0	0	99	3	0
Total	297,082	0	10	305,758	6	3

The chief increases and decreases occur respectively under heads (*c*) and (*e*), and the explanation has been given in the preceding paragraph. Fluctuations in vend fees depend on the keenness of competition at the time of auction and the rivalry among traders.

The expenditure of the two years is compared be w :—

	1914-15.			1915-16.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Opium (railway freight on excise opium, etc.)	196	10	9	211	13	0
Abkari charges	11,522	1	7	11,015	13	1
Intoxicating drugs	97	7	8	110	8	0
Refunds	260	6	0	.....		
TOTAL	12,076	10	0	11,338	2	1

The expenditure for the year 1914-15 includes two items of special expenditure, *viz.*, Rs. 211-8-0 and 445-14-0 on account of advertisement charges of a notice for the sale of the distillery contract, and the deputation charges of Babu Nanak Singh to undergo training in distillery work at Madras respectively. Excluding these charges the expenditure for the two years is practically equal.

40. *The result of the new Abkari System.*—The net financial result of the new abkari system is shown below :—

Particulars.	Average of three years preceding the introduction of the new system.		1909-10.		1913-14.		1914-15		1915-16.	
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Receipts excluding distillery rent	115,811	9 11	107,467	5 8	160,469	8 8	175,089	1 1	188,876	2 0
Expenditure excluding cost of new stills and improvements to the distilery buildings	960	4 1	5,191	14 8	11,296	7 0	11,782	7 7	11,015	13 1
Net income	114,851	5 10	102,275	7 0	149,173	1 8	163,306	9 6	1,77,860	4 11

41. The number of cases of smuggling detected was as follows:—

	Opium.	Liquor.	Charas.	Bhang.
Quetta-Pishin	1	...	7	2
Sibi	...	1	1	...
Kalat	...	2	1	...
Total	1	3	9	2

The quantities of smuggled articles which were confiscated are given below:—

	Seers.	Chatacks.	Tolas.
Opium	...	2	3½
Charas	3	2	4¾
Liquor	One and a half bottle.		
Bhang	5	0	0

The confiscated articles came from—

Kandahar charas	1	9	1
Kalat charas	1	1	3¾
Herat charas	0	8	0
Kandhar opium	0	2	3½
Afghanistan Bhang	5	0	0
Kalat liquor	One and a half bottle.		

42. *Cases against the Licensees.*—During the year under report no case was taken up against licensees for contravening their licenses.

IX.—Salt.

43. Simultaneously with the general increase in the duty on salt, and with effect from the 1st March 1916, the duty on Kalat as well as Segi salt was raised from Re. 1 to 1-4-0 per maund.

44. The revenue under III—Salt amounted to Rs. 694-4-0 against Rs. 1,096-11-3 in 1914-15. The decrease is due to a falling-off in the realizations from *Khar* (Salsola) in the Sibi Tahsil on account of the dull condition of business.

45. There is no direct expenditure under this head.

X—Registration.

46. The total number of documents (including wills) registered during 1915-16 was 618 against 766 in 1914.

47. The income from fees, etc., amounted to Rs. 3,050-8-3 against Rs. 3,210-10-0 in 1914, and the expenditure to Rs. 1,409-5-4 against Rs. 1,358-3-10.

48. The only registered joint stock company, the Quetta Club Limited, had 962 members on the 31st March 1916, against 928 on the 31st March 1915.

49. The fees realized under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, during the year 1915-16 amounted to Rs. 55 against Rs. 140 in the past year.

XI.—Municipal and Local Funds.

50. The following statement shows the opening balance, receipts, expenditure, and closing balance of the Municipal and Local Funds (excluding Zhob Militia and various Police Funds) for the year 1915-16.

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing Balance.
1. Quetta Municipal Fund	106,890 3 6	323,003 4 3	429,893 7 9	352,362 12 2	77,530 11 7
2. Sibi Bazar Fund	5,865 12 6	32,315 4 8	38,181 1 2	29,355 4 4	8,825 12 10
3. Pishin Sadar and District Bazar Fund.	47,284 10 11	69,358 4 9	116,642 15 8	81,775 10 0	34,867 5 8
4. Shahrig Bazar Fund (including Ziarat Improvement Fund).	6,510 14 10	14,794 1 11	21,305 0 9	15,448 1 9	5,856 15 0
5. Loralai Town Fund	4,304 7 7	23,591 2 3	27,895 9 10	20,649 4 9	7,246 5 1
6. Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund.	7,143 2 6	25,154 3 3	32,297 5 9	30,497 4 3	1,800 1 6
7. Nushki Town Fund	4,603 5 8	3,716 3 10	8,319 9 6	4,621 11 8	3,697 13 10
8. Bolan Bazar Fund	2,271 3 0	2,617 0 4	4,888 3 4	2,224 5 5	2,663 13 11

51. The closing cash balances do not include Funds invested in Government Promissory notes, which are as follows:—

	Rs.
(1) Quetta Municipal Fund	45,000
(2) Pishin Sadar and District Bazar Fund	52,000
(3) Shahrig Bazar Fund	6,900
(4) Loralai Town Fund	5,100
(5) Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund	8,000
(6) Bolan Bazar Fund	4,000

52. The only Municipality in the Province is that of Quetta.

53. The number of members on the Municipal Committee was raised in January 1916 from 24 to 25 of whom 19 were non-officials. Eighteen meetings were held during the year, the attendence at which averaged 54·39 per cent against 55·6 per cent in the preceding year.

54. A sum of Rs. 56,000 was sanctioned during the year in order to improve the piped water supply of the Quetta town. The work is in progress.

XII.—Judicial.

55. The following is a summary of the Civil, Revenue and Criminal work done according to regular judicial procedure in 1915 as compared with the figures for the year 1914:—

	Civil and Revenue Cases and Appeals.								Criminal Cases and Appeals.			
	Number of Regular Cases.		Number of Miscellaneous Cases.		Number of Regular Appeals.		Number of Miscellaneous Appeals.		Number of Cases.		Number of Appeals.	
	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915
Pending from previous year.	216	220	152	154	38	21	...	6	31	30	7	5
Instituted during the year.	4,306	3,927	857	555	179	207	31	43	2,359	2,644	107	128
Total	4,522	4,147	1,009	709	217	228	31	49	2,390	2,674	114	133
Disposed of during the year.	4,292	3,861	855	638	196	194	25	47	2,360	2,623	109	131
Transferred to Jirga Register.	10	15	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
Pending at the end of the year.	220	271	154	71	21	33	6	1	30	50	5	2

56. The total value of regular civil suits instituted during the year 1915 was Rs. 5,01,735 as compared with Rs. 4,89,793 in 1914.

XIII.—Jails.

57. The daily average number of prisoners in the year 1915 was 452 against 355 in the previous year. The total number of prisoners received in jails and lock-ups was 4,806 against 4,081 in 1914.

58. The cost of guard and maintenance was Rs. 34,303 against Rs. 28,538 in the previous year, the cost per head being Rs 83·19 against Rs. 83·21 in the previous year. A higher daily average number of prisoners reduced the establishment charges from Rs. 29·05 in 1914 to Rs. 24·71 per head in 1915, but the charges for dieting increased from Rs. 36·16 in 1914 to Rs. 39·85 per head in 1915 owing to the general rise in prices.

59. Two prisoners escaped from the Harnai Jail during the year. Both were recaptured. In November 1915, twenty prisoners, chiefly Maris and Bugtis, broke out of the Sibi Jail. The police guard in attempting to arrest the fugitives killed four and wounded and recaptured six. The remaining ten prisoners succeeded in escaping. Certain structural defects in the Jail buildings have since been remedied and the staff has been increased.

60. Owing to the abnormal heat many cases of heatstroke occurred among prisoners in the Sibi Jail. The health of prisoners in other jails and lock-ups was generally good, the daily average number of sick being 8·01 against 7·17 in 1914.

XIV.—Education.

61. *Control.*—Mr. J. R. Cornah was in charge throughout the year of the two-fold duties of the Superintendent of Education in Baluchistan and Head Master of the Sandeman High School, Quetta. When the appointment was created it was understood to be of the nature of an experiment, and after close upon two years' experience Mr. Cornah has formed the opinion that it is not practically possible for one man to carry out the functions of these two appointments in a satisfactory manner. This question is now under consideration.

62. *Inspection.*—Maulvi Najm-ud-Din held the post of Inspector of Schools throughout the year. The Inspector was on tour for 165 days in the year and visited all the schools in the districts. The Superintendent visited all the schools in Quetta and its neighbourhood. He also toured in the Sibi and Loralai districts and inspected the schools at Gulistan, Killa Abdulla, Chaman and Bostan.

63. *Progress.*—The year has again been one of progress. The number of public schools is three less than last year, but the number of pupils attending them have risen from 3,263 to 3,397. Secondary schools show an increase of 67 pupils, Primary 59, Girls' schools 40, and the total number of local boys stands at 1,187. Private schools, which are as a rule Mosque schools, decreased from 70 to 53, and in the number of pupils from 865 to 707. The total number of scholars in schools of all kinds is 4,104. These figures seem to show that the public schools are gaining in popularity while the private ventures are declining.

64. *Secondary Schools.*—These are six in number, as last year, but the total number of scholars has increased from 1,296 to 1,363. There has been a general improvement in the quality of the teaching, and more zealous work generally on the part of the masters. Discipline in all the schools has shown an improved tone. The Barnes school, Sibi, the Loralai School and the Fort Sandeman School are all doing well. The buildings are well equipped, the health of the boys has been good, and the examination results satisfactory. Sibi possesses a good boarding house, with many local boys living in it. Fort Sandeman has a new block of buildings for the use of the primary classes, while Loralai has a well arranged boarding house which, though not full, is a very useful addition to the school.

Special attention is paid to the physical development of the boys of these schools. Games are organised and masters take part in them. Drill is regularly practised, Sibi having its own Drill Master, while elsewhere, competent members of the staff train the boys in exercises on the Swedish principle, and the results, both for the boys' health and for the discipline of the schools, are entirely good. Where water is available, care for and interest in a school garden is inculcated. The Barnes School has a well ordered garden, and at Fort Sandeman it is hoped that one will be made in course of time.

The Vernacular Middle School at Gulistan has done fairly, but very few boys join this department, tending rather to enter an Anglo-Vernacular Middle School if they wish for a middle education.

The Sandeman School at Quetta entered into possession of the new buildings in September last, when the Gaisford School inherited the class rooms lately occupied by the High and Middle classes. Thus all the departments are now grouped in the same large compound, where there is ample accommodation not only for work but for games of all kinds.

The Sandeman School was inspected by Mr. T. W. Wright of the Punjab Educational Department in November, and a very favourable report was presented. The Inspector considered that the tone and discipline of the school were good. In the Baluchistan Middle School Examination 42 candidates were successful out of 57 sent up and 9 out of 18 were successful in the Punjab Matriculation.

An important innovation was made in arranging for a yearly Medical Examination of every boy in the Sandeman and Gaisford Schools. An Assistant Surgeon is responsible for this work, and it is found that parents appreciate the information which is now available as to any serious defects in their sons' health. The school, moreover, will be able to compile some interesting statistics from these records.

A new health Reader "Light, Life and Cleanliness" by Major Perry, I.M.S., is in use in this, and in other Middle schools of the Province, and to further this teaching the highest class in the Sandeman School has, each year, a course of lectures on First Aid under the auspices of the St. John's Ambulance Association. This year seven certificates were obtained.

The boarding house which contains twenty boys has been uniformly full. Owing to lack of further accommodation, several local boys have necessarily been refused admission. The time is coming when there will be a strong need for a larger and more convenient boarding house.

There were 210 local boys in all the secondary schools.

65. *Primary Schools for Boys.*—The number of these was 55, one less than last year's record. A new school was opened at Chashma Achozai in the Quetta-Pishin district, which was well supported and did consistently well throughout the year. The school at Kahan in the Sibi district and Barkhan in the Loralai district had, however, to be closed owing to lack of support. The School at Sangan was transferred to Hamidpur.

New school buildings were completed at Baleli and Karani in the Quetta-Pishin district and new Master's quarters were built at Hudda. In the Loralai district new school houses were completed at Ismail Shahr, Shado Shahr, and Mekhtar. The report on the working and discipline of the village schools was satisfactory.

Simple Physical Drill is now practised daily in these schools, and the IV Primary Class use Perry's book in the vernacular.

66. *Schools for Girls.*—There are 8 Girls' Schools in the Province, against 9 last year, the school at Chaman having been closed, owing to the absence of the manager on active service. The Loralai Girls' School became a Government institution in the autumn and is doing well.

The Lady Sandeman Girls' School in Quetta has had a successful year. Numbers have risen, and there are several girls reading for the Middle course. The question of a recognised Middle department is under consideration.

The Zenana Mission School, Quetta, also aims to have its Middle department recognised. Two girls have already passed the Punjab Middle School Examination, and the school has a Training Class for Teachers, which makes it a valuable asset for female education in Baluchistan.

The schools at Sibi and Fort Sandeman are also doing well, while the Siri Guru Nanak Kannya Patshala, Quetta, is showing commendable enterprise and has won a good report from the Inspector.

The total number of girls at school has risen from 540 to 580.

67. *European Schools.*—The Quetta Grammar School is at present the only one of this class in the Province. The Superintendent, who is also a member of the Committee of Management, inspected this school twice in the course of the year, and on the whole was satisfied with the work. The Boarding House which is excellently equipped and managed, unfortunately contains only 8 inmates. The total number of the scholars fell from 85 to 53. This is chiefly due to the war as there have been many transfers and changes among the European population. The school deserves to be better known and more appreciated.

The new class rooms, which were provided by the Imperial Government at a cost of Rs. 44,000 were opened last summer. They are in every way suitable, well designed and comfortable, and the large central hall will prove a most useful acquisition.

68. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure on education, excluding expenditure on buildings, has amounted to Rs. 136,017 against Rs. 124,947 in 1914-15, being distributed as follows:—

	1914-15.	1915-16.
	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial Revenues	67,465	73,980
Municipal Funds	13,292	14,347
Local Funds	13,029	14,430
Fees	15,182	16,177
Subscription and other sources	15,979	17,083
TOTAL	1,24,947	1,36,017

There is an increase of Rs. 6,515 in expenditure from Provincial Revenues which occurred under the following heads:—

	Rs.
(1) Inspection	2,569
(2) Government Sandeman High School, Quetta	1,579
(3) Village schools in the Sibi district	1,130
(4) Stipends and scholarships	661
(5) Miscellaneous	576
TOTAL	6,515

The expenditure on buildings from Provincial Revenues during the year amounted to Rs. 23,144 as below:—

	Rs.
Sandeman High School, Quetta	4,141
Village schools in the Quetta-Pishin district	4,930
" " " Sibi "	4,536
" " " Loralai "	4,514
" " " Zhob "	5,023
TOTAL	23,144

Besides this Rs. 1,020 were spent on buildings from other sources.

69. *Schools and Scholars.*—The following table shows the number of schools and scholars as they stood on the 31st March 1916:—

Serial No.	Description.	1914-15.		1915-16.		Remarks.
		Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	
	For Boys.					
1	(*a*) Secondary Schools	6	1,296	6	1,363	
	(*b*) Public Primary Schools of all kinds.	56	1,342	55	1,401	
	For Girls.					
2	(*a*) Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	
	(*b*) Primary Schools of all kinds.	9	540	8	580	
3	Private Schools for Boys.	70	865	53	707	
	Private Schools for Girls.					
4	European Schools	2	85	1	53	Sibi School closed May 1915.
	TOTAL	143	4,128	123	4,104	

XV.—FORESTS.

70. *Area covered by State Forests.*—The area is 313 square miles. No fresh reservation was made during the year.

71. *Management of Forests.*—The following quantities of dry firewood and charcoal were extracted from the Sibi and Ziarat Forest and brought to Quetta for sale at the Depôt :—

	Sibi Range.		Ziarat Range.	
	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.
Khanjak	...	...	3,095	10
Juniper	...	...	5,152	20
Jhand	590	...	...	...
Charcoal	...	...	338	35

The following plants and cuttings were put out in the Dhobighat and Zangi Lora plantations during February and March 1916 :—

Plants.	Dhobighat.	Zangi Lora.
Ash	...	800
Catelpa	...	150
Periat	...	180
Robinia	...	16
Mahlab	...	10
Cuttings.		
Osier	750	...
Chinar	500	80
Willow	...	12,200
Total	1,250	13,436

Large number of Mulberry trees, Ash, Chinar and Walnuts and 1,100 Roses (plants and cuttings) were distributed to zemindars and Government Departments free of cost.

The Eucalyptus Rudis seed sown in the Zangi Lora Plantation during June 1915, germinated satisfactorily during the following September.

The Eucalyptus Rudis plants in the Gullushahr Forest Nursery, in the gardens at Sibi and Harnai, and the European Olive trees at Sinjawi, Turwekan, Dilkuna, Fazal Kach and Harnai are doing well.

The Prosopis Juliflora plants in the Wam Tangi Forest and at Sibi and Jhatpat are also in good condition.

Reproduction by coppice shoots of Sissoo and Olive at Wam Tangi, Wam Kachh and Tomagh, of Tamarisk at Popalzai and of Willow and Poplar in Dhobighat and Zangi Lora forests is reported to be making satisfactory progress.

During the month of June 1915 hail caused some damage to the Olive Khanjak and Buzgi trees and to the unripe fruit in the Wam Tangi Forest.

The Nargasi, Spongar, Chautair and Karbi Kachh State Forests and the Chotiali Unclassed Forest were visited by locusts during the earlier part of the year, but the damage was inconsiderable.

No fires of any importance were reported during the year.

72. *Financial Results.*—The total revenue during the year amounted to Rs. 21,633-1-5 and expenditure to Rs. 27,994-14-10, against Rs. 19,057-14-1 and Rs. 25,985-9-3 in the preceding year.

XVI.—Arboriculture and Agricultural Experiments.

73. *Trees raised locally.*—25,000 fruit and other trees and cuttings were planted along roadsides and in public and private gardens. A considerable number of young plants were also supplied to cultivators from the district and forest nurseries.

74. *Cotton cultivation.*—The experiment made with the cotton seed obtained from Turkistan and distributed among selected zamindars for cultivation in the Quetta Thasil has proved a failure. Quetta does not seem suitable for cotton growing as a commercial concern, the climate being too dry and too cold, and the growing season too short.

Barseem or Egyptian Clover.—Experiments with the cultivation of barseem were continued during 1915-16 in the Sibi Tahsil. The outturn was good, but the cultivation of this crop in the Sibi district on a considerable scale is not likely to prove a profitable undertaking as there is no local demand for large quantities. As a garden crop it is valuable as it improves the soil and pays its way. It is proposed to continue to grow barseem in small quantities in the municipal gardens at Sibi.

75. *Lyallpur maize.*—Experiments were also made in the Shahrigh Tahsil of the Sibi district with maize seed from Lyallpur. The crop did well, the outturn of grain was good and the yield of *karbi* (straw) was twice as much as that usually obtained from local seed. It is proposed to make further experiments with this seed in other districts.

XVII.—Mines and Minerals.

76. *Administration.*—The administration of mines was transferred from the Secretary, Public Works Department, to the Revenue Commissioner with effect from 1st September 1915.

77. *New licenses and leases.*—The following new mining leases were granted during the year :—

District.	Coal.		Chromite.		Remarks.
	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	
		Acres.		Acres.	
Kalat	1	80	...	...	
Zhob	...	...	2	160	
Quetta	1	169·76	...	...	
Total	2	249·76	2	160	

No exploring or prospecting licenses were granted in the administered area.

Permission to explore for minerals and mineral oils in Mari and Bugti countries was given to the Indo-Burma Petroleum Co. Thirteen applications for mining concessions remained undisposed of at the close of the year as detailed below :—

Mining leases for coal	2
Do. for chromite	7
Do. for oil	1
Prospecting licenses for asbestos and copper	2
Prospecting licenses for oil	1
	13

78. *Surrender of leases.*—Four coal mining leases for an aggregate area of 320 acres and 3 chromite mining leases for an area of 240 acres were cancelled.

There were no leases under notice of surrender at the close of the year.

79. *Transfer.*—No concessions were transferred from one concessionaire to another. Though sanction to the transfer of certain chromite mining leases from the Baluchistan Mining Syndicate to the Baluchistan Chrome Company was accorded, the deed of transfer was not executed when the year closed.

80. *Working and output.*—Excluding the Railway mines the number of effective leases at the close of the year were—

Coal—38 covering an area of 3,990 acres.

Chromite—62 covering an area of 6,587 acres.

The number of those actually worked during the year were—

Coal—18 covering an area of 1,990·74 acres.

Chromite—13 covering an area of 1,231 acres.

The following table compares the output and estimated value at the pits mouth of mineral products for the year 1915 with that of the preceding 2 years :

Products.	1913		1914		1915	
	Output.	Value.	Output.	Value.	Output.	Value.
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
Coal and coal dust	65,031	5,19,283	48,232	3,65,966	43,662	4,21,265
Chromite . . .	3,664	73,280	3,006	44,350	1,786	26,790

81. *Accidents.*—There were nine accidents during the year 1915 of which 3 fatal and 5 serious accidents occurred in the Railway collieries and one in Mr. Clements' mines at Shahrigh.

82. *Prosecutions.*—There were no prosecutions under the Indian Mines Act.

83. *Advisory Board.*—No Mining Advisory Board exists in the Agency.

84. *Inspection.*—Mr. Leach, the Inspector of Mines, No. 2 Circle, inspected the Khost Collieries of the North-Western Railway and other mines at Shahrigh and Hurnai in the Sibi District, on the Sor Range in the Quetta District and Degari hills in the Kalat Agency. The Sub-Inspector of Mines visited all mines frequently.

85. *Health.*—The general health of the employees was satisfactory except in the Khost collieries and the Shahrigh mines, where malaria is always prevalent during the autumn. Four thousand nine hundred and ninety-five cases of fever were treated in the Railway collieries hospital at Khost against 4,918 during 1914.

86. *Labour.*—Manual labour is the only agency employed in the working of mines except at the Khost collieries where steam-power is also employed and briquette-making machines have been installed. About 63 per cent of the total labour employed in the mining industry is working in the Railway collieries at Khost.

The supply of labour was sufficient in the winter months, but scarce in the hot weather months. The wages paid varied from 0-7-0 to Rs. 1-8-0 per day according to the nature and condition of the work and are not excessive. The average number of persons employed in the mining industry in Baluchistan during the calendar year 1915 was 1,075 (coal 963 and chromite 112). This included 20 children under 12 years of age employed in the Railway collieries at Khost. No female labour was employed.

87. *Transport.*—Great difficulty was experienced as regards camel transport owing chiefly to the heavy demands for camels for military purposes.

88. *Revenue and Expenditure.*—The revenue realised amounted to Rs. 9,980-3-11 as shown below.

District.	Coal mines.	Chromite mines.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Zhob	...	6,641 12 0	80 0 0	6,721 12 0
Loralai . . .	150 9 0	...	...	150 9 0
Quetta-Pishin . .	794 14 0	241 8 0	82 0 0	1,118 6 0
Kalat	399 10 0	...	16 0 0	415 10 0
Sibi	1,027 10 11	...	16 0 0	1,043 10 11
Head-quarters . .	...	...	530 4 0	530 4 0
Total .	2,372 11 11	6,883 4 0	724 4 0	9,980 3 11

The charges for the year amounted to Rs. 4,493.

XVIII.—The development of the fruit industry and agriculture of Baluchistan.

89. *Fruit and Agricultural Experimental Station, Quetta.*—Mr. and Mrs. Howard remained in charge of this work throughout the year and were at Quetta as arranged from May to September.

90. Although started for local objects, the foundation of the Fruit Experiment Station at Quetta has led to the discovery of results of considerable importance to Indian Agriculture. These apply particularly to the irrigated tracts of India and are concerned with the saving of water in wheat-growing and with improved methods of growing fodder crops.

91. *Water-saving.*—The earlier results on water-saving in wheat-growing were published during the year in Bulletin No. 4. In this paper, the opportunity was taken of stating very briefly the main principles on which the right use of irrigation water depends. A careful comparison of these principles with the practices in vogue in the irrigated areas of Baluchistan cannot fail to show that an enormous quantity of valuable water is now being wasted. As the principles underlying water-saving are not understood and little has been done in utilising the present supplies to the best advantage, it will not be out of place briefly to refer to them here. Both experience and experiment prove that if the maximum duty of irrigation water in wheat-growing is to be obtained, special attention must be paid to the following five principles :—

(1) The irrigation water available must be spread over the largest possible area.

(2) Heavy waterings reduce the proportion of grain to total crop.

(3) The growth period of wheat is increased by heavy waterings.

(4) When the water supply is limited, the root development of the wheat crop must be deep.

(5) The soil moisture must be preserved as far as possible by a surface mulch of dry soil.

Applying these principles to the conditions of the Quetta valley, it was found that the highest duty of water could be obtained by irrigating the land once a few days before sowing and by breaking up, by means of the lever harrow, the rain crusts formed during winter and spring. The average yield

on large scale trials on unmanured land at the Experiment Station worked out at 17¾ maunds of grain per acre. The zamindars, on the other hand, often water their wheat six times after sowing and obtain an average of 13½ maunds of grain. The same amount of water spread over seven acres, if used according to the method employed at the Experiment Station would give 7 times 17¾ or 124¼ maunds of wheat. The difference in favour of the experiments is, therefore, 110¾ maunds of wheat. If the average irrigated acreage of wheat in the Quetta valley is multiplied by 100, the result would indicate, in maunds of wheat per annum the present annual waste of water on this crop alone. On every 100 acres of irrigated wheat, the water now lost would produce 10,000 maunds of grain and a large amount of straw of a total value not far short of half a lakh of rupees.

92. During the past wheat season the new methods have been tried on zamindars' land near Quetta. One watering was given at the end of September before sowing, and in spite of the fact that the winter rains did not set in till late in January, two months later than usual, a very good crop resulted, the grain of which was well above the average in quality. The yield of grain was 22 maunds 32 seers per acre, while the *bhusa* amounted to 43 maunds 20 seers. This result, in spite of the lateness of the winter rains, is five maunds higher than the average obtained at the Experiment Station. This is due to the fact that the land used for the wheat experiments is high-lying, exposed to the sun and wind and the water-holding capacity of the soil is less than that of the typical wheat lands of the valley. The Experiment Station yields have, therefore, been exceeded by the zamindars in a season of badly distributed rainfall when the local dry-crop wheat was a failure.

93. These results have naturally attracted a considerable amount of attention. On May 29th a meeting of the *maliks* of the Quetta valley was arranged at the demonstration area when the Agent to the Governor-General and the chief officials of the Baluchistan Administration were present. On June 5th the Political Agent brought the *maliks* of the Pishin valley to see the results. These visits were entirely successful, a keen interest was shown by those present and large areas of land were at once offered for demonstration work for the next season's wheat crop. Sir John Ramsay has ordered 25 pairs of lever harrows, some of which will be given as *khillats* at the September *Darbar*. The irrigation policy of the Administration has recently been revised partly as a result of these experiments and particular attention will in the future be paid to water-saving and to the increase in the duty of the present supplies.

94. *The improvement of fodder production.*—In addition to the saving of irrigation water, there is another direction in which the productive power of the land in Baluchistan can be increased. This is in the provision of a fresh source of organic matter for supplementing the present supplies of farmyard manure. The addition of organic matter to the soils of the Quetta valley does much to increase their porosity and water-holding capacity and also to mitigate the evil effects of surface flooding. The growth of Persian clover (*Trifolium resupinatum*), locally known as *shaftal* has been found to improve the cropping power of the land very considerably and to be a valuable source of organic matter particularly if the last crop is ploughed in as a green manure. It also supplies a large quantity of valuable fodder and is a simple means of utilizing the winter rains.

95. Some attention has been paid to increasing the yield of *shaftal* and other crops at Quetta and to the best means of improving the duty of water in fodder growing. Such crops grow faster and need less water if the land is manured in the first instance with farmyard manure at the rate of 15 to 20 tons per acre. The proper grading of the surface and the use of long *kiaris* (about 300′ × 25′) watered from one end of the field leads to an even flow of the irrigation water over the land and to uniform percolation. In this way, a great saving of water takes place. The expense and trouble of the preliminary grading and levelling and of the adoption of the most suitable form of *kiari* are well repaid by the amount of water saved, by the ease with which irrigation can be carried out and by the evenness of the resulting crop.

96. During the past season, one of the plots at Quetta which was not in very good condition, was put down in *shaftal* in August 1915. The land was

manured with farm-yard manure at the rate of about 20 tons per acre and sown with *shaftal* under a thin cover-crop of maize. Six cuts were obtained by the middle of June 1916, the total weight of which was over 33 tons per acre. At eight annas per 100 lbs., the year's produce is worth Rs. 371 per acre—an income obtained with the minimum expenditure of water and resulting in an increased fertility of the land. This result, which has been confirmed many times at Quetta, indicates the methods which should be adopted in fodder growing in India — intensive cultivation combined with the minimum expenditure of irrigation water.

97. While *shaftal* has proved a useful green fodder, particularly for dairy cows and buffaloes, its best use to Baluchistan is in the form of clover hay, put up in bales suitable for storage and for easy transport on mules or camels. Real hay is unknown in India, its place being taken by innutritious substances like dried grass and *bhusa*. A considerable amount of attention has, therefore, been paid to the drying and baling of *shaftal* and to the preparation of real hay. In European countries, the difficulties in hay-making are concerned largely with the slow rate of drying and with the interference caused by frequent showers. At Quetta, the problem is reversed. The air is so dry and the sun is so strong that the hay easily becomes overdried and so brittle that it is broken to powder when handled. Baling such a product is out of the question and even if it could be stacked no mild after-fermentation could take place. These difficulties are overcome by drying in stages in heaps on the field and by preserving sufficient natural moisture for a slight fermentation to take place in the stack before baling.

98. Early last year trials of the new baled fodder were carried out with the horses of the 72nd Heavy Battery at Quetta under the Commandant, Colonel H. M. Courtenay, R.A., who reported very favourably on the results. The transfer of this unit and the death of the Commandant on active service put an end to the trials. They are, however, being continued by Brigadier-General Cook, R. A., with one of the mule teams of the 4th Mountain Battery. There is little doubt that the use of baled *shaftal* as fodder for Army purposes would mean a reduction in the weight of forage used of from 30 to 50 per cent. —a point of considerable importance on the Frontier where the difficulties of transport are so great.

99. *Fruit investigations.—Experiments.*—It is proposed to defer till the annual report any detailed account of the results which are now rapidly accumulating with regard to the cultivation and propagation of fruit trees and to the transport of the fruit itself. Many of the problems relating to these matters are on the point of solution and in another year the subject can, in all probability, be dealt with much more definitely and satisfactorily than at this moment.

100. *Improved fruit boxes.*—As far as the design of suitable fruit boxes for the Quetta trade is concerned, this portion of the work may be said to be completed. The only thing that remains is the discovery of the cheapest and most satisfactory source of the box boards and cardboard. A large amount of time has been spent in trying to discover whether the box boards could not be obtained in India itself. After numerous enquiries, an Indian firm was discovered whose tenders were satisfactory. The execution of the orders, however, left much to be desired and when enquiries were made as to future supplies of a more satisfactory character an attempt was made to increase the price far beyond the value of the material. For the present, it has been found more satisfactory to import the boards from Great Britain in spite of the increase in cost due to the war and to the rise in freights.

The demand for the improved boxes showed a most satisfactory increase during the summer of 1915 and about 3,176 boxes and 2,200 two-pound punnets were sold. For many of these packages the demand was greater than the supply and the entire stock was sold long before the end of the season. For 1916, a much larger supply has been procured more than sufficient for any possible demand that is likely to arise.

The new cardboard boxes have proved a great success and are in great demand. These can be used as returnables and last for three or four journeys

to and from Quetta. In this way the expense is reduced and the cost of the packages, each journey for five seers of choice peaches, comes to less than four annas. Another advantage of these cardboard boxes is that they are thief-proof and cannot be tampered with in transit without immediate detection.

One indirect result of the new boxes should be mentioned, namely, the stimulus they have given to new planting. A great demand for nursery stock has arisen and many large fruit gardens are being put down. To meet this the number of trees issued by the Fruit Experiment Station is being rapidly increased and by the end of 1917 it is expected that all possible requirements can be met.

101.—*Publications.*—During the past year four English bulletins were issued. A considerable demand has arisen for these pamphlets which have also saved a considerable amount of correspondence.

No. 2. Some improvements in the packing and transport of fruit in India. Second Edition, revised.

No. 3. Soil Ventilation.

No. 4. The saving of irrigation water in wheat growing.

No. 5. Clover and Clover hay.

Urdu versions of Bulletins 3-5, prepared by members of the staff, are now in the press. Sufficient copies have been arranged for both for local distribution and for use in schools.

102. The receipts and expenditure of the Fruit Experiment Station amounted to Rs. 1,955-3-3 and Rs. 9,561-1-3 respectively against Rs. 3,808-15-6* and Rs. 8,892-6-8 in the preceding year.

*Erroneously shown as 4,265-15-8 in the last year's report.

XIX.—TRADE.

103.—*I. Foreign Land Trade.*—The value of imports and exports for the year 1915-16 is compared below with the figures for 1914-15 :—

	Imports from			Exports to		
	1914-15	1915-16.	Increase + or decrease −	1914-15.	1915-16.	Increase + or decrease −
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Afghanistan :—						
Pishin District . . .	62,50,478	115,36,235	+ 52,55,757	52,05,468	65,17,395	+ 13,11,927
Chagai District . . .	17,00,994	17,74,507	+ 73,513	8,26,354	15,73,933	+ 7,47,579
TOTAL .	79,81,472	133,10,742	+ 53,29,270	60,31,822	80,91,328	+ 20,59,506
Persia	3,07,957	3,22,355	+ 14,398	16,15,159	9,01,498	− 7,13,661
GRAND TOTAL .	82,89,429	136,33,097	+ 53,43,668	76,46,981	89,92,826	+ 13,45,845

104. *Afghan Trade (a) Pishin District.*—The import trade in wool has been brisk throughout the year 1915-16, 1,91,391 maunds of raw wool valued at Rs. 1,01,31,212 being imported during the year against 1,08,477 maunds valued at Rs. 47,79,931 during 1914-15, thus showing an increase of nearly 83,000 maunds valued at over 53½ lakhs of rupees. On the other hand, there was a decline of over two lakhs of rupees under fruits * consequent on an unfavourable season. The exports show an increase of over 13 lakhs of rupees, *viz.*, ten lakhs under cotton piece-goods, one lakh under apparel and 2½ lakhs under sugar. These increases are to a great extent due to a rise in prices.

	*QUANTITY. Maunds.	VALUE. Rs.
1914-15 . .	1,15,162	13,86,948
1915-16 . .	94,716	11,68,528

(*b*) *Chagai District.*—The increase in imports is chiefly due to an increase of Rs. 3,69,768 under wool. There was a decrease of Rs. 1,97,755 under fruits, and the other principal variations are noted below :—

Increase.	Rs.	Decrease.	Rs.
Provisions . .	26,243	Drugs and medicines . .	30,377
		Grain and pulse . . .	54,452
		Hides and Skins . . .	31,846

Owing to high prices prevailing in India large quantities of *ghee* were sent down country from Nushki and this accounts for the increase under provisions. The decrease under drugs and medicines is due to the failure of the assafœtida and *Unab* crops while that under hides and skins may be ascribed to the fact that the export of leather from Afghanistan is discouraged.

The war has led to increased exports, and owing to the closing of the Persian Gulf route Nushki has become the market for an increased area. Kharan and Mekran, which in normal times obtained much of their supplies from the sea routes, are now served mainly by the Nushki bazaar. Almost all heads of merchandise show increases, the chief being Rs. 91,594 under apparel, Rs. 4,58,432 under cotton piece-goods and Rs. 53,616 under sugar. The only exception of any importance is a decrease of Rs. 24,543 under leather due to the prohibition of its export from British territory.

105. *Persian Trade.*—Trade with Persia is registered only in the Chagai District. The principal items which have contributed to the increases in imports fall under the heads of turquoises, wool and silk, while on the other hand drugs and medicines (assafœtida) indicate a falling-off. As regards exports the very noticeable falling-off is due chiefly to the great difficulty in obtaining transport as a result of the war. Owing to this, goods valued at Rs. 2,33,000 were at one time lying at the Nushki Railway Station awaiting despatch to Persia. Decreases occur under the heads of twist and yarn, cotton piece-goods, apparel, drugs and medicines, glass, leather, liquors, metals, spices, sugar and tobacco. These decreases are to some extent counterbalanced by a large increase in the export of tea due to the closing of Russian trade and the Persian Gulf routes on account of the war. The decreases under leather and metals are due to the prohibition of the export of these articles from British territory. The demand for tea during the year has been extraordinary, and when camels were not available for its export, merchants broke bulk and sent it by parcel post.

106. *II—Indian Land Trade.*—The value of the trade for the year under report and the preceding year is compared below :—

Place.	Imports from		Exports to	
	1914-15.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1915-16.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Karachi (by road) . . .	3,78,772	3,87,561	12,28,317	12,80,925
Indian Provinces (by rail) . .	2,51,79,168	3,05,29,855	1,91,06,323	1,71,72,051
TOTAL .	2,55,57,940	3,09,17,416	2,03,34,640	1,84,52,976

107. The volume of fruits and vegetables exported by rail for the two years is given below :—

	1914-15.		1915-16.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Fresh fruits and vegetables	23,215	1,97,328	12,928	1,09,884
Dried fruits and nuts . .	1,12,392	5,89,473	1,07,028	27,78,451

108. *III—Internal Trade.*—The value of the internal rail-borne trade of Baluchistan is returned at Rs. 58,98,840 against Rs. 51,49,503 in the preceding year. The imports into Quetta by road from Kalat are valued at Rs. 1,15,366 against Rs. 1,19,744 in 1914-15, while the exports from Quetta by road to the Kalat State amount to Rs. 31,123 against Rs. 5,917 in the preceding year. The most important increase under export (Rs. 18,378) occurred under European and Indian cotton piece-goods.

109. *IV—Maritime Trade.*—The maritime trade of Baluchistan with Bombay (including Sind) and Madras is compared below :—

Place.	Imports from		Exports to	
	1914-15.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1915-16.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay	51,526	44,317	1,40,438	1,38,579
Madras	3,495	3,084	14,310	6,164
TOTAL .	55,021	47,401	1,54,748	1,44,743

XX.—PLAGUE.

110. Precautions against plague were continued, inspections taking place at Hirok during the summer and at Sibi during the winter as before.

111. Captain P. Toomey, Assistant Surgeon (retired), held charge of the plague camp throughout the year.

112. The total number of persons examined was 1,22,387 against 98,410 during the year 1914-15. Of this number 50,198 persons, who held certificates of ten days' residence in non-infected areas and were travelling in separate compartments, were allowed to proceed on their journey without detention, 62,106 persons, who had such certificates but were travelling in ordinary compartments were detained for a few hours, disinfected and allowed to proceed, while 10,083 persons, who had come from infected areas, were detained for observation in the camp. A small boy developed bubonic plague on 24th April 1915 in the camp, but recovered.

113. Some cases of plague made their appearance in the spring in the Jacobabad district in the immediate vicinity of the Nasirabad Tahsil, but the disease did not spread to Baluchistan.

114. The total net expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 17,799-2-7 against Rs. 17,451-12-6 in 1914-15. Of this Rs. 9,000 was charged to Provincial Revenues, the balance of Rs. 8,799-2-7 being charged rateably to the various Civil and Military Local Funds in the Province.

XXI.—VETERINARY.

115. *Control.*—Mr. J. G. Cattell, I.C.V.D., held charge of the office of the Superintendent, C.V.D., Sind, Baluchistan and Rajputana, from 1st April 1915 to 12th March 1916, when he had to take leave on account of ill-health and K. S. S. G. Haji, Deputy Superintendent, C.V.D., Sind, acted for him. Mr. E. S. Farbrother, I.C.V.D., remained attached to the office of the Superintendent, C.V.D., from 1st April to 13th July 1915, when he joined the Indian Army Reserve of Officers.

Owing to the pressure on the staff of the Army Remount Department due to the war, the control and management of all equine diseases in Baluchistan was transferred to the Civil Veterinary Department with effect from the 25th October 1915.

116. *Progress during the year.*—The dispensary at Loralai was opened on the 13th June 1915. The buildings for the dispensary at Quetta were completed during December 1915, but the dispensary could not be opened before

the close of the year for want of a suitable Veterinary Assistant. The dispensaries at Mohabatpur and Duki were closed towards the end of March 1916, as two of the Veterinary Assistants volunteered for service in the reserve of Veterinary Assistants for employment with Silladar Cavalry Regiments.

117. *Contagious diseases.*—The subjoined table shows the number of deaths from contagious diseases among animals reported during the year as compared with those of the preceding year.

	Equines.					Bovines.							Others.										
District.	Glanders.	Influenza.	Surra.	Other Contagious diseases (Tetanus).	Total.	Rinderpest.	Foot and mouth disease.	Haemorrhagic Septicaemia.	Black quarter.	Anthrax.	Other Contagious diseases.	Total.	Foot and mouth disease.	Rinderpest.	Parasitic diseases.	Surra.	Anthrax.	Scabies.	Sheep and goat pox.	Distomiasis.	Pleuro pneumonia contagious.	Other Contagious diseases.	Total.	Grand Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Quetta-Pishin District.	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	38	...	...	...	...	93	95
Sibi District .	...	...	1	...	1	...	6	...	135	...	1	142	20	320	20	...	170	313	3	...	...	...	854	997
Loralai District	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	561	18	...	571	...	...	3,925	38	370	348	792	416	...	8	5,897	6,470
Zhob District .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	30	...	...	85	...	...	195	195
Total for 1915-16	...	4	1	...	5	...	8	...	696	18	1	713	20	320	4,025	38	625	698	795	501	...	8	7,039	7,757
Total for 1914-15	1	1	...	1	3	67	...	4	132	...	15	218	...	74	...	...	427	2,043	10	...	164	1,030	3,808	4,029

There is, it will be seen, a large increase in the reported number of deaths from epidemic diseases as compared with the preceding year, but little reliance can be placed on these statistics and it is probable that the mortality was higher than the figures would indicate.

There were several outbreaks of equine influenza in different parts of the province during the year. It attacked the tonga ponies at Quetta and Sibi and on the Hurnai-Loralai road, and there were several cases among the horses in the Pishin district and those belonging to the Zhob Militia.

Energetic measures were taken to curtail the disease and the percentage of mortality was small. There were no fatal cases among the 100 cases reported among the Zhob Militia horses, and at Quetta two animals died out of 97 that were attacked. The disease had practically died out before the close of the year.

Several cases of dourine were brought to light during the year. It is feared that the disease is widespread, and it is especially rife in the Barkhan Tahsil of the Loralai district and in Jhall and other parts of the Kalat State. Some of the Government stallions have been attacked and all coverings had to be stopped as a temporary measure. The Dourine Act, 1910, was extended to Baluchistan in January 1916. A meeting of the Sardars and breeders was held after the Sibi Horse Show when the gravity of the position was explained to them and they expressed their willingness to co-operate with Government in arresting and if possible eradicating the disease.

One case of Surra was reported in the Sibi District and the animal was destroyed.

118. *Scabies.*—Twenty-one outbreaks of this disease were reported from the districts. Three thousand, nine hundred and ten goats and sheep were attacked and 698 died. Last year 2,043 deaths were reported. The Veterinary Assistants carried out 2,881 dippings. It is reported that on the whole good results were obtained and that the people of the country are beginning to appreciate this form of treatment. A lighter dipper has been constructed by the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, for use in districts where camel transport can only be employed. This has worked satisfactorily and economically.

119. *Preventive inoculation.*—The following table shows the results of preventive inoculation during the year:—

District.	Name of disease against which inoculation was carried out.	Method of inoculation followed.	Number of outbreaks in which inoculation was undertaken.	Number of animals which died uninoculated in the course of outbreak.		Number of animals inoculated.		Number of inoculated animals which died of the disease.	
				Bovines.	Other than Equines and Bovines.	Bovines.	Other than Equines and Bovines.	Bovines.	Other than Equines and Bovines.
Sibi . .	Anthrax .	Serum alone	1	...	165	...	113	...	...
Do. . .	Rinderpest	Do.	4	...	85	...	794	...	7
Loralai .	Anthrax .	Do.	2	...	175	...	89	...	...
Do. . .	Black quarter.	Vaccine .	6	243	...	450	...	4	...
		Total .	13	243	425	450	996	4	7

120. *Animals treated at dispensaries.*—The total number of in and out patients treated at the five veterinary dispensaries at Pishin, Duki, Sibi, Mohabatpur and Loralai was 3,880 against 3,274 in 1914-15.

121. *Tours and inspection.*—Mr. Cattell and Mr. Farbrother were on tour for 80 and 40 days, respectively. Mr. Cattell attended the Sibi Horse and Cattle Show and visited the veterinary dispensaries at Pishin, Sibi, Duki and Loralai. He also inspected the ponies on the Hurnai-Loralai and Kach-Ziarat tonga lines. Mr. Farbrother attended the outbreak of influenza in Quetta and conducted dipping operations in the Sibi district. The Veterinary Inspector toured for 74 days, and on the 3rd October 1915 was deputed to attend post-graduate course at the Punjab Veterinary College. No substitute was engaged in his place. The Veterinary Assistants visited 228 villages and treated 5,559 animals for contagious and 333 for non-contagious diseases.

122. *Cattle Shows.*—As usual two cattle shows were held in the Province, one at Quetta and the other at Sibi. The Quetta show was held in September and 84 animals competed against 78 in last year and a sum of Rs. 95 was awarded in prizes. As Quetta is not a cattle-breeding district and the ordinary zamindars take little or no interest in cattle, it has been decided to eliminate the classes for bullocks and cows and to confine the show in future to sheep and goats only. The Sibi Show was held in February 1916. Two hundred and ninety-six animals competed for prizes against 475 in the preceding year. A sum of Rs. 505 in cash and two silver medals were awarded as prizes.

The decrease in the number of exhibits at the Sibi Show was due chiefly to the unfavourable season and the great scarcity of fodder. It was also noticed that a number of dealers from the Punjab were purchasing cattle in the district, and it is feared that the high prices offered by these dealers in conjunction with the hard times may induce some of the owners to part with their best breeding animals. One hundred and thirty-two bullocks suitable for army transport and siege train purposes were purchased by the Transport Department.

123. *Expenditure.*—The cost of the Department to the Province during the year was Rs. 11,501 against Rs. 11,190 in the preceding year. This expenditure does not include a sum of Rs. 934 spent on the tuition and training of three Veterinary students reading in the Veterinary College, Lahore, and

Rs. 131 paid for the tuition fee of the Veterinary Inspector deputed to attend the post-graduate course at the Veterinary College, Lahore.

124. *General.*—In order to attract suitable competent men from the Punjab to work as Veterinary Assistants in Baluchistan and to induce local boys of education to go through a course of training in the Punjab Veterinary College the pay and prospects of the subordinate ranks have been improved. The revised scale compares as under with the scale sanctioned in 1911 :—

Grade.	Old Scale.		Revised Scale.	
	Number of appointments.	Pay.	Number of appointments.	Pay.
First	1	50—5—75	2	60—5—90
Second	3	40—2—50	3	50—2—60
Third	5	30—2—40	4	40—2—50

XXII.—Horse-Breeding.

125. *Stallions at work.*—In the year under report 24 horse and 6 donkey stallions of the Imperial Stud were employed during the hot weather and 7 horse and 1 donkey stallions during the cold weather.

In addition two District Board Stallions, one Arab and the other a Kathiawari purchased from Provincial funds, were employed.

Nine Imperial stallions were found suffering from Dourine. Out of these six were cast and three destroyed.

126. *Results.*—The results of the operations as compared with those of previous years are shown in the subjoined table :—

	Number of mares covered in			Number of foals produced in	
	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1914-15 (from coverings in 1913-14.)	1915-16 (from coverings in 1914-15.)
(*a*) Horse-breeding—					
(1) Imperial Stud Stallions .	900	909	586	470	457
(2) District (Provincial) Stallions.	202	237	119	65	84
(*b*) Mule and donkey breeding .	436	319	164	169	132
Total .	1,538	1,465	869	704	673

The decrease in the number of mares covered is due to the serious outbreak of Dourine, necessitating the stoppage of all coverings in February 1916, and to a less extent, to the delay in the despatch owing to the scarcity of fodder of various stallions to outstations in Kachhi.

The percentage of foals produced from the coverings of 1914-15 was 45·94 against 45·77 per cent for 1913-14 coverings.

127. *Branded mares.*—The number of branded mares on the register of the Imperial Stud at the end of the year was 1,237 against 1,501 at the commencement of the year. Three hundred and seventeen mares were removed from the register on account of death, old age, sale and transfer to other

districts while 37 mares were branded during the year and 16 received from other circles.

128. *Horse Shows and Stock.*—The shows held in the Province and the number of exhibits at each are given below :—

Place.	Date of Shows.	Exhibits.	
		1914-15.	1915-16.
Quetta . .	6th to 10th September 1915 . . .	552	418
Sibi . .	14th to 17th February 1916 . . .	451	449
Gumbaz . .	.....	464	Not held.
Pishin . .	.....	107	Do.

The show at Gumbaz could not be held in consequence of the scarcity of forage and the prevalence of influenza and dourine amongst horses in the Loralai district. The Pishin Show which was fixed for the 29th and 30th September 1915, was abandoned owing to the outbreak of influenza among the local horses. Thirty-five remounts were purchased at the Quetta and Sibi fairs for Government departments against 88 in the preceding year.

XXIII.—Effect of re-organisation scheme.

129. Of the 3 men on list A, one retired during the year, giving a saving of Rs. 880. Two out of the 9 men on list B have been permanently absorbed. This effected a reduction of Rs. 550 during the year. The employment in temporary vacancies of men from both the lists caused a saving of Rs. 2,270. Thus the total savings amounted to Rs. 3,700 for the year and there remained at the end of the year 2 men on list A and 7 on list B.

XXIV.—Archæological Work.

130. No Archæological work was done during the year.

XXV.—Employment of Muhammadans.

131. The percentage of Muhammadans to the total number of Hindu and Muhammadan employés holding ministerial appointments in Baluchistan during the year 1915-16 was 42·04 against 41·52 in 1914-15, or a slight increase.

A. McCONAGHEY, *Lt.-Col.*,
Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

QUETTA-PISHIN DISTRICT.

Area and Population.

1. There has been no change in the area of this district which stands at 5,220 square miles and the population according to the census of 1911 is 127,648.

Principal Officers.

2. Lieutenant-Colonel A. McConaghey, C.I.E., I.A., held charge of the district throughout the year. Mr. C. H. Gidney, I.C.S., was Assistant Political Agent, Quetta, from the 1st to the 4th April 1915, and Major H. B. St. John, C.I.E., I.A., from the 5th April to the end of the year.

Rai Sahib Lala Ladha Ram Nanda and Khan Sahib Sirdar Mohammad Anwar Jan remained in charge of the Pishin and Chaman Sub-Divisions respectively throughout the year.

General attitude and conduct of the Tribes.

3. Although the continuance of the war and the extension of the war zone to Asia Minor and Persia has given rise to a constant flow of wild and alarming rumours, the general attitude and conduct of our own tribesmen within the district was satisfactory.

The behaviour of the tribes residing on the Afghan side of the border was unusually good. This is probably due to the present policy of the Afghan Government which for some time past has been bringing pressure to bear upon their border officials to keep the border quiet. As an illustration of the co-operation of the Afghan authorities I mention the following two important cases :—

(1) The Alezais of Murgha in Kadni were found guilty by a strong Jirga, of a dacoity committed on Syed Hamid Railway Station in February 1915. The accused were not of course represented before the Jirga and the decision was an *ex parte* one. Recently the accused Alezais came forward and asked for an opportunity to be heard in their defence. In consultation with the Hakim of the Buldak Fort, a Joint Jirga composed of representative men from both sides of the border was convened and this Jirga after due consideration of the merits of the case exonerated the Alezais of the charge brought against them.

(2) A section of the Malezai Achakzais being dissatisfied with a Jirga decision regarding the Sanzala Karez went across the border in 1906 and for many years constantly raided into British Territory. Efforts were made to bring about an amicable settlement, but owing to the unsympathetic attitude of the Afghan authorities no progress was made. Recently, however, the attitude of the Afghan authorities changed and with their co-operation a decision has been arrived at which has been accepted by the Malezai malcontents who have returned in a body and once more settled with their goods and families in Sanzala Karez. The section of the Malezais on this side of the border are not yet reconciled to the new decision but endeavours are being made to settle the matter.

With the exception of a riot which took place in Shaghalzai and which resulted in the death of one man and the wounding of another, there have been no inter-tribal disputes of any importance.

The following are the more serious cases that occurred during the year in the district :—

(1) On the night of the 16th May 1915, a Hindu cooly who lived in the Gawala lines at Chaman, was fired at, the bullet grazing his ribs and causing a slight hurt. Although no direct proof has been forthcoming, it is suspected, that the offence was committed by one of the Malezai malcontents.

(2) On the night of the 3rd August 1915, some robbers attacked a bannia's shop in the village of Nigand in the Pishin Sub-Division, killing the Malik's son and wounding the bannia. The identity of the accused has not been established but it is believed that they came from across the border. The case is still under consideration.

(3) On the 18th September 1915, a Salehzai Pathan from across the border who had been living at Chaman for some time past, shot and killed a sweeper and wounded another near the mobilization godown at Chaman. The accused was arrested, tried with the aid of a Jirga and convicted.

(4) On the 25th September 1915, one Mohammad Amin, a Ghilzai residing at Nechari near Kasi killed two of his wife's relations and wounded two others. The offence was due to private family reasons and had no political significance. The accused escaped across the border.

(5) On the night of the 1st September 1915, a gang of robbers led by Kamal Khan, son of Malik Samand Khan, Mandozai Baraich, entered the village of Panjpai and looted the bannia's shop, killing one of the bannias and wounding the other. The gang consisted of some Baraich, a number of Samalanis under Ahmadu Samalani, and one Kutab Achakzai.

Law and Justice.

4. *Police.*—(1) The total number of cognizable offences of all kinds reported was 1,176 against 1,198 in the year 1914. After the elimination of class VI which is made up of petty cases under section 34 of the Police Act (V of 1861) and other local and special laws and which shows a decrease, the number of cases under the Indian Penal Code was 379 against 366 in the preceding year. The small increase does not call for any special remarks.

(2) There were 105 cases of lurking, house tresspass or house breaking and of these only 19 resulted in conviction. This result is unsatisfactory.

(3) There were 3 murder cases. The first case refers to an attack on the Syed Hamid Railway Station on the night of the 6th February 1915 in the course of which a Police Havildar of the Quetta Police was killed and 7 rifles belonging to the Police and Levies were carried away. The identity of the raiders has not been ascertained although it is certain that they came from across the border. The second case refers to the murder of a sweeper at Chaman by a trans-frontier Pathan who had for years been working as a hawker in the Chaman Bazar and cantonment. The accused was arrested and convicted.

The third case occurred in Nechari village near Kasi. The case is still under consideration.

(4) The statement given below shows the number of conizable cases, the percentage of convictions and the number of persons arrested and convicted during the year under review as compared with the figures of the previous year :—

Year.	Cognizable cases.			Persons.			Property.		
	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicte	Percentage.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
1914	1,198	888	74	1,198	942	78	21,013	7,898	38
1915	1,176	916	78	1,220	974	79	22,663	8,510	38

(5) The Police had much extra work during the year. In addition their ordinary duties they furnished guards at exposed places on the border. The behaviour of the men has been very good.

5. *Cantonment Police.*—The number of cognizable offences of all kinds that occurred during the year was 116 against 337 during the previous year. Eliminating class VI (petty cases) the number of cases under the Indian Penal Code was 87 as compared with 121 in the previous year. The decrease in crime is noteworthy.

Criminal Justice.—(A.—Under the Indian Penal Code and Special and Local Laws.)

6. The practice of referring to Jirgas all offences in which tribesmen are concerned was continued. The following figures are, therefore, generally concerned with the offences committed by aliens.

The total number of criminal cases disposed of during the calendar year 1915 amounted to 2,057 as against 1,782 during the preceding year and the number of persons under trial to 2,882 against 2,379; of these 1,639 were convicted; 1,146 acquitted or discharged; 25 died or escaped and 72 remained under trial at the close of the year. No sentences of death or transportation for life were passed; 163 were sentenced to imprisonment (rigorous or simple); 1,473 to fines and 16 to whipping while 32 were called upon to furnish security to keep the peace or to be of good behaviour. The total amount of fines imposed during the year was Rs. 12,089-10-9 against Rs. 5,171-15-3 during the year 1914. Of this a sum of Rs. 4,257-4-1 was realized and credited into Treasury and Rs. 1,632-13-9 were paid by way of compensation.

The number of appeals and applications for revision before the district courts (appeals to the Judicial Commissioner being excluded) was 50 against 57 for the preceding year. Of these 25 were rejected.

Criminal Justice.—(B.—Under the Frontier Crimes Regulation.)

7. The number of cases disposed of during the year 1915 was 437 against 473 in the year 1914 and the number of persons under trial was 1,294 against 1,171 in the preceding year. Of these 1,035 were acquitted or discharged; 122 were formally convicted; 29 sentenced to imprisonment; 36 to fines while 61 were ordered to furnish security for good behaviour or to keep the peace. The reason for the large number of persons technically acquitted is that in the majority of cases compromises were arrived at, which necessitated an order of acquittal or discharge being pronounced. The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 1,652 against Rs. 2,095 in the year 1914. Of this Rs. 264-3-0 were recovered and credited into Treasury and a sum of Rs. 90 was paid as compensation to aggrieved parties.

Civil Justice.—(A.—Under Civil Procedure Code.)

8. Two thousand, five hundred and fifty nine original suits were instituted as compared with 2,734 for the previous year. Of these 2,328 were for money, or moveable property, while title and miscellaneous cases accounted for the remaining 231 cases. Including 151 suits pending from the last year, the total number of cases before the courts amounted to 2,710 as against 2,883 in the year 1914. Of these, 2,534 were disposed of leaving a balance of 176 suits pending at the close of the year. The total value of the suits instituted and capable of valuation was Rs. 3,35,740-3-4 against Rs. 3,13,963 in the preceding year. The number of miscellaneous suits before the courts was 456 against 503 for the year 1914. Of 67 appeals that came before the courts one was

transferred to the Jirga Register and 13 remained pending at the close of the year. No appeal was dismissed *ex parte*; in 29 cases the decisions of the Lower Courts were confirmed; they were modified in 5 and reversed in 15, while 4 cases were remanded for further enquiries. The number of miscellaneous appeals before the court was 32. In 17 of these the decisions of the Lower Courts were confirmed, modified in 2 and reversed in 9. One case was dismissed *ex parte*, one was remanded to the Lower Court for further enquiry and one transferred to the Jirga Register while the remaining one remained pending at the close of the year.

CIVIL JUSTICE.—(B.—UNDER THE FRONTIER CRIMES REGULATION.)

9. The total number of cases referred to Councils of Elders was 224 as compared with 271 in 1914. Of these 215 were disposed of and 9 remained pending at the close of the year. Fifty-four cases were connected with land and water; 73 were women cases; 60 were for money or moveable property and 28 were suits of a miscellaneous nature.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THE WORKING OF THE FRONTIER CRIMES REGULATION.

10. The working of the Jirgas was satisfactory on the whole.

LEVIES.

11. One camel sowar on Rs. 23 per mensem was added during the year to the Pishin Tahsil Levies principally for the use of the Veterinary Assistant at Pishin. The total cost of the District Levies including the allowances drawn by the Afghan refugees now amounts to Rs. 10,096 per month. The working of the Levies was satisfactory on the whole and the behaviour of men was good.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE AND DISTRICT.

12. There were no epidemics. The general health of the people was good except that in Quetta malaria was of a severe type and lasted longer than usual.

The health of the cattle and sheep was generally satisfactory. Prices of food stuff ruled high owing to the war in Europe. In order to keep down the rates the Revenue grain of the Pishin and Quetta Tahsils for the year under report was realized in kind and a Government shop for the sale of atta at a cheaper rate than that prevailing in the Bazar was opened at Quetta. This had the desired effect of keeping the prices steady. It also benefited the poorer people by whom the concession was greatly appreciated. The Government, however, lost about Rs. 3,000 over the undertaking.

IRRIGATION.

13. No new artesian wells were sunk or new karezes excavated during the year.

The work on the Surkhab Reservoir is still progressing.

The following table shows the income derived from the Shebo, Khushdil Khan and Nar Nullah irrigation schemes and the area under Rabi and Kharif crops during the year 1914-15 and 1915-16.

	REVENUE.		AREA UNDER RABI CROPS.				AREA UNDER KHARIF CROPS.			
	1915-16.	1914-15.	1915-16.		1914-15		1915-16.		1914-15.	
			Matured.	Kharaba.	Matured.	Kharaba.	Matured.	Kharaba.	Matured.	Kharaba.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Khushdil Khan .	32,851 1 0	47,810 14 8	3,193 0 0	1,036 1 0	5,716 0 37	...	329 2 0	7 3 0	222 1 4	...
Shebo . . .	7,112 13 4	9,853 5 4	1,176 0 0	286 0 0	999 3 27	384 3 38	79 3 0	49 1 0	65 0 21	...
TOTAL .	39,963 14 4	57,664 4 0	4,369 0 0	1,322 1 0	6,716 0 24	384 3 38	409 1 0	57 0 0	287 1 25	..
Nar Nullah . .	1,165 4 10	330 6 1	142 3 30	38 0 0	...	...	7 3 10	4 1 10	46 2 0	17 0 0

The Government share of the principal crops—wheat and barley—is as follows :—

	1915-16.	1914-15.
	Mds. s. ch.	Mds. s. ch.
Shebo and Khushdil Khan.		
Wheat	7,626 16 0	13,851 26 0
Barley	1,581 14 0	2,651 21 0
Nar Nullah.		
Wheat	250 13 0	*Nil*

Want of winter rains accounts for the decrease of income from both the schemes in the Pishin Tahsil.

EDUCATION.

14. A new Primary School was opened at Chashma Achozai while the Panchait's girls school at Chaman has had to be closed. The total number of schools of all kinds therefore remained the same as in the past year, *viz.*, 34.

The number of scholars has increased from 2,151 (1,666 boys and 485 girls) to 2,258 (1,761 boys and 497 girls) which is very satisfactory. The number of local boys was 556 against 546.

The reports of the Superintendent of Education and Inspector of Schools on their examination of various schools in the town and district were generally satisfactory.

There has been no trouble in the village schools between the teachers and villagers and their relation everywhere have been friendly and cordial.

There has been no change in the number of the Secondary Schools during the year under report. The number of scholars in these schools on the 31st March 1916 was 1,078 against 1,018 in the previous year. The new building of the Sandeman High School was occupied on the 1st September 1915.

The Sandeman and D. A. V. High Schools at Quetta sent up 18 and 24 boys respectively for Matriculation Examination of the Punjab University of whom 9 and 19 respectively came out successful. A Middle School Examination was again conducted at Quetta during the year under report. Fifty candidates appeared in the examination of whom 35 were successful as under :—

Name of school.	Number appeared.	Number passed.
Sandeman High School	27	17
D. A. V. High School	23	18

The Vernacular Middle School at Gulistan sent up 3 candidates for the Vernacular Middle School Examination of whom 1 was successful. The training class attached to this school had 10 pupil teachers under training all of whom passed at the final examination. The question of erecting buildings for the training class at Quetta is under consideration.

School houses were built at Baleli and Kirani and teachers' quarters added to Hudda and Kirani Schools during the year under report.

LAND REVENUE.

15. The figures of the collections under land revenue compared with those of the preceding year are as follows:—

	For year under report.	For preceding year.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Demand—		
(*a*) On account of arrears, etc., of revenue of previous years outstanding at the end of the 1st year.	672 10 0	176 4 9
(*b*) On account of revenue (gross) for the year under report.	1,91,531 0 10	1,81,719 12 6
Total demand .	1,92,203 11 2	1,81,896 1 3
2. Collections—		
(*a*) On account of arrears of revenue of previous years.	642 3 9	48 11 11
(*b*) On account of revenue for the year under report.	1,67,798 3 6	1,71,504 15 9
Total collections .	1,68,440 7 3*	1,71,553 11 8
3. Non-recoveries—		
(*a*) Remissions	162 2 4	937 2 8
(*b*) Malikana	8,683 4 0	8,134 0 9
(*c*) Suspensions	...	...
(*d*) Grain allowance paid out of the revenue in kind and Jagirdari allowance.	1,602 0 8	1,562 0 8
(*e*) Arrears recoverable other than suspensions	13,321 3 0	...
Total non-recoveries .	23,768 10 0	10,633 4 1

* Includes Rs. 5-6-1 credited in excess, in Quetta Rs. 5-6-0 and Shararud Re. 0-0-1.

N.B.—In addition to these collections a sum of Rs. 1,637-9-9 on account of coal, chromite and other miscellaneous receipts was credited into the Treasury bringing the total revenue collections under the head "I.—Land Revenue" to Rs. 1,70,078-1-0 against Rs. 1,73,321-2-4 in 1914-15.

The figures for land revenue do not include the revenue derived from the Khushdil Khan and Shebo Canal irrigation schemes. The actual collections of the year show a decrease of Rs. 3,113-4-5 as compared with the collections of last year; but including the arrears recoverable at the close of the year the total demand exceeds that of the last year by Rs. 10,307-9-11. This increase occurred chiefly in the Quetta and Pishin Tahsils. In the former Tahsil better crops account for an increase of about Rs. 4,000 while in the latter Tahsil Grazing Tax to the extent of about Rs. 4,600 was collected in excess of last year through the greater vigilance of the Tahsil officials.

The following statement shows the distribution of Land Revenue of 1915-16 by Tahsils for the Rabi and Kharif harvests :—

Name of Tahsil.	Fixed Revenue.		Fluctuating Revenue.		Water Mills.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.			
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Quetta Tahsil .	37,409 4 1*	18,704 10 0	8,410 13 9	1,365 15 7	1,039 0 2	1,054 15 8	67,984 11 3
Pishin Tahsil .	43,772 0 3	5,471 8 0	26,124 15 9†	1,383 8 1	845 5 11	56 6 0	77,658 12 0
Shararud Sub Tahsil.	1,033 8 9	516 12	778 12 0	14 11 4	19 0 0	0 12 0	2,363 8 5

* Excludes Rs. 5-6-0 recovered and credited in excess.

† Includes Rs. 13,215-4-8 being arrears recoverable.

The prices realized at the auction of the Government share of the revenue grain were as given below :—

1914-15.	1915-16.
Wheat per maund from Rs. 3-2-0 to Rs. 3-7-9.	Rs. 4 a maund (fixed by Revenue Commissioner for account purposes).
Barley per maund Rs. 3-0-0 sold to Supply and Transport Department.	Rs. 3-10-0 per hundred lbs.

The revenue of Toba is under a fixed cash assessment of Rs. 7,418 per annum (excluding Durbar Muafis of Rs. 150) and was recovered in full.

Weather and Crops.

16. There has been no change in rain recording stations during the year. The following table shows the rainfall recorded at the various stations :—

	Quetta.	Hanna (Nar Nullah).	Pishin.	Band Khushdil Khan.	Barshore.	Sabura.	Urak.
1914-15 .	9·73	11·89	10·29	8·78	9·04	4·59	11·72 from July 1914 to March 1915.
1915-16 .	6·55	6·44 ·06 snow	8·00	4·57 ·33 snow	8·00	7·29 3·31 snow	10·53 8·30 snow.

The rain gauges were inspected by the Sub-Divisional officers. The rainfall during the year was below normal.

Locusts in great numbers appeared in Chaman, Pishin and Quetta Sub-Divisions at the beginning of the year. Timely measures were, however, taken for their destruction and little damage was consequently done. A sum of Rs. 5,340-14-6 was spent on this account by Government.

The annexed table shows the total area sown and harvested separately for Rabi and Kharif :—

	Quetta.			Pishin.			Shabarud.		
	Area sown.	Area failed.	Area harvested.	Area sown.	Area failed.	Area harvested.	Area sown.	Area failed.	Area harvested.
Rabi .	20,043 0 0	5,582 0 0	14,461 0 0	68,310 2 0	17,250 3 0	51,059 3 0	2,339 3 37	1,301 1 9	1,038 2 28
Kharif .	4,774 3 0	808 0 0	3,966 3 0	6,265 2 0	603 0 0	5,662 2 0	48 3 36	10 1 17	38 2 19
Total .	24,817 3 0	6,390 0 0	18,427 3 0	74,576 0 0	17,853 3 0	56,722 1 0	2,388 3 33	1,311 2 26	1,077 1 7

The average retail rates per maund of grain and bhoosa at Quetta are shown in the subjoined statement :—

	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Wheat . . .	4 3 9	4 1 10	4 6 7	4 11 4
Barley . . .	3 4 7½	3 6 7	3 7 5	3 9 2
Indian Corn . .	3 7 8½	3 8 3	4 1 11	4 3 1
Bhoosa . . .	0 11 9	0 11 0	0 12 2	0 14 3

The following table gives the statistics of the sailaba (flood irrigated) and Khushkaba (rain crop) cultivation for 1914-15 and 1915-16 :—

Year.	Quetta Tahsil.	Pishin Tahsil.	Total.
1914-15.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Total area sown	8,663 2 0	36,226 3 0	44,890 1 0
Successfully cropped	2,775 2 0	23,701 3 0	26,477 1 0
Failed	5,888 0 0	12,525 0 0	18,413 0 0
1915-16.			
Total area sown	8,946 1 0	34,675 1 0	43,621 2 0
Successfully cropped	3,691 3 0	21,208 1 0	24,900 0 0
Failed	5,254 2 0	13,467 0 0	18,721 2 0

Public Works.

17. A sum of Rs. 15,465 was spent on Public Works in charge of Civil Officers against Rs. 65,967 during the preceding year. Of this a sum of Rs. 11,694 was spent in original works, *viz.*:—

	Rs.
(1) On new school buildings and school-master's quarters at Hudda, Kirani and Baleli	4,486
(2) New Levy Post at Pashasar in the Chaman Sub-Division .	1,251
(3) Conversion of Alezai school building into a rest house .	878
(4) Moiety of the cost of water purchased by Government for use in the Pishin Civil Station. (This water was originally purchased in the year 1900; but the villagers of Karbala, Haikalzai and Khudadzai did not then accept the compensation and the amount was not, therefore, paid. They have now accepted it unconditionally) .	3,528
(5) Pucca tank in Agency Surgeon's Compound	659
(6) Miscellaneous Petty Works	892
Total .	11,694
Repairs to buildings, roads and Government karezes in charge of Civil Officers cost	3,771

ARBORICULTURE.

18. Many new trees were planted in the District and pruning and clearing of the trees of almost all the roads round Quetta was carried out during the year.

Five thousand, five hundred and one fruit and other trees were distributed from the district and forest nurseries for planting on the road sides and in public gardens.

Considerable progress was made in the McMahon Park during the year. The amount of karez water, however, for irrigating the park was found to be insufficient and a surface well was sunk. This will be worked by means of an oil engine and pump and it is hoped that it will supplement the existing supply sufficiently to keep the park green.

TACCAVI ADVANCES.

19. The Taccavi advances outstanding on the 1st April 1915 amounted to Rs. 80,195-3-0. Advances amounting to Rs. 18,540 were made during the year as under:—

	Rs.
1. Land Improvement Loans Act	15,550
2. Agriculturists Loans Act	2,990
TOTAL	18,540

The repayments amounted to:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Principal	20,021	5	6
2. Interest	3,073	5	8
TOTAL	23,094	11	2

No remissions on account of principal and interest were granted during the year.

The balance outstanding on the 31st March 1916 on account of principal amounted to Rs. 78,713-13-6.

POSTAL.

20. No new post offices were opened in the district during the year. None were closed.

MINERALS.

21. Of the 11 coal mines in the district only 8 were worked during the year. The total amount of coal and coal dust raised was 4,134 tons 12 cwts. and 16 lbs. valued at Rs. 17,906-1-3 showing a decrease of about 1,069 tons in the output and of Rs. 6,847 in the value as compared with the figures for the previous year. The average number of men employed at the mines daily was 97 against 127 in the preceding year. No women or children were employed. No new concessions for coal mining were granted during the year. One old lease was cancelled during the year and was re-issued to Mian Mohammad Ismail.

Of the two chromite mines only one was worked during the year. The number of men employed daily averaged 8 and the total outturn amounted to 49 tons against 10 men and 148 tons respectively during the preceding year. The revenue on coal and chromite amounted to Rs. 1,118-6-0 (Coal Rs. 786-2-0 and chromite Rs. 332-4-0) as compared with Rs. 1,273-6-0 (coal Rs. 1,032-10-0 and chromite Rs. 240-12-0) during the preceding year.

The country salt produced in the Pishin Tahsil amounted to 245 maunds valued at Rs. 306-14-0 against 295 maunds worth Rs. 330 in the preceding year.

TRADE.

22. The table below gives the figures of imports and exports for the year under report:—

—	1914-15.	1915-16.	Increase.	Decrease.
Imports	1,50,089	1,15,36,235	1,13,86,146	...
Exports	61,758	65,17,395	64,55,637	...

No comparison is possible between the figures of the year under report and those of the preceding year as under the new arrangements the former includes all imports and exports by rail which were omitted from previous reports owing to the faulty system then in force. These figures are now obtained from the Collector of Customs, Karachi.

The figures of the road borne traffic with Kalat are:—

—	1914-15.	1915-16.	Increase.	Decrease.
Imports	1,19,743	1,15,366	...	4,377
Exports	5,917	31,123	25,206	...

The most important increases in exports occur under the heads Foreign and Indian goods, cattle, rice husked and manufactured articles of merchandise. The chief decreases occur under the heads sheep and goats, raw skins and foreign green tea.

HORSE BREEDING.

23. The Quetta Horse Show was held on the 6th September and the four following days. The total number of the animals exhibited at the Show was 418 as compared with 552 in 1914 and 516 in 1913. The number of horses (excluding ponies, mules and donkeys) was 318 as compared with 440 in 1914. Twenty-three remounts were purchased by the Remount Department, Jacob's Horse and Zhob Militia.

The Show was held under difficult conditions. In the first place influenza had broken out in the Quetta and Pishin District and it was not certain almost till the last whether the Show could be held or not. Secondly the continuance of the war has undoubtedly had an adverse effect and the usual support was not forthcoming from some of the Kalat breeders.

The subsidiary Horse Show which was fixed for the 29th and 30th September 1915 at Pishin was abandoned owing to the outbreak of influenza among the horses at that place.

The Quetta Horse Show cost Rs. 3,379. The pony stallions, Baluchistan Arab and Kilkenney Kathiawar served 45 and 38 mares respectively. Owing to outbreak of "Dourine" coverings were stopped from the 17th February 1916.

CATTLE BREEDING.

24. The number of cattle, sheep and goats exhibited was 74, as compared with 78 in the previous year. The Show of cows and bullocks has been very poor for some years past and it was, therefore, decided to do away with the cattle classes and confine the exhibit to sheep and goats only.

JAILS AND LOCK-UPS.

25. The general health of the prisoners in the Quetta Jail, the subsidiary jail at Pishin and the lock-ups in the district was good and there was no epidemic disease. In the Quetta Jail, the daily average number of sick was 3·17 against a daily average strength of 55·73. No deaths occurred and no prisoner escaped from the jails.

One under-trial prisoner tried to run away on the 11th August 1915 while on his way to the Quetta Jail but he was recaptured at once.

MUNICIPAL.

26. The Quetta Municipal Fund opened with a balance of Rs. 1,16,497-15-6 including Rs. 10,000 invested in Government Promissory Notes and Rs. 50 out in permanent advance.

The receipts and expenditure aggregated Rs. 3,23,003-4-3 and Rs. 3,51,920-8-2 as against Rs. 3,88,953-8-3 and Rs. 3,71,313. The closing balance on the 31st March 1916 consisted of Rs. 77,530-11-7 in cash, a sum of Rs. 45,000 in Promissory Notes and Rs. 50 out in permanent advance. The cash balance includes a sum of Rs. 829-14-11 held in deposit.

The number of the Municipal Committee was raised from 24 to 25 of whom 19 are non-official members.

FORESTS.

27. No change took place in the reserved area. The number of passes issued for shooting in the reserved areas number 5 and the fees realized to Rs. 10 against Rs. 39 in the preceding year.

LOCAL FUNDS.

28. The Pishin Sadar and District Bazar Fund opened with a cash balance of Rs. 47,284-10-11 in addition to a sum of Rs. 30,000 invested in Government Promissory Notes and Rs. 7,152-8-9 which was outstanding in recoverable advances.

The receipts and expenditure aggregated Rs. 69,358-4-9 and Rs. 81,775-10-0 against Rs. 65,611-14-4 and Rs. 52,933-14-10 in 1914-15.

The closing balance on the 31st March 1916 consisted of Rs. 34,867-5-8 in cash, a sum of Rs. 52,000 in Premissory Notes and Rs. 7,325-9-10 outstanding in recoverable advances.

The actual increase in the expenditure after deducting Rs. 22,000 invested in Government Promissory Notes, amounts to about Rs. 6,800 only and is due to more loans having been granted during the year than in the previous year.

REGISTRATION.

29. The total number of compulsory registrations affected during the year 1915 was 398 against 507 in the year 1914. The total value of the immoveable property affected amounted to Rs. 6,92,949-11-1 as compared with Rs. 9,49,157-0-8 for the preceding year. The principal decreases occurred under the heads of "Instruments of Mortgage" and "lease." This is due to the fact that there have been smaller alienations of land as the result of the war.

Five documents, the registration of which is optional, were registered during the year 1915 against 15 in the year 1914 and the value of the immoveable property affected thereby amounted to Rs. 124-8-0 as compared with Rs. 24,753 of the preceding year. The total receipts on account of registration fees amounted to Rs. 2,402-6-3 against Rs. 2,578-12-0 in the year 1914 and the expenditure of copying fees, commission, etc., was Rs. 1,111-15-4 against Rs. 928-13-10 in the preceding year. The increase in the expenditure is accounted for by the payment of a sum of Rs. 308-8-4 to the Additional Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta, as his commission unlike his predecessor (Treasury Officer and Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta) who was not entitled to it.

EMPLOYMENT OF MUHAMMADANS.

30. The percentage of Muhammadans to Hindu employés holding ministerial appointments in the District at the close of the year was 31·39 as against 33·75 of the preceding year.

MIGRATION.

31. There were no notable cases of emigration beyond the annual movements of the nomadic and semi-nomadic portions of the population and of similar tribes from the Afghan border.

H. B. ST. JOHN,
Political Agent, Quetta Pishin.

SIBI DISTRICT.

I.—AREA AND POPULATION.

The area is 11,193 square miles and the population consists of 117,189 souls according to the last census of 1911.

II.—PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Major Frank McConaghey held charge of the district throughout the year. Major C. E. Bruce was Assistant Political Agent up to 14th October 1915, Mr. C. P. Skrine, I.C.S., thereafter. The post of Civil Surgeon was held by Dr. H. T. Holland from 1st April 1915 to 28th January 1916, by Dr. S. Gaster from 29th January 1916 to 17th February 1916 and by Dr. A. C. J. Elwin thereafter.

Rai Bahadur Diwan Ganpat Rai, C.I.E., severed his long connection with the Baluchistan Agency after 39 years' service of which 25 years were spent in the Sibi District. He was succeeded by Rai Bahadur Diwan Jamiat Rai, C.I.E.

M. Juma Khan held charge of the office of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Nasirabad, throughout the year.

III.—ATTITUDE AND CONDUCT OF THE TRIBE.

The war has continued throughout the year under report.

Marri Tribe.—In January last, the Marri Nawab and his headmen came to Quetta. The internal disputes between the Nawab and his headmen were carefully enquired into and finally an amicable settlement was arrived at between both parties.

The Nawab promised not to raise again the question of the relative positions of his sons, and the headmen agreed not to support one son against the other.

On 17th July 1915, owing to a feud between the Chhalgari and Shaheja sections of the Marri tribe, a party of Chhalgaris numbering 19 came into Sibi and cut up a party of Shahejas killing 6 and wounding 5, including one Murad Bakhsh who was a hostage at the time. This was a very disgraceful act on the part of the Chhalgaris. The Chhalgaris have been well punished and 17 of the chief offenders have been recommended and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. The Marri Nawab deserves credit for having handed over all the principal offenders for punishment.

Unfortunately, just as the Marri internal affairs were improving, the murder of Mir Akhtaran Khan, Bahawalanzai Marri, a cousin of the Nawab, occurred. This murder at the time caused intense feeling between the two tribes. The Marris collected their Lashkars with the intention of attacking the Bugtis in force. Rai Bahadur Diwan Jamiat Rai, C.I.E., and Major F. McConaghey, by hurried marches, were able to arrive in Kahan and Kohlu in time to stop a general outbreak taking place. Both Chiefs with their parties came into Quetta in October for settlement of this case. The settlement arrived at was not to the liking of the Bugti Nawab and of the Mussori Bugtis. Finally, in March last, after the Sibi Shahi Jirgas, the case was taken up again and a final settlement arrived at agreeable to both parties.

In January and February last, the Bijrani section of the Marri tribe commenced looting camels, etc., in the Duki tehsil from the Powindahs who were returning to their country. This case was taken up at the Gumbaz Joint District Jirgas. A heavy fine of Rs. 10,000 was inflicted on the Marris concerned

and in addition compensation was awarded to the owners of the stolen camels. The fine has been paid up and most of the compensation money has already been recovered.

It is satisfactory to note that Khan Bahadur Nawab Mir Khair Bakhsh, C.I.E., has done good work since June last. He is taking a greater interest in the management of his tribe and is gradually winning back the position which, by right, he is entitled to.

Bugti Tribe.—Owing to family dissensions with regard to the division of ancestral property between the Bugti Chief and his brother, Mir Gouhar Khan, and also owing to the illness of the Nawab, the latter has not been able to control his tribe in the same manner as usual. The Mussoris, a large and influential section of the tribe and supporters of Mir Gouhar Khan, have been the cause of most of the recent trouble in the tribe.

Khan Bahadur Mir Gouhar Khan died at Dera Bugti in December last.

There is an old blood feud between the Mussoris and the Gurchanis of the Dera Ghazi Khan district. Unfortunately owing to the absence of the Dera Ghazi Khan Sardars this feud could not be settled in Sibi in February last and had to be postponed till the time of the next Fort Munro Jirgas. The feud has recently broken out again.

Both in the Marri and Bugti tracts famine conditions have prevailed. Owing to the want of fodder both the tribes have lost about 50 per cent. of their flocks. In February last, the Government sanctioned a grant of Rs. 19,000 in aid of the situation which is being carefully watched.

Dombkis.—In March last, Mir Miro Khan died. By his death, the Agency has lost one of its few remaining influential men of the old stamp. Pending further arrangements, Mir Baloch Khan has been appointed to act as Sarbrah. The present relations between the young Sardar's mother and Mir Baloch Khan are of a strained nature. The whole situation will probably now have to be referred to an influential Jirga for settlement.

The Sarangzai tribe has recently furnished recruits for the Zhob Militia. Mir Murad Khan, son of Khan Sahib Sardar Halim Khan, has also enlisted in the Corps.

Except in tribal areas, the general attitude and conduct of the people of the district has been good considering the times.

IV.—Operation of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

The number of cases dealt with under the Frontier Crimes Regulation was 1,528 (Civil 694, Criminal 794 and revenue 40) against 1,526 in the preceding year. Of the former 1,326 (Civil 628, Criminal 661 and revenue 37) were decided and 202 were under investigation at the close of the year.

2. In the majority of cases the Jirga's findings were accepted by the parties. The working of the local Jirgas has been good.

3. The fines inflicted amounted to Rs. 21,440-8-0, out of which Rs. 19,075-5-7 have been realized. In the majority of cases, compensation is fixed to be paid by instalments.

4. The number of persons punished for criminal offences was 93 against 85 in the preceding year and that of the persons required to give security was 327 against 272.

V.—LAND REVENUE.

The Land Revenue figures for 1915-16 and the preceding year are contrasted below :—

	1915-1916.					1914-1915.				
	Rabi.	Kharif.	Grazing Tax.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Grazing Tax.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Demand—										
(a) On account of arrears, etc., of previous years outstanding at the end of last year.	24,454 15 2	30,812 3 9	.....	722 10 0	55,989 12 11	.....	8,220 11 3	.....	722 10 0	8,943 5 3
(b) On account of revenue (gross) for the year under report.	1,89,561 3 8	1,18,493 14 8	16,111 1 0	1,981 2 10	3,26,147 6 2	2,26,944 13 8	1,47,701 5 11	15,632 15 0	1,678 7 7	3,91,957 10 2
Total Demand . .	2,14,016 2 10	1,49,306 2 5	16,111 1 0	2,703 12 10	3,82,137 3 1	2,26,944 13 8	1,55,922 1 2	15,632 15 0	2,401 1 7	4,00,900 15 5
2. Collections—										
(a) On account of arrears of revenue of past years.	10,361 11 9	25,320 12 1	.....	.....	35,682 7 10	.....	4,587 15 9	.....	.....	4,587 15 9
(b) On account of arrears of revenue of year under report.	99,169 11 11	1,12,678 1 10	14,437 12 9	1,958 8 4	2,28,244 2 10	1,79,019 11 7	1,14,013 0 11	14,219 9 1	1,678 7 7	3,08,930 13 2
Total collections . .	1,09,531 7 8	1,37,998 13 11	14,437 12 9	1,958 8 4	2,63,926 10 8	1,79,019 11 7	1,18,601 0 8	14,219 9 1	1,678 7 7	3,13,518 12 11
3. Non-Recoveries—										
(a) Remissions	9,283 0 7	5,491 7 8	392 4 8	.....	15,166 12 11	17,268 6 10	3,733 6 11	711 12 2	.....	21,713 9 11
(b) Malikana	4,085 9 11	1,495 6 2	778 15 7	.....	6,359 15 8	5,972 1 1	2,494 1 10	701 9 9	...	9,167 12 8
(c) Suspensions	73,005 15 6	2,760 8 2	502 0 0	745 4 6	77,013 12 2	23,454 3 9	29,847 4 10	.....	722 10 0	54,024 2 7
(d) Grain allowance paid out of revenue in kind.	276 9 0	412 8 0	...	...	689 1 0	229 11 0	281 4 0	.....	.....	510 15 0
(e) Arrears recoverable other than suspension :—										
1. For past years . . .	5,366 12 9	.....	.....	.....	5,366 12 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. For year under report . .	12,466 11 5	1,147 6 6	.....	.....	13,614 1 11	1,000 11 5	964 14 11	.....	.....	1,965 10 4
Total non-recoveris . .	1,04,484 11 2	11,307 4 6	1,673 4 3	745 4 6	1,18,210 8 5	47 925 2 1	37,321 0 6	1,413 5 11	722 10 0	87,382 2 6

There is a decrease of Rs. 80,686-10-4 in the net revenue collections for the year under report excluding arrears as shown below :—

Decrease.

Nasirabad Tahsil . . .	17,105 4 7	At the commencement of the Kharif sowings, there was little water in the canals, so the zamindars were afraid to cultivate large areas. Later on, water improved, and a good Rabi harvest is anticipated which should counterbalance this decrease. In addition there were no Kabula crops (Rabi).
Sibi Tahsil	60,874 1 6	Out of this sum, a sum of Rs. 33,986-0-3 is due to suspensions granted to zamindars who purchased the Government Revenue Wheat. This sum will be repaid in June 1916. The Rabi crops were damaged by rust and there was no Kharif crop in the Khushkaba tracts.
Shahrig Tahsil . . .	2,518 6 7	Out of this sum, a sum of Rs. 1,463 is due to suspensions granted to the zamindars of Khost, etc. This sum is to be recovered in this year. The rest of the decrease is owing to failure of Khushkaba cultivation in the Kach and Kowas Circles.
Kohlu Sub-Tahsil . .	188 13 8	
TOTAL .	80,686 10 4	

(2) *System followed.*—The old system of Tashkhis, Batai and Cash assessment has been in force. In the Sibi Tehsil the system of Tashkhis instead of Batai was followed with the exception of a few villages who preferred the Batai system.

(3) *Area under Crop.*

	1915-16*.	1914-15*.
	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
(*a*) Sibi Tehsil	33,175 0 0	48,229 0 0
	A. G.	A. G.
(*b*) Nasirabad Tehsil	109,542 0	130,276 39
	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
(*c*) Shahrig do.	10,029 3 0	9,934 3 0
(*d*) Kohlu do.	5,246 0 0	6,360 0 0

* Includes Kharaba :—

	1915-16.	1914-15.
	A. R.	A. R.
(*a*) Sibi Tehsil	11,540 0	16,716 0
	A. G.	A. G.
(*b*) Nasirabad Tehsil	23,386 0	24,871 31
	A. R.	A. R.
(*c*) Shahrig do, ...	2,136 2	1,632 0
(*d*) Kohlu do.	382 0	...

4. *Arrears.*—Out of a sum of Rs. 55,989-12-11 recoverable on account of arrears of revenue at the beginning of the year under report, the recovery of a sum of Rs. 6,599-13-2 was suspended, Rs. 8,340-11-8 were remitted, Rs. 35,682-7-10 were recovered and Rs. 5,366-12-9 were outstanding when the year closed.

5. *Suspensions and Remissions.*—The recovery of a sum of Rs. 77,013-12-2 was suspended in the Nasirabad, Sibi and Shahrig Tahsils as below :—

Nasirabad . .	41,564	3	9	Kharif	2,000 7 11
				Hak Malikana	722 10 0
				Quinquennial Assessment	38,841 1 10*
Sibi . . .	33,986	0	3	Due from Zamindars who purchased Government Revenue Grain. This sum will be paid in June 1916.	
Shahrig . . .	1,463	8	2	To be recovered in this year.	
	77,013	12	2		

* Due to Zamindars being allowed to pay by yearly instalments not exceeding 4 years.

while a sum of Rs. 15,166-12-11 was remitted as below :—

Nasirabad . .	14,185	4	6	Rabi crops	8,731 8 7
				Kharif crops	5,453 11 11
Sibi . . .	943	12	8		
Shahrig . . .	37	11	9		
	15,166	12	11		

6. No coercive measures were adopted.

7. Transactions of water rate in the Nasirabad Tehsil.

Arrears at the close of last year					7,760 7 3
Assessment for the year under report					1,19,669 0 0
				TOTAL .	1,27,429 7 3
Realized . .	1,18,349	6	4		
Remitted . .	5,318	3	10		
Suspended . .	1,852	6	10		1,25,520 1 0
				Balance recoverable .	1,909 6 3

VI.—GENERAL CONDITION OF CROPS, WEATHER, PEOPLE AND THE DISTRICT.

1. *Crops.*—The agricultural prospect has not been good. The absence of rains during the summer months as also in the winter months has resulted in a poor Kharif harvest, and a great deficiency of grazing. In the Nasirabad tehsil, owing to low floods in the Indus in the beginning of the season, less area was brought under Kharif cultivation than usual. Later on, the flow of water greatly improved and the area under cultivation did well. This year the water in the canals ran till end of February, thus a good Rabi harvest is anticipated.

The Rabi crops suffered considerably from rust and also in some instances from hail.

The subjoined table shows the area sown and harvested in each tehsil :—

		Area sown.	Area harvested.
		Acres.	Acres.
Sibi Tehsil	Rabi	22,904	15,282
	Kharif	10,271	6,353
Kohlu Tehsil	Rabi	5,170	4,920
	Kharif	76	44
Nasirabad Tehsil	Rabi	51,058	36,198
	Kharif	58,484	49,958
Shahrig Tehsil	Rabi	5,638	3,646
	Kharif	4,391	4,246
Total	Rabi	84,770	60,046
	Kharif	73,222	60,601
		157,992	120,647

(2) *Weather.*—The number of rain-gauges remained unaltered. The subjoined table shows the amount of rainfall recorded at each principal station :—

	From October 1914 to September 1915.	From October 1913 to September 1914.
Jhapat	1·93 inches.	6·85 inches.
Sibi	5·92 „	9·38 „
Hurnai	17·66 „	17·12 „
Kohlu	9·66 „	14·95 „

The rainfall was deficient in the Nasirabad, Sibi and Kohlu tehsils and very deficient in the tribal area.

(3) *Public Health.*—The district on the whole enjoyed immunity from contagious and epidemic diseases. Malaria fever in September and October was of a mild type.

(4) The general condition of the district was not good. The Rabi crops suffered from rust and the Kharif crops from scarcity of rain. Experiments are being made on a larger scale with Jowari cultivation in certain portions of the Hurnai tehsil.

Famine.—The Marri and Bugti area as well as the Khushkaba tracts in the Sibi tehsil have suffered from drought. The Marris and Bugtis have lost about 50 per cent. of their flocks. The flocks and cattle of the Khushkaba tracts have also suffered. A sum of Rs. 19,000 was given by the Government to the Marri and Bugti tribes as a special relief and the situation is being watched carefully.

Large swarms of locusts appeared both in the Hurnai and Nasirabad Sub-Divisions but timely and effective measures were taken to destroy them and their eggs and thus the crops were to a great extent saved.

(5) *Prices of food stuff and labour.*—The prices showed a tendency to a slight rise throughout the year. The prices of the following commodities in the Sibi Bazar were as follows:—

	1914-15.		1915-16.	
	Srs.	Chhs.	Srs.	Chhs.
Wheat per rupee	9	11	9	$3\frac{1}{3}$
Barley ,, ...	11	5	10	11
Ghee ,, ...	0	$13\frac{1}{3}$	0	$13\frac{11}{30}$

The labour conditions and wages remained the same as last year.

(6) *Agriculture and agricultural stock.*—There has been a considerable mortality among the goats and sheep owing to the want of fodder. Sheep dipping baths are gradually being approved of by the zamindars of the Shahrig tehsil.

(7) The sub-joined table shows transactions under Taccavi advances in 1915-16:—

Name of Act.	Outstanding on 31st March 1915.	Advanced during 1915-16.	Total.	Recoveries during 1915-16.		Outstanding on 31st March 1916.
				Principal.	Interest.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Improvement Loans Act .	29,174	10,785	39,959	10,059	1,213-7-10	29,900
Agriculturists' Loans Act .	44,818-8	20,150	64,968-8	13,798	1,274-2-4	51,170-8
Total .	73,992-8	30,935	1,04,927-8	23,857	2,487-10-2	81,070-8

Owing to failure of crops in certain parts of the district, the recovery of instalments aggregating Rs. 18,114-8 on account of principal and Rs. 975-15-3 on account of interest was suspended during the year under review.

(8) *Immigration and emigration.*—Beyond the customary annual movements of the nomadic population there has been no immigration or emigration.

(9) *Minerals.*—During the year under review, the output of the Khost Coal Mines which were worked by the North-Western Railway was 29,684 tons against 36,453 tons yielded in 1914-15.

There were three fatal accidents causing death and five non-fatal accidents. Out of the four applications for Prospecting Licenses (one pending from last year and three received during the year of report) one was disposed of and three were pending at the close of the year. The total of revenue from all mines was Rs. 1,043-10-11 in 1915-16 against Rs. 995-15-1 realized in the year preceding.

Mr. Pinfold of the Indo-Burma Petroleum Company visited Dera Bugti in connection with exploration of mineral oil, etc., and the Company has applied for a Prospecting License. The application was under consideration when the year closed.

VII.—Irrigation.

The following works were nearing completion when the year closed:—

(1) The construction of the permanent weir at Nari.

(2) The scheme for the improvement of the drinking water supply of the Sibi Town.

(3) The construction of a Dam at Gharat Manna near Ziarat.

2. The Begari Canal worked well, as also the Desert Canal. The supply of water from both canals was good.

VIII.—Forests.

The number of forests, which is 19 including the Sobha Jamali forest under the direct management of the Civil Department, remained unaltered. These forests embrace an area of 128 square miles.

Three small fires, two by lightning and one by fire, took place in the Ziarat range.

The European Olive trees at Turvekan, Dilkuna and Fazal Kach are doing well.

Owing to scarcity of fodder on account of drought, the Government forests at Talli and Sibi were thrown open to the Zamindars for free grazing for their plough bullocks.

The total income amounted to Rs. 7,296 against an expenditure of Rs. 6,465.

IX.—Horse Breeding Operations.

No. of stallions at Stud work.	No. of mares covered.	No. of foals produced.	No. of colts castrated.	Branded mares on register on 31st March 1916.
Horse Stallions.				
Imperial Stallions 1 summer	115	47	4	238
Imperial Stallions 9 winter				
Provincial 2 winter	119	83	...	...
Donkey Stallions.				
2 winter	8 pony mares, 8 donkey mares.	14 mule foals, 4 donkey foals.	...	...

2. (*a*) *Horse show.*—The usual horse show was held at Sibi on 14th February and the following days. Number of animals exhibited was 449 as against 451 last year. The brood mares shown were a very useful lot. The Army Remount only purchased two young stock. Ten Remounts were purchased by the Sind Police. A number of young stock suitable for Indian Cavalry were shown but owing to the war, no regiment was purchasing. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,345-14-7.

(*b*) *Cattle show.*—The number of exhibits was 296 against 322 of last year. The decrease was due to scarcity of fodder and the presence of cattle dealers in the district during the show week.

The expenditure amounted to Rs. 550, 505 being given in prizes and Rs. 45 having been spent on contingencies.

3. *Veterinary Dispensaries.*—The number of patients treated at these dispensaries were :—

Name of Dispensary.	1915-16.			1914-15.		
	In-patients.	Out-patients.	Total.	In-patients.	Out-patients.	Total.
Sibi	27	973	1,000	23	1,031	1,054
Mohabatpur *	46	826	872	20	784	804

* This dispensary has been closed from 27th March 1916.

X.—Excise.

One case of charas and one of country liquor smuggling were detected. The offenders in both the cases were convicted and punished.

2. There were six cases of drunkenness and offenders in all the cases were convicted and punished.

3. The only change which took place in the number of shops was the reduction of one shop for retail sale of opium at Goth Abdul Nabi Gola, and one of retail shop at Dirgi for sale of hemp drugs.

4. No change took place in the timings for opening and closing shops.

5. The experimental system of the lease of 2 country liquor shops in the Sibi Town on fixed fee has been decided to be continued to next year, *i.e.*, to 1916-17.

XI.—Education.

Three schools, one at Kahan in the Marri country, one in Sangan, and one Railway School in Sibi, were closed owing to scarcity of pupils. A new school was opened in Hamidpur in the Nasirabad tehsil. The total of schools in the district was 21* on 31st March 1916, against 23† in the preceding year. The number of scholars on rolls on the last working day of 1915-16 was 629 against 611 last year.

* { Secondary school 1
Primary Girls school . . . 1
Primary schools 19

† Including one secondary school.

The total income on account of Education was Rs. 3,658-10-4 against Rs. 3,636-9-5, the income of the preceding year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 25,618-11-11 against Rs. 23,336-6-1.

A new school building and school master's quarters were made at Hurnai. Similar buildings were under construction at Goth Ghulam Mohammad when the year closed.

XII.—Levies.

The number of Levies including Postal Levies was 703 and the expenditure on their maintenance amounted to Rs. 1,90,054-2-7. Their work on the whole was satisfactory. The Levy Thanas were duly inspected by the officers while out on tour.

With effect from 1st July 1915, the pay of the sowars and footmen was increased, that of the sowars by Rs. 3 per mensem and that of the footmen by Rs. 2 per mensem. The question of the increase of the pay of Jamadars, Duffadars, etc., was under consideration at the close of the year.

XIII.—Civil and Criminal Justice.

The sub-joined table gives the number of cases disposed of :—

	Civil Justice.		Criminal Justice.	
	1914.	1915.	1914.	1915.
(*a*) Original	1,023	951	378	276
(*b*) Appellate	10	21	7	24
(*c*) Execution of decrees	564	567	...	...
Total .	1,597	1,539	385	300

	1914.	1915.
Miscellaneous Revenue cases	400	529
Miscellaneous Civil and Criminal cases	374	444
Total .	774	973

XIV.—Jails and Lock-ups.

The total number of prisoners in the various jails and lock-ups in this district at the commencement of the year was 98 and the admissions were 1,025 making a total of 1,123, out of the total, 999 prisoners have been released during the year under report.

The total cost on guards and maintenance of prisoners amounted to Rs. 10,881-6-10 giving an average cost per head per annum of Rs. 74-7-4.

The health and condition of prisoners has been generally good throughout the year.

The two prisoners who escaped from the Hurnai Jail during the year were arrested and prosecuted.

In November 1915, 20 prisoners chiefly Marris and Bugtis broke out of the Sibi Jail. The guard in attempting to arrest the same killed and wounded 10 men. The remainder succeeded in escaping.

The staff of the jail has been increased and steps are being taken to remove the structural deficiencies of the present jail buildings.

XV.—Registration and Stamps.

(*1*) *Registration.*—Sixty-two documents in all were registered.

The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 262 including Rs. 39-12-0 and Rs. 10 on account of copying fee and commission respectively.

(*2*) *Stamps.*—The income under this head was Rs. 16,391-5-0 against Rs. 16,773-8-0 in the preceding year.

XVI.—Police.

The total number of true cognizable cases of all kinds given in the Police Return for 1915 was 192 against 263 in the preceding year.

There was one case of murder and 19 of burglary against 2 of murder and 17 of burglary in the preceding year.

Under the heading of cognizable cases the percentage of conviction was 48, while 51 per cent. of persons arrested were convicted, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 32 and 62 respectively.

The percentage of property recovered to that stolen was 50 against 41 in the previous year.

The working of the Police on the whole was satisfactory.

XVII.—Public Works.

The expenditure incurred on Public Works in charge of Civil Officer amounted to Rs. 17,578 against Rs. 19,012, the expenditure of the preceding year.

XVIII.—Postal.

The table below shows the composition and number of post offices in the district :—

No.	Combined Post and Telegraph Sub-Offices.	No.	Departmental Branch Post Offices.	No.	Extra Departmental Branch Post Offices.	Remarks.
1	Sibi	1	Shahrig	1	Babarkach	
2	Harnai	2	Jhatpat	2	Spintangi	
3	Ziarat *	3	Belput	3	Kach	* For Ziarat season only.
4	Khost	4	Lehri	4	Mithri	
5	Kohlo			5	Lindsay	
				6	Nuttal	
				7	Usta	
				8	Sohbatpur	This is an experimental post office started during 1915-16.

XIX.—Local Funds.

The income and expenditure of the various Local Funds in the District are shown below :—

Serial No.	Name of fund.	Opening balance on 1st April 1915.	Receipts in 1915-16.	Expenditure in 1915-16.	Closing Balance.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Sibi Bazar Fund .	5,865 12 6	32,315 4 8	29,355 4 4	8,825 12 10
2	Shahrig „ .	3,157 9 6	9,036 5 4	7,059 1 9	5,134 13 1
3	Ziarat Improvement Fund.	3,353 5 4	5,757 12 7	8,389 0 0	722 1 11

XX.—Arboriculture.

A number of fruit and shade trees was planted in the public gardens and along the road sides :—

Sibi.	Hurnai.	Kohlu.	Nasirabad.	Ziarat.
774	3,534	...	614	24

A number of trees was, in addition, given to Zamindars. A regular permanent establishment is maintained for looking after the trees on the Kach-Ziarat road. The cost of establishment and contingencies is estimated at Rs. 600 per annum of which Rs. 290 are paid by the Military Works Department and the balance R310 by the Civil Department.

Shaftal did well in the Hurnai tehsil.

XXI.—Plague.

Captain P. Toomey remained in charge of the office of the Plague Inspecting Medical Officer throughout the year.

The camp, as usual, remained in Sibi in winter and at Hirok in summer.

The total of persons examined was 122,387 against 98,410 of the year preceding ; of the former, 50,198 were allowed to proceed to their destination, 62,106 were released after disinfection and 10,083 after necessary segregation in the plague camp.

The expenditure on the maintenance of the camp amounted to Rs. 13,538-5-10 against Rs. 13,346-12-4, the expenditure incurred in 1914-15.

A small boy developed bubonic plague on 24th April 1915 in the Hirok camp but recovered.

Plague made its appearance in spring, in the immediate vicinity of the Nasirabad tehsil, in the Jacobabad District, but timely measures taken in the Sibi District to prevent its spread into Baluchistan proved successful.

XXII—General Remarks.

The year 1915-16 witnessed three deaths among the important persons of the district :—

(1) Malik Humai, son of Late Khan Sahib Malik Ghani Khan Sarangzai.

(2) Khan Bahadur Mir Gauhar Khan, brother of the Bugti Nawab.

(3) Mir Miro Khan, Dombki.

The district has suffered severely from drought and there has been a great mortality among the flocks.

A company of Sarangzais has been started in the Zhob Militia. Mir Murad Khan, the son of the Sarangzai Sardar, has also enlisted in the Corps as a native officer.

The difficulty of obtaining Mohammadan candidates for ministerial posts still continues. It is under contemplation to reduce the standard of education for Mohammadans.

F. Mc CONAGHEY, *Major*,
Political Agent, Sibi.

LORALAI DISTRICT.

Area and Population.—The Loralai District covers an area of 7,525 square miles according to the latest survey and has a population of 80,769 according to the census of 1911.

Principal Officers.—Major A. D. G. Ramsay, I.A., C.I.E., held charge of the district throughout the year except from the 3rd January to 2nd February 1916 during which period Major C. E. Bruce, Assistant Political Agent, Loralai, was in charge in addition to his own duties.

The office of the Assistant Political Agent, Loralai, was held by Mr. T. O. Hughes from 1st April to 18th July 1915 and by Major C. E. Bruce from 22nd October 1915 to end of year. During the interval from 19th July to 21st October a temporary appointment of Extra Assistant Commissioner, Bori, was created to carry on the work of the office of the Assistant Political Agent, Loralai.

K. S. Muhammad Gul Khan held charge of the Barkhan-Musakhel Sub-Division and K. S. Gulzar Khan of the Duki-Sinjawi Sub-Division throughout the year.

General attitude and conduct of the tribes.—This has on the whole been good.

In Musakhel outlaws belonging to the Tahsil appeared and received food and harbourage from their kinsmen. Their freedom of movement and of life generally, while in Musakhel limits, were much hampered by the existence of the Musakhel scouts, inaugurated in November 1915.

The worst offenders in the matter of harbourage have been the Belkhel (especially the Hassankhel section thereof) and the Zmarai.

The question of responsibility and suitable punishment for this is being put before the Joint Largha Bargha Jirga held at Shinghar in May 1916.

The Dumars have not behaved well as regards safety of the mail tonga, and in addition to tribal fines the headmen of the 2 opposed factions, *viz.*, Payo Khan of the Nathozai and Paind Khan of the Shabozai, have on the recommendation of the Sibi Shahi Jirga, been removed from Sinjawi limits for the space of 1 year.

The Marris on the Duki border got out of hands for a short period, but were speedily brought to their senses as related in a subsequent paragraph.

Operation of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.—The following table shows the number of cases disposed of under the Frontier Crimes Regulation during 1915 as compared with the year 1914.

	1914	1915	Increase	Decrease.
Criminal	755	510	...	245
Civil	1,074	892	...	182
TOTAL	1,829	1,402	...	427

The number of persons punished for crimes under the findings of the Jirgas during 1915 was 215 against 329 during 1914 and that of persons required to furnish security for good behaviour and keeping the peace was 324 as compared with 347 during 1914.

The findings of the Jirgas were generally accepted and the work done by them during the year under report was satisfactory.

The following are some of the important events :—

The case of murder of Akhtar Shabozai of Bori Tahsil which was pending at the close of the last year was decided during the present year.

The Shabozais in whose limits the murder took place and who made no timely efforts to pursue the offenders were made to pay the usual blood money of Rs. 1,520 and the security for Rs. 4,000 furnished by the Kudezais was confiscated.

Sher Jan, son of S. Bakhtiar Khan Khetran, who was awaiting his trial in the Loralai Sub-Jail at the close of the last year, was held to be the murderer of Asad Khan and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 3,000 which has been realised and paid as blood money.

The accused in accordance with the recommendation of the Fort Munro Jirga has been detained in Bori for 1 year.

The Zakhpels of Bori and Dumars of Sinjawi Tahsils were held liable to pay Rs. 812-3-4 as their share of the fine in the Dilkuna raid case referred to in last year's report. Of the fine imposed the former are to pay $\frac{2}{5}$th and the latter $\frac{3}{5}$th.

The dâk tonga which left Hurnai for Loralai on the 14th April 1915 was looted the same night 4 miles east of Sinjawi near Inzarghat and two bags which contained 7,150 Kabuli rupees in cash were stolen. The case, together with the case of the dâk tonga which was fired at between mile 46 and 47 on the Hurnai-Loralai road on the night of the 15th May 1915 was tried by the Quetta Shahi Jirga resulting in the following punishments being awarded:—

(1) Four years' rigorous imprisonment on Amir, driver of the mail tonga.

(2) Two years' rigorous imprisonment with forfeiture of all property valued at Rs. 190-12-0 on Ghani levy sowar who was escorting the mail tonga.

(3) A fine of Rs. 3,559-4-0 on the Nathozai Section of the Dumars.

(4) A fine of Rs. 500 on the Shabozai Section of the Dumars.

(5) Payo Khan Nathozai and Paind Khan Shabozai motabars to reside outside the limits of the Sinjawi Tahsil for the period of 12 months.

Again on the 12th October the dâk tonga was held up by armed badmashes at mile 46-3 and the parcel mail was looted. The tracks were followed for some 20 miles at along the foothills on south side of the Bori valley but were eventually lost. The case was referred to the Sibi Shahi Jirga of February 1916 and following punishments were awarded:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Value of parcels looted	519	4	3
„ ponies destroyed	490	0	0
Fine	2,000	0	0
TOTAL	3,009	4	3

A round figure of Rs. 3,000 fine was imposed on the Dumars, Utmankhels, and Khiddarzais residing or owning land in the 4 mauzas of Lwara (Sinjawi), Pathankot, Poti, and Pungah (Bori).

In consequence of the above attacks on the mail tongas the night running of mail tum-tums between Sinjawi and Loralai was stopped with effect from the 20th October 1915.

Since drafting this report another attack on the mail tonga has been made by 7 armed badmashes on the 12th May 1916 on the Dilkuna Pass near mile 20. The mail was looted and the driver and a passenger were taken away by the badmashes but were released. The matter is under enquiry.

Malik Feroz Khan, the headman of Hamzazais, and his brother Ayaz Khan and their sister, the wife of Saidu Khan, Hamzazai, were murdered and Saidu Khan himself severely wounded on the 23rd June 1915 by Sadullah Khan,* Kalla Khan and Hyat Khan, the sons of the late Malik Nadar Khan. On the recommendation of the Sibi Shahi Jirga the 3 principals concerned have been sentenced to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment and their 5 abettors to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment each. In addition a joint and collective fine of Rs. 7,060 has been imposed which, if realised, will be paid as compensation to the injured parties or their heirs.

*Kalla Khan has subseqently died of cholera in the Hyderabad Jail.

Kamali Zhobi, a domiciled resident of Duki village, who had committed several murders, etc., was arrested at Robat (Duki) on the night of the 8th August 1915, along with his companion Mauladad Nasir. The cases against them were placed before the Gumbaz Joint Jirga in April 1916 which has recommended in aggregate, a punishment of 14 years' transporation for Kamali and 7 years' rigorous imprisonment for his comrade in addition to the fine of Rs. 3,957-14-0 to be recovered from the property of the accused or from their near relatives and to be paid as compensation.

Two bunnias going from Loralai to Mekhtar were looted on the 31st October 1915, 5 miles from Loralai, by some men who robbed them of Rs. 1,138* and wounded one bunnia with a pistol. Suspicion fell on certain Jalalzais of Killa Saifulla who were arrested. The case was referred to the Sibi Jirga and one Jalalzai was convicted and sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment in addition to a fine of Rs. 1,338 to be paid as compensation for the wounds and the property looted. The other suspects were released after furnishing, in all, a security for Rs. 3,000 in favour of the bunnias for 3 years.

* Cash Rs. 1,126, property Rs. 12.

During the period January-March 1916 considerable lawlessness was evinced by the Marris on the border of Duki Tahsil, but particularly by the Bijaranis of Kohlu and the Powadhis. Beginning with thefts of animals from the Powindah kirris their looting attenions spread rapidly to cover all and sundry and finally included house-breaking and burglary.

The reason for this outbreak seems to have been a foolish idea that after the Nauroz, Afghanistan and the Powindahs would be at war with the British Government, so it would be sound policy to loot them while opportunity remained.

The matter was taken up energetically by the Political Agents of Sibi and Loralai in concert and claims heard and decided at the Gumbaz Joint Jirga in April 1916.

As owing to the drought many of the Powindah claimants had returned to Afghanistan, their claims were postponed to the occasion of the Sibi Shahi Jirga of 1917. Remaining cases were taken up and settled.

The upshot of the whole affair was that the claims against the Marris amounted to about Rs. 35,000 of the animals stolen. Some Rs. 15,000 worth were surrendered by the Marris either just prior to or during the Gumbaz Jirga.

Cases to the value of some Rs. 5,000 were proved against the Marris and a fine of Rs. 10,000 was imposed for due payment of which 7 hostages from the sections concerned were interned at Loralai.

Horse Breeding and Horse Shows.—The annual Gumbaz Horse Show could not be held this year in consequence of severe local scarcity of forage and prevalence of influenza and dourine amongst horses in the district.

Owing to the appearance of the latter coverings of mares were stopped and the Government stallions were withdrawn from Duki and Barkhan by the Army Remount Department in February 1916.

District Levies.—The total number of levies at the close of the year including those employed on carrying mails was 365 and the expenditure on their maintenance amounted to Rs. 105,146.

The levies continued to perform their duties satisfactorily and were as usual of great help in the district administration.

The Government of India sanctioned an increase of Rs. 3 per mensem in the case of levy sowars and Rs. 2 per mensem in the case of footmen, detailed proposals involving an additional expenditure of Rs. 11,232 per annum were worked out on this sanction as a general basis and submitted to the Local Government for sanction in February 1916.

Public Works.—A sum of Rs. 18,555-2-1 was spent on original works and repairs in charge of civil officers as against Rs. 11,395-14-1 in the preceding year.

Post Office.—The dâk tonga on Hurnai-Loralai road was molested on the 14th April, 15th May and 12th October 1915 and 12th May 1916, the details of which have already been given in preceding paragraphs.

Weather and Crops.—The number of rain recording stations in the district was the same as last year, *viz.*, 5. The rainfall recorded at these stations during the year from 1st October 1914 to 30th September 1915 is compared below with that of the previous year.

	1914-15.	1913-14.
Loralai	9 0 0	20 3 0
Duki	10 5 6	17 9 6
Sinjawi	13 1 8	24 2 4
Barkhan	15 9 4	15 5 2
Musakhel	15 0 1	20 1 8

The rainfall was plentiful and timely during October, November and December 1914 and large areas of wheat and other rabi crops were brought under cultivation, but unfortunately owing to heavy rains which fell in April 1915 the crops developed rust all over the district and by the time of the harvest the yield of grain was very poor and the bhoosa for the most part unfit for fodder.

Rust has been an absolute scourge in this district for the past two years. Enquiries made from persons in Australia to see if a remedy practicable for use in this district can be suggested show that blue stone is tried as a remedy in that country. If this treatment which has been widely made known succeeds here it will be a great boon to all the Zamindars.

The rainfall during June, July and August 1915 was deficient except in the Barkhan and Musakhel tahsils where a very much larger area was sown but the crop was a very poor one owing to shortage of rain afterwards. In the Bori and Duki tahsils the crop was much below the average.

Flights of locusts appeared all over the district and severely damaged the trees and also the rabi and kharif crops in the Bori and Duki tahsils and did very serious damage to the Duki political garden.

The total area sown and harvested separately for rabi and kharif is compared below with that of the previous year.

AREA SOWN AND HARVESTED.

Tahsil.	1914-15.				1915-16.			
	Rabi.		Kharif.		Rabi.		Kharif.	
	Sown.	Harvested.	Sown.	Harvested.	Sown.	Harvested.	Sown.	Harvested.
Bori	14,946 3 0	11,429 1 0	2,553 1 0	1,557 0 0	15,166 0 0	10,526 0 0	2,963 0 0	1,998 2 0
Duki	22,132 1 0	16,902 0 0	1,473 3 0	815 1 0	23,642 1 0	17,766 0 0	984 0 0	580 0 0
Sinjawi	2,577 3 0	2,124 3 0	1,702 0 0	1,636 1 0	2,682 2 0	2,169 0 0	1,752 3 0	1,645 2 0
Barkhan	16,682 2 12	15,150 2 6	8,190 1 14	5,985 0 10	25,799 2 0	14,100 2 0	8,555 0 0	3,589 2 0
Musakhel	4,075 1 18	2,958 1 39	2,679 3 17	1,348 2 22	4,450 1 33	3,081 1 18	1,989 1 11	1,084 2 3
Total	60,414 2 30	48,565 0 5	16,599 0 31	11,342 0 32	71,740 2 33	47,642 3 18	16,244 0 11	8,898 0 3

Land Revenue—The total realizations under this head are compared below with those of the preceding year :—

(1) Demand—

	1915-16 Rs. A. P.	1914-15 Rs. A. P.
(*a*) On account of arrears of revenue of previous years outstanding at the end of last year		6,358 12 7
(*b*) On account of revenue gross for the year under report—		
Rabi . . .	1,95,670 5 3	1,94,306 3 8
Kharif . . .	35,878 7 4	84,084 2 0
Grazing tax . .	53,634 1 10	58,669 12 2
Mills and miscellaneous	7,342 12 7	3,181 12 0
TOTAL DEMAND .	2,92,525 11 0	2,96,600 10 5

(2) Collections—

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
(*a*) On account of arrears of revenue of past years . . .		5,958 5 7
(*b*) On account of revenue for the year under report—		
Rabi . . .	1,70,707 0 3	1,81,811 4 9
Kharif . . .	29,732 9 9	31,024 0 9
Grazing tax . .	37,628 1 0	52,735 11 10
Mills and miscellaneous	7,265 11 7	2,337 0 10
TOTAL COLLECTIONS .	2,45,333 6 7	2,73,866 7 9

(3) Non-recoveries—

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
(*a*) Remissions . .	46 5 6	1,465 12 4
(*b*) Malikana . . .	13,741 11 5	14,350 1 6
(*c*) Suspensions . .	25,354 11 0	...
(*d*) Grain allowance paid out of revenue in kind	8,049 8 6	6,918 4 10
(*e*) Arrears recoverable.		
TOTAL .	47,192 4 5	22,734 2 8

It will be seen that the revenue collections for the year 1915-16 amounted to Rs. 2,45,333-6-7 against Rs. 2,67,908-2-2 for 1914-15 excluding arrears for previous years showing a decrease of Rs. 22,574-11-7 which occurred under the following heads :—

	Rs. A. P.
Decrease in rabi	11,104 4 6
„ „ kharif	1,291 7 0
„ „ grazing tax	15,107 10 10
TOTAL .	27,503 6 4
Deduct—	
Increase under mills and miscellaneous . . .	4,928 10 9
NET DECREASE .	22,574 11 7

The decrease of Rs. 27,503-6-4 is due partly to suspensions amounting to Rs. 25,354-11-0 granted in the Duki, Barkhan and Musakhel Tahsils on account of bad year and partly to ravages caused by rust to the crops.

The increase of Rs. 4,928-10-9 under mills and miscellaneous is attributable to extra revenue recovered from the Lunis as fine for misbehaviour of the tribe in 1913-14.

Remissions of land revenue and grazing tax amounting to Rs. 46-5-6 were granted in the Sinjawi Sub-Tahsil during the year owing to erosion of lands by floods in the Chungi Hangama and Harian villages and to mortality amongst animals of the Wani village owing to drought.

General condition of the people and the district.—The public health has been good thoroughout the year and no special epedemic disease appeared.

Fodder was scarce during the year. The rust which damaged the rabi crop of 1915 left small stocks of bhoosa in hand and the grass grazing went steadily from bad to worse owing to failure of summer, autumn and winter rains. Consequently mortality among the cattle was heavy during the year.

Takavi Advances.—The following figures show the transactions under takavi advances during the year :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Amount outstanding on 1st April 1915	36,797	8	0
Advances made during the year	12,265	0	0
Total	49,062	8	0
Recoveries made during the year	14,162	8	0
Balance outstanding on 31st March 1916	34,900	0	0

Prices of Food Staff.—The prices of food stuffs ruled generally high during the year owing to the war and the average rates at Loralai, Sinjawi, Duki, Barkhan, and Musakhel are compared below with those of the past year.

	Loralai.		Duki.		Sinjawi.		Barkhan.		Musakhel.	
	1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Wheat per rupee	10 7	7 13	11 4	8 6	10 8	9 1	14 4	10 2	8 3	8 5
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Barley per maund	2 11 7	2 14 5	2 14 7	3 1 0	2 13 8	2 12 6	3 9 0	4 7 7	3 11 0	4 5 3
Indian corn per maund.	2 13 2	3 13 0	2 13 9	...	2 14 1	3 11 11	...	...	3 9 0	3 11 4
Bhusa per maund	...	...	0 7 0	0 9 9	0 13 0	0 13 7	0 5 0 0 6 0	0 5 10	0 11 8	0 10 6
	Chks.	Chks.	Chks.	Chks.	Chks.	Chks.	Chks.	Chks.	Chks.	Chks.
Ghi per rupee	14	12½	14	12	13	10½	14	11	13	12½

Migration and Emigration.—There were no notable migrations during the year. Owing to lack of grazing comparatively few Powindahs visited the district during the winter.

Trade.—The principal exports consist of wheat, barley, tobacco, wool, ghee, dried apricots, skins and pomegranates and imports include piecegoods, sugar, tea, timber, oilman's stores, dyes, leather goods, gram, rice, pulse, gur and salt. No statistics of trade are however recorded in the district.

Mines and Minerals.—The output of coal was 287 tons as against 310 tons during the preceding year and the amount of royalty recovered Rs.150-9-0 against Rs. 55-3-0.

No accident occurred during the year.

Seams of coal were discovered during the year under review in a hill near Bahlol in the Duki Tahsil. The Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan has been asked to send the Sub-Inspector of Mines in Baluchistan to visit the place and report on the thickness of the seams and the quality of coal.

Irrigation.—The irrigation Officer in Baluchistan visited Musakhel in December 1915 in connection with the Musakhel flood irrigation scheme and to make arrangements for detailed survey of the project.

Forests.—No new reservation was made during the year.

The question of the reservation of the Narechi unclassed forest is still under consideration. Owing to scarcity of fodder in the neighbourhood of Chinali, Dirgi Zakphel and Dirgi Sargarah in the Bori Tahsil permission was temporarily given to the Zamindars to graze animals other than goats and camels in block A of the Nargasi forest.

Excise.—The revenue from excise during the year 1915-16 was Rs. 12,591-7-9 as against Rs. 14,178-10-8 in the previous year.

Four shops for retail vend of opium and poppy heads and six for sale of intoxicating drugs where there was practically no sale were closed during the year under report. The total number of shops in the district for sale of excisable articles at the close of the year was as follows :—

Foreign liquor	1
Country liquor	5
Opium and poppy heads	6
Hemp drugs	7

Instead of fixed fee system which was introduced last year as an experiment for one country liquor shop at Loralai sealed tenders for the right to sell country liquor during 1916-17 were invited with the result that the modified system has fetched Rs. 3,100 as against Rs. 2,500 for the year 1915-16.

Education.—The number of schools in the district on the 31st March 1916 was 10 of which 9 are primary and 1 secondary.

The primary school at Rankhan was closed from the 1st July 1915 owing to the apathy of the people. The primary girls' school at Loralai which was hitherto managed by the Loralai panchayat was taken over and brought on the list of Government institutions with effect from the 3rd January 1916. The number of pupils reading in these schools on the 31st March 1916 was 298 compared with 273 in the previous year. Of these pupils 160 were local boys.

The expenditure on the maintenance of these schools including cost of new school houses amounted to Rs. 13,416-14-0 against Rs. 15,977-5-0 in the past year.

The schools at Ismail Shahr, Shado Shahr and Mekhtar were provided with their own buildings during the year.

Civil and Criminal Justice Law.—The following table shows the number of cases disposed of during the year under report as compared with the year 1914 :—

	Civil.		Criminal.	
	1914	1915.	1914	1915.
Cases	302	182	54	109
Appeals	11	9	4	3
Revisions	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	313	191	58	112

Jails.—The total number of prisoners in the various Sub-Jails in the district at the beginning of the year was 86 and 1,131 were admitted during the year under report, making a total of 1,217, of these 1,083 were released or transferred to other jails and 134 remained in the Jails at the end of the year.

The total expenditure on guards and maintenance amounted to Rs. 6,176-1-6 giving an average cost per head per annum of Rs. 62-9-1.

The health of the prisoners was good. One prisoner died of pneumonia in the Sinjawi Jail and one of dysentery in the Loralai Jail.

Police.—The total number of true cognizable offences of all kinds in the Loralai district dealt with during the year under report was 125 against 113 in the previous year.

Eliminating petty cases under class VI the number of cases, dealt with judicially was 13 against 16 in the preceding year. The distribution of these 13 is as follows:—

Relating to coin	1
Ordinary theft	9
Receiving stolen property	1
House breaking	1
Hurt	1

The statement given below shows the number of cognizable cases, the percentage of convictions and the number of persons arrested and convicted during the year under review compared with the figures for the previous year.

Year.	Cases			Persons			Property		
	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
1915	13	12	92·3	124	111	89·52	384 0 0	328 2 8	85·44
1914	16	14	87·5	127	110	86·61	265 0 6	243 8 6	91·89

The present sanctioned strength of the Loralai Police force is 254 as follows:—

Inspector	1
Sub-Inspectors	8
Head Constables, Constables and sowars	245
Total	254

The head-quarters of the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Zhob and Loralai, were transferred from Fort Sandeman to Loralai in January 1916.

Stamps.—The revenue realized from stamps during the year was Rs. 9,111-10-0 against Rs. 9,476-2-0 in the preceding year.

Registration.—The total number of documents registered in 1915 was 41 against 34 in 1914 and the registration receipts amounted to Rs. 170-8-0 against Rs. 111-2-0 for the preceding year.

Local Funds.—The Loralai Town Fund opened with a balance of Rs. 4,304-7-7 on the 1st April 1915. The receipts and expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 23,591-2-3 and Rs. 20,649-4-9 respectively and on 31st March 1916 the fund had a closing balance of Rs. 7,246-5-1 in addition to the Government promissory notes of the value of Rs. 5,100 and Rs. 1,000 outstanding in recoverable advances.

Orders were received during the year under report that octroi should not be recovered on the grain imported into the Loralai cantonment for the exclusive use of animals belonging to the silladars cavalry regiments with effect from 1st April 1916 and this will cause an estimated loss of Rs. 1,250 per annum in the income derivable from octroi by the Loralai Town Fund.

Employment of Muhammadans.—The percentage of Muhammadan to Hindu employés holding ministerial appointments in the district at the close of the year was 56·02 against 50·79 for the previous year.

Arboriculture.—Three hundred shade trees (chinars and ashes) from Quetta were planted during the year on the road sides and elsewhere in the Loralai civil station.

Two hundred and twenty-two fruit trees, 20 vines and 24 roses were also obtained from Quetta and Fort Sandeman and planted in the various gardens in the Loralai civil station.

In addition to above about 200 fruit trees were transplanted from the local nursery during the year.

General.—A mobile body of armed tribesmen styled Musakhel scouts was formally inaugurated with effect from the 1st November 1915 to replace the regular troops withdrawn last year from Drug Toisar and Atalkach. They comprise one jemadar, 3 havildars, 1 muharir and 21 footmen.

The news of the dastardly murder of Mr. T. O. Hughes, Assistant Political Agent, Makran, was received here with profound regret. Mr. Hughes while Assistant Political Agent, Loralai, had endeared himself to all classes of people. A public meeting was held to express their sorrow and sympathy with Mrs. Hughes to whom a telegram of condolence was sent.

The notorious outlaw Sawan, Hassankhel Musakhel, together with his son Paindai, his brother Paleh, and a Kudezai absconder named Yar Muhammad were captured on Surghar, the range dividing Musakhel from Lower Zhob, by Kadir Khan and 4 other brothers of Khan Sahib Alu Khan Lehrzai on 14th April 1916.

They were tried under the Murderous Outrages Act and the first 3 were hanged at Loralai on 20th May 1916, and the fourth was sentenced to 20 years' rigorous imprisonment in the Agra Jail.

The capture required moral and physical pluck, and the question of reward for the captors is under consideration.

A. D. G. RAMSAY, *Major*,
Political Agent, Loralai.

ZHOB DISTRICT.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Zhob covers 10,315 square miles and has a population of 70,366 according to the Census of 1911.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Major A. L. Jacob, I.A., C.I.E., held charge of the District throughout the year while the office of the Assistant Political Agent was held by Captain T. G. M. Harris, I.A.

Rai Sahib Bhola Nath and Hakim Rattan Chand remained in charge of the Lower Zhob and Upper Zhob Sub-Divisions respectively throughout the year.

The following officers were with the Zhob Militia during the year :—

Major W. N. Hay, I.A.
Captain E. Lorimer, I.A.
" M. H. Lucas, I.A.
" A. S. Auret, I.A.
" S. P. Williams, I.A.

GENERAL ATTITUDE AND CONDUCT OF TRIBES.

Tribes in the District.—The conduct of the tribes has with one exception been good. The Mardanzais, who spend the hot weather across the border, intimated last autumn that they would not return unless they were allowed to arm themselves freely. They also asked for an increase in their allowances. Their requests were refused and the dâk service levies went across the border from Ashewat. Some Mardanzais also cut the telegraph wire near Kamaruddin Karez. They were given to understand that they would only be allowed to return unconditionally and that the orders already given would not be modified in any particular. After undergoing much inconvenience, owing to the cold of Khorasan, and trying every device, including the spreading of the report that 200 Mahsuds had joined them, they came in unconditionally. They were fined for upsetting the dâk service and for cutting the telegraph line. The tribe has settled down and given no further trouble.

A Zhob Militia detachment consisting of 51 men of diverse sections deserted from Kamaruddin Karez on the 21st March 1915 and went across the border taking with them Government rifles, ammunition and money as well as property looted from the Tehsil officials and the shopkeeper there and destroying the telegraph instruments and the telegraph line. The real reasons which prompted this wholesale desertion and the manner in which the plot was concocted remain to be discovered.

Fines aggregating Rs. 4,500 were imposed on certain Abdullazais and Mandokhels in connection with the fanatical outrage committed at Captain Harris's bungalow in March 1915.

The issue of Martini Henry Rifles and Carbines for the use of tribesmen in Lower Zhob having proved very useful 50 more of these weapons were issued during the year to the tribesmen in Upper Zhob.

The Shirani scouts have continued to do good work and the question of raising further bodies of tribal scouts was under discussion when the year closed.

Trans-border Tribes.—The behaviour of certain Minzai and Sultan Khel sections was animadverted on in last year's report. Action was taken to bring Malik Tor Minzai to his senses and he came to the Gulkach jirgas and settled all the cases against his section. When the year closed action

was being taken against the Paindakhels, Tarookhels (Minzais) and certain Sultankhel sections who had been concerned in the attack on the Zhob Militia in November 1915.

Considering the circumstances the behaviour of the tribes on both sides of the border has been extraordinarily good. The war continued throughout the year and the participation of Turkey in it was a very unsettling factor. There were the wildest rumours on the frontier including the categorical statement that Afghanistan would join in the war against the allies on the 21st March (the Nauroz). This last rumour possibly led to the desertion *en block* of the Militia Detachment at Kamaruddin Karez. That none of these things led to any disturbance on our frontier is probably ascribable to the action taken some time back against tribes at both extremities of the Zhob border. Had the war come a year or two before it did, the state of affairs on this border would probably have been somewhat different.

Raids.—The only serious outrage in the year occurred on the 28th November when a Militia party returning to Shinbaz from Girdoa was attacked by a gang of Dinarkhel, Landezai and Tarookhel Sulemankhels. Zallikhel Wazirs are also thought to have been with the gang. The Militia lost two men killed, 2 wounded and 2 rifles. One of the rifles carried off has been restored by the Landezais and the return of the other one is expected in the autumn. Steps are being taken to punish the tribes to which the culprits belonged. It may be noted that the last previous attack on a Militia party occurred so far back as April 1913.

The telegraph line was cut on seven occasions. Cattle raids were rife as usual. It is hoped that the raising of tribal scouts will reduce the number of these raids materially.

Tribal Disputes.

There were no serious tribal disputes in the District during the year.

Jirgas.

The working of the local jirgas was very satisfactory. Two cases in which the parties belonged to two Districts were submitted to the Sibi Shahi jirga for adjudication during the year. The Zhob-Wano Joint Jirgas were held at Gul Kach in November 1915.

The usual Sulemankhel jirgas were held at Fort Sandeman in March 1916. The result of all these jirgas was satisfactory.

Frontier Crimes Regulation.

The number of jirga cases during the year under report and the preceding year are compared below :—

—	1915-16.	1914-15.
Criminal	986	1,007
Civil	746	702
Revenue	504	513
Total	2,236	2,222

The number of persons punished in criminal cases under jirga proceedings was 802 against 651 in the preceding year. Out of these 647 persons were called upon to furnish security. The amount of fine inflicted during the year under report was Rs. 11,906-1-7 against 15,710-15-0 during 1914. All but Rs. 1,780 of the sum represents compensation due in cases from one party to another. Fines due to Government represent only about one-sixth of the sum. The total recoveries on account of fine during the year amounted to

Rs. 3,851-15-9, of which Rs. 2,765-5-0 were for the year under report and Rs. 1,086-10-9 for previous years. The smallness of the recoveries is due to nearly all the fines being paid in several instalments.

LAND REVENUE.

The Land Revenue figures for 1915-16 and the preceding year are compared below :—

Particulars.	1914-15.	1915-16.	REMARKS.
1. Demand—	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
(*a*) On account of arrears of revenue of previous year outstanding at the end of last year . .	1,723 2 5	244 5 9	
(*b*) On account of revenue (gross) for the year under report . . .	2,10,088 6 0	2,34,859 3 6	
TOTAL .	2,11,811 8 5	2,35,103 9 3	
2. Collections—			
(*a*) On account of arrears of revenue of previous years . . .	1,672 1 11	209 6 11	
(*b*) On account of revenue for the year under report .	1,90,929 12 2	2,07,289 0 11	
TOTAL .	1,92,601 14 1	2,07,498 7 10	
3. Non-recoveries—			
(*a*) Remissions . . .	66 0 5	613 0 10	
(*b*) Malikana . . .	9,928 13 0	11,012 14 7	
(*c*) Suspensions . . .	.....	.....	
(*d*) Grain allowances paid out of revenue . .	8,977 6 4	12,838 12 0	
(*e*) Arrears recoverable (other than suspensions) .	244 5 9	3,140 6 0	
(*f*) Tirni receipts allowed for .	0 12 0	... ..	
TOTAL .	19,217 5 6	27,605 1 5	

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The net Land Revenue collections for the year under report after excluding the arrears as compared with the similar figures of the year 1914-15 are given below :—

	Rs. A. P.
1914-15.	1,90,929 12 2
1915-16.	2,07,289 0 11
Increase.	16,359 4 9

The sub-joined table shows how the increase of Rs. 16,359-4-9 has been arrived at:—

Tahsils.	Increase or decrease.	Land Revenue.	Tirni.	Chromite.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Fort Sandeman and Kakar Khurasan	−8,819 0 1	+4,273 5 0	−13,092 5 1	...
Hindubagh . .	+6,571 13 3	+7,374 14 7	−819 5 4	−483 12 0
Killa Saifulla .	+18,606 7 7	+15,294 7 5	+3,312 0 2	...
TOTAL .	+16,359 4 9	+26,942 11 0	−10,099 10 3	−483 12 0

Land Revenue.—The increase in the Fort Sandeman Tahsil is attributable to timely rains and consequent cultivation of a larger area and also to a rise in prices. The increase in the Killa Saifulla Tahsil is due to the same causes. The increase under the Hindubagh Tahsil is due to increase in rates and to a better outturn per acre.

Grazing Tax.—The amount of grazing tax in any one year depends entirely on the number of nomads who choose the Zhob routes in preference to the Gomal route. In the year under report a large number of nomads elected to proceed to India *viâ* the Gomal Pass, hence the decrease.

The area harvested during the year is given below :—

	A.	R.	P.
Fort Sandeman	5,703	0	18
Hindubagh	4,912	3	10
Killa Saifulla	12,787	1	0

No difficulty was experienced in the recovery of revenue and no coercive measures were adopted.

Remissions of land revenue amounting to Rs. 613-0-10 were granted in the Fort Sandeman Tahsil owing to damage caused by hail, rain and locusts to the crops.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE DISTRICT AND THE PEOPLE.

Owing to universal scarcity and drought in the second half of the year the general condition of the district was not as satisfactory as desirable. A very small rabi Khushkaba crop was sown owing to want of rain in the autumn and winter and the grazing conditions were deplorable, large numbers of animals being lost through want of grazing.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The district enjoyed immunity from any serious disease, but there were as usual some scattered cases of small-pox and measles in parts of the District.

Owing to the adoption of special measures for the prevention of flies and mosquitoes breeding there was an improvement in the health of the people in Fort Sandeman itself.

PRICES OF FOOD STUFF AND LABOUR.

Owing to general scarcity and to the war in Europe prices of food stuff ruled high. The average rates are compared below with those of the previous year.

	FORT SANDEMAN.		HINDUBAGH.		KILLA SAIFUILA.		KAMARUDDIN KAREZ.	
	1914-15.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1915-16	1914-15.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1915-16.
	s. ch.	s. ch.	s. ch.	s. ch.	s. ch.	s. ch.	s. ch.	s. ch.
Wheat, 1st sort per rupee.	9 2 9/24	6 10 5/8	...	...	...	...	8 3 9/24	...
Wheat, 2nd sort per rupee.	9 6 12/24	6 13 1/24	10 4	8 6 11/24	11 14 1/12	8 7 11/12	8 13 21/24	8 1 1/11
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Gram per maund	4 10 3	5 2 9	5 3 1	5 1 2	5 12 7	5 14 8	6 5 5	...
Barley ,, ,,	3 8 11	3 14 8	3 13 0	4 5 6	2 15 4	3 15 8	4 12 2	4 7 1
	ch.	ch.	ch.	ch.	ch.	ch.	ch.	ch.
Ghee per rupee .	14 1/48	12 67/288	12	12 5/48	11 6/12	11 41/48	14 17/40	13 4/5

AGRICULTURE AND AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

A considerable number of sheep and goats died from some skin disease and diseases locally called Gurg and Zharai in certain villages in the Killa Saifulla and Fort Sandeman Tahsils.

The grazing conditions have been mentioned above.

TACCAVI.

The following were the transactions under this head:—

	Outstanding on 1st April 1915.	Advances made during 1915-16.	Total.	RECOVERIES.		Outstanding on 31st March 1916.
				Principal.	Interest.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Land Improvement Loans Act.	24,525 0 0	6,750 0 0	31,275 0 0	6,853 0 0	621 8 2	23,172 0 0*
Agriculturists' Loans Act.	17,523 0 0	19,000 0 0	36,523 0 0	11,894 1 5	881 9 1	24,628 14 7
Total .	42,048 0 0	25,750 0 0	67,798 0 0	18,747 1 5	1,503 1 3	47,800 14 7

* Rs. 1,250 remitted.

ARBORICULTURE.

Three hundred and fifty trees (chinars and ash) were received from Quetta and planted at Fort Sandeman during the year.

Four thousand, four hundred and eighty cuttings of various kinds of fruit trees were planted during the year in nurseries in the Political Gardens at Fort Sandeman.

During the year under report fruit trees and cuttings were issued from the nurseries in the Political Gardens at Fort Sandeman as under :—

	Fruit trees.	Grafted trees.	Cuttings.
For planting in the Zhob Militia lines at Head Quarters and at the various outposts in the district	117	488	...
For planting in the Police Lines at Fort Sandeman	575	62	2,200
Sent to Musakhel	90	...	...
Zemindars in the District	1,117	...	...
For planting at various Rest Houses and Dâk Bungalows in the District	25	...	...
Total	1,924	550	2,200

Weather and Crops.—There has been no change in rain recording stations. The following table shows the rainfall recorded at the various stations :—

	Fort Sandeman.	Hindubagh.	Killa Saifulla.	Kamaruddin Karez.	Murgha.
1914-15	12·78	11·17	7·05	9·36	15·71
1915-16	7·52	4·94	4·25	4·55	11·33

The rain gauges were inspected during the year.

The rainfall was scanty and far below the average throughout the district.

The rabi crops of certain villages in the Hindubagh and Fort Sandeman Tahsils were affected by rust, and this disease reduced the total wheat produce by ¼th to ⅓rd in the Killa Saifulla Tahsil.

In April 1915 the Rabi crops of certain villages in the Mandokhel and Shirani circles of the Fort Sandeman Tahsil and the Musafirpur circle of the Killa Saifulla Tehsil were damaged by hail.

Between April and September 1915 locusts visited different places in the District and caused slight damage to the crops. Every effort was made to destroy the locusts.

The Kharif harvests in the Upper Zhob Sub-Division were very poor, and owing to deficient rainfall the prospects of the next Rabi harvest are not bright.

Mines and Minerals.

The output of Chromite ore was 1,065 tons against 3,517 in 1914-15.

The revenue derived in 1915-16 amounted to Rs. 6,721-12-0 as against Rs. 7,205-8-0 in the preceding year.

Five applications for the grant of mining leases and two applications for prospecting licenses were received during the year. One of the applications for mining leases was subsequently withdrawn. One new lease for chromite was issued during the year.

No accident occurred during the year.

Irrigation.

The Upper Kesh irrigation scheme was sufficiently completed to enable a rabi crop to be sown in December 1915. Owing to scanty rains, however, the spring had dried up considerably and only some 50 acres of crop could be sown. The scheme as drawn up was for a crop of 800 acres in the rabi and 400 acres in the Kharif.

FORESTS.

No fresh reservation was made during the year.

The usual measures for the eradication of the bark boring beetle in the Shinghar Forests were continued.

The receipts on account of royalty on wood at Fort Sandeman amounted to Rs. 1,668-8-0 against Rs. 1,665 in 1914-15.

HORSE-BREEDING OPERATIONS.

No Government stallion was stationed in the District during the year.

EDUCATION.

The number of secondary and primary schools in the district during the year under report was the same as in the past year.

The number of pupils attending these schools was 171 compared with 175 in the previous year.

Owing to lack of interest on the part of the people the village school in charge of a local Mulla opened in the year 1914 at Mina Bazar was closed on the 29th June 1915. For similar reasons the new village schools opened at the Killa of the Jogezai Chief and at Kamaruddin Karez on 8th June and 1st October 1915 were closed on 31st January and 21st March 1916 respectively.

A new village school was opened at Murgha Kibzai on 1st March 1916.

The total expenditure on public instruction during the year under report amounted to Rs. 12,477-6-6 against Rs. 9,718-12-9 for the preceding year.

A block of rooms for accommodating the primary classes of the Fort Sandeman Anglo-Vernacular Middle School was built during the year.

ZHOB MILITIA.

The sanctioned strength of the Corps remains at 610 Cavalry and 802 Infantry, composed of Pathans, Baluchis and Brahuis, of whom the Pathans preponderate. The militia was maintained during the year at a total cost of Rs. 5,25,136-3-6.

In June 1915, 22 Khoidadzais and Mirzais of the 6th Company demanded their instant discharge or dismissal of the Jemadar and Kote Havildar and were most insubordinate. After due investigation they were convicted of mutiny and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment with dismissal from the corps. To make up the shortage in the ranks Sarangzais of the Shahrig Tahsil were enlisted, it being impossible to obtain sufficient Zhob Kakars.

The new Post at Gul Kach was completed and taken over during the year. The work of remodelling the Post at Moghalkot was in progress when the year closed.

The Militia came into contact with raiders or outlaws on the following occasions :—

A patrol of the Zhob Kakar squadron encountered a gang of outlaws near Miralikhel on the night of the 22nd September 1915, but lost touch in the darkness. One sowar was wounded in the left arm.

On 5th October 1915 the Dhanasar pickets on their way to Narwarsak captured an armed outlaw Sharbat Chuharkhel Shirani.

The Shinbaz pickets returning from Girdao were attacked on the 28th November 1915 and lost two men killed, two wounded and two rifles.

On 19th February 1916 a patrol sent out from Shinbaz to intercept cattle thieves encountered an armed party near the border. In the subsequent fight one of the enemy was killed, two wounded prisoners, 3 rifles and 4 bandoliers were captured. The Militia suffered no loss.

Forty-nine remounts, 2 riding camels and 3 mules were purchased for the corps during the year.

Four hundred and thirty-one men were enlisted and 370 discharged.

The health of the corps has been good. During the months of December 1915 and January 1916 influenza spread among the Militia horses. There were 90 cases at Fort Sandeman, six at Babar and a few at Miralikhel and Manikhwa. No case proved fatal. The epidemic died out at the end of February.

The following table shows the financial transactions of the Zhob Militia Funds during 1915-16 :—

Name of Fund.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Fund	...	...	...	...	...
Private Fund .	20,642 9 9	3,86,987 1 3	4,07,629 11 0	3,90,821 3 8	16,808 7 4

Heliographic communication was established between Fort Sandeman and Waziribagh and Wano in November and has been maintained ever since at the request of the Political Agent, Wano. This is the only means of communication with Wano when the telegraph lines are cut, as is constantly happening.

Two hundred and eighty-eight men of the cavalry and 364 men of the infantry were put through a course of Musketry at Head Quarters during 1915. This is in addition to a modified course which is carried out at all posts.

On the 21st March 1916 the garrison of Kamaruddin Karez consisting of 36 Sanatia Kakars and 15 North-West Frontier Pathans deserted across the border with their rifles.

Brigadier-General Hardy, Commanding 2nd Quetta Infantry Brigade, inspected the corps on the 3rd May 1915 and 3rd and 4th March 1916 at the request of the General Officer Commanding 4th Division.

District Levies.

The strength of Levies including those employed in carrying mails in the District was 395, and the expenditure on their maintenance amounted to Rs. 1,34,248-3-2.

Proposals involving an extra expenditure of Rs. 839 a month for raising the pay of the District Levies in the Zhob District were submitted to and sanctioned by the Local Government with effect from the 1st July 1915.

The levies continued to perform their duties satisfactorily.

Criminal Justice.

The total number of regular criminal cases before the various courts in the Zhob District during 1915 was 48 against 45 in 1914. All but two of these cases were disposed of during the year.

Civil Justice.

The total number of regular civil cases before the various courts in the District during 1915 was 121 against 157 for the preceding year. Out of these 107 were disposed of and 14 remained pending at the close of the year.

Police.

Mr. E. J. Gleeson held charge of the Zhob and Loralai Police throughout the year.

The total cost of the Police Force in the two Districts during 1915-16 amounted to Rs. 1,60,907-6-7 against Rs. 1,56,628-3-8 in the preceding year.

COGNIZABLE CRIME.

The total number of cognizable offences of all kinds given in the Police returns for 1915-16 was 280 against 94 in the preceding year. Eliminating Class VI (*i.e.*, petty offences) the number of cases was 15 against 18 in the preceding year.

Under the heading of cognizable cases the percentage of convictions was 66·67, while 92·30 per cent. of persons arrested were convicted, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 66·67 and 23·44 respectively.

The percentage of stolen property recovered was 3·66 against 49·34 in the preceding year.

The reorganisation scheme of the Zhob and Loralai Police was introduced during the year. Under this scheme a Deputy Superintendent of Police was sanctioned for each district. Mr. Gleeson was appointed to Loralai and controls the Police of both districts. The Police English and Vernacular offices were removed to Loralai in December 1915. The post of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Zhob, was vacant when the year closed.

JAILS AND LOCK-UPS.

The total number of prisoners in the various jails and lock-ups in the district at the commencement of the year 1915 was 69 and 721 were admitted during the year 1915, making a total of 790. Of these 699 were released and 91 remained in the jails and lock-ups when the year closed.

The total cost on guards and maintenance amounted to Rs. 5,087-3-1 giving an average cost per head per annum of Rs. 88-3-5.

REGISTRATION.

The total number of compulsory registrations effected during the year under review was 26 against 59 in the previous year.

The total value of immoveable property affected amounted to Rs. 48,843-5-1 against Rs. 39,779 for the preceding year.

Six documents, the registration of which is optional, were registered during the year 1915 against one in 1914. The value of the immoveable property affected thereby amounted to Rs. 1,200.

The total number of registrations affecting moveable property was 16 in 1915 against 7 in 1914 and the value of the property Rs. 37,045-4-9 as compared with Rs. 14,000 in the preceding year.

The total receipts and expenditure amounted to Rs. 200-10-0 and Rs. 85-14-0 respectively.

STAMPS.

The stamp revenue during the year amounted to Rs. 6,137-12-0 as compared with Rs. 5,805-2-9 in the year 1914-15.

PUBLIC WORKS.

A sum of Rs. 1,29,611-4-7 was spent on original works and repairs during the year under report.

The following important new works were undertaken during the year:—

1. Completion of the new Militia Post at Gulkach.
2. Realigning and improving the road over the Zarozai Pass.
3. Construction of a 2nd reservoir for drinking water at Fort Sandeman.
4. Commencement of work on realigning the irrigation channel at Fort Sandeman.

A number of buildings which had remained incomplete at the end of 1914-15 were completed during the year under report.

Postal and Telegraphs.

Owing to the desertion of the Zhob Militia detachment at Kamaruddin Karez the combined Post and Telegraph Office at Kamaruddin Karez was closed on the 21st March 1916.

No new offices were opened.

Local Funds.

The transactions under this head were :—

Name of Fund.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund . .	7,143 2 6	25,154 3 3	32,297 5 9	30,497 4 3	1,800 1 6
Zhob Police Fund . .	5,776 8 7	25,894 11 3	31,671 3 10	27,856 4 8	3,814 15 2

Employment of Muhammadans.

The percentage of Muhammadans to Hindu employés holding ministerial appointments in the district at the end of the year was 35·48.

A. L. JACOB, *Major*,
Political Agent in Zhob.

THE BOLAN SUB-DIVISION

Including that portion of the Quetta-Nushki Railway which lies in the Kalat Agency.

AREA AND POPULATION.

There has been no change in the area. It is approximately 353 square miles.

According to the census of 1911 the population is 2,096 souls.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

The charge of the Agency was held by—

1. Major T. H. St. G. Tucker, I.A., from 1st April 1915 to 27th September 1915.
2. Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Dew, C.S.I., C.I.E., from 28th September 1915 to 31st March 1916.

The office of the Assistant Political Agent was held by—

1. Mr. A. N. L. Cater, I.C.S., from 1st April 1915 to 7th October 1915.
2. Mr. C. H. Gidney, I.C.S., from 8th October 1915 to 31st March 1916.

GENERAL ATTITUDE AND CONDUCT OF TRIBES.

The general attitude and conduct of the tribes has been satisfactory and all was quiet throughout the year.

No important occurrence took place during the year.

LAND REVENUE COLLECTIONS.

PARTICULARS.	1914-15	1915-16	REMARKS.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
(1) DEMAND—			
(*a*) On account of arrears of revenue of previous years outstanding at the end of the last year.	...	12 10 8	
(*b*) On account of revenue (gross) for the year under report.	3,423 0 7	4,241 3 8	
TOTAL .	3,423 0 7	4,253 14 4	
(2) COLLECTIONS—			
(*a*) On account of arrears of revenue of previous years.	...	12 10 8	
(*b*) On account of revenue for the year under report.	3,160 5 11	*3,907 3 8	*This includes Rs. 100 which was wrongly credited to Special Revenues and of which refund will be claimed.
TOTAL .	3,160 5 11	3,919 14 4	

LAND REVENUE COLLECTIONS—*contd.*

PARTICULARS.	1914-15	1915-16	REMARKS.
(3) NON-RECOVERIES—	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
(*a*) Remissions	...	...	
(*b*) Malikana	...	...	
(*c*) Suspensions	...	...	
(*d*) Cash allowance paid out of revenue	250 0 0	250 0 0	
(*e*) Arrears recoverable (other than suspensions).	12 10 8	84 0 0	
TOTAL .	262 10 8	334 0 0	

The sum of Rs. 84 shown as arrears represents compensation for water supplied to the Military Works Services for irrigating the Rindli garden which was not received from that Department until after the year closed.

2. The increase in revenue as compared with the previous year is due to better rates and to a favourable cash assessment having been fixed for the Kirta village. It also covers a small decrease in the receipts on account of royalty.

3. No difficulty was experienced in the recovery of revenue.

4. No grazing tax is recovered.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE DISTRICT AND THE PEOPLE.

The public health was on the whole good. Malaria prevailed as usual but no deaths occurred from it.

Only one Takavi advance of Rs. 200 was granted during the year, the first instalment of repayment of which falls due in the year 1916-17.

IRRIGATION, FOREST AND EDUCATION.

No irrigation work exists or was undertaken during the year.

A ½″ pipe line was laid from the Railway Water Supply to the Civil Bazar at Mach.

No reserve forests exist in the Agency.

No new primary school was opened during the year.

The number on the rolls of the Mach school at the close of the year was 16.

The expenditure on the maintenance of the school amounted to Rs. 460-10-0.

EXCISE.

The revenue realised from excise during the year under review amounted to Rs. 5,577 against Rs. 3,907 during the last year. The increase occurs under all heads of this account except "Foreign Liquors" but mostly under "Gain on Excise Opium".

There is only one shop for the sale of country liquors and other intoxicating articles at each of the three places of any importance in the District, *viz.*, Mastung Road, Kolepur and Mach. No reductions are possible.

No Advisory Committees have been appointed or are required. The hours for the sale of liquor fixed by the Local Government are properly observed and are suitable. The present system of selling the licenses by auction is working satisfactorily.

District Levies.

The total number of Levies at the close of the year was :—

1. Bolan Posts and Bolan Railway Posts	102
2. Quetta-Nushki Railway Levies	15
Total	117

The decrease of 18 men as compared with the last year is due to the Thana at Dandor with its establishment having been transferred to the Kalat State with effect from the beginning of the year.

The Levies, as usual, performed their duties satisfactorily.

The total expenditure on the maintenance of Levies amounted to Rs. 22,108-15-5.

Civil and Criminal Justice.

—	Pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of	Pending on 1st January 1915.
Civil 1914	2	93	95	92	3
„ 1915	3	96	99	97	2
Criminal 1914 . . .	...	106	106	105	1
„ 1915 . . .	1	127	128	128	...

Note.—The number of civil cases given in the above table includes 2 appeal cases decided by the Assistant Political Agent during the year under report.

Police.

The number of cognizable cases reported on the Railway line was 18 against 26 in the previous year. Of these one was discharged, 9 remained undetected, and in the remaining 8 conviction was obtained.

The value of stolen property amounted to Rs. 619-4-0 of which only property worth Rs. 3 was recovered as against Rs. 336-8-0 and Rs. 275-14-0 stolen and recovered respectively last year.

Jails and Lock-ups.

No addition was made to the number of lock-ups and there is no jail in the Agency.

Registration and Stamps.

The total number of documents registered was 6 and the receipts on this account amounted to Rs. 25 including Rs. 9-8-0 on account of copying fee.

The revenue realised from the sale, etc., of stamps and plain paper amounted to Rs. 733-1-0 as against Rs. 926-5-0 in the previous year.

Postal.

No additions or alterations took place in the Postal arrangements.

Local Funds.

The Bolan Bazar and Quetta-Nushki Railway Fund opened with a balance of Rs. 2,271-3-0.

The receipts and expenditure for the year were Rs. 2,617-0-4 and 2,224-5-5 respectively and the year closed with a balance of Rs. 2,663-13-11. Besides this cash balance the fund owns Government Promissory Notes of the nominal value of Rs. 4,000.

Weather and Crop.

The following table shows rainfall recorded in the Bolan Pass during 1915-16 (from October 1914 to September 1915) :—

	Mach.	*Rindli.*
Average	11.9.8	6.6.4
	(For three preceding years).	(For two preceding years).
1915-16	12.6.9	4.5.7

The rainfall was thus above the average at Mach but below the average at Rindli.

The number of rain recording stations was the same as in the preceding year.

(1) Mach in charge of Assistant Surgeon, North Western Railway.

(2) Rindli in charge of the Thanedar there.

The Rabi crop was somewhat damaged by rust and this affected the wheat produce on the irrigated lands. The Kharif crops were good.

Fodder was scarce owing to want of rain.

Locusts appeared in the Sub-Division in large swarms but fortunately the small cultivated areas at Kirta and Rindli were not visited. Effective measures were adopted to destroy them or to drive them away.

Mines.

One new mining lease was issued during the year in favour of S. Bahawal Khan Satikzai for an area of 80 acres in Degari hills in the Mach illaqa raising the number of current licenses from 7 to 8. The Sor range mine held by Messrs. Sorabjee & Co., and the Bohr hill mine held by S. Bahawal Khan Satikzai were, however, not worked during the year.

The total output from the mines during the year 1915 amounted to coal 2,856 tons and coal dust 601 tons.

The Revenue realised during the year 1915-16 was Rs. 415-10-0 against Rs. 698-2-0 in the preceding year.

No new mineral was discovered.

There were no mining accidents during the year.

General.

The income on account of the Provincial Revenue of the Sub-Division and the income tax paid by Government establishments amounted to Rs. 19,715-10-2 against Rs. 16,886-15-5 in the preceding year.

The Plague Inspection Camp remained at Hirok from 21st March to the 7th of November 1915. One imported case of Bubonic Plague was detected. The patient recovered.

Eleven accidents took place on the Railway line during the year, 1 of class A and 10 of class B.

Two men and 14 animals were killed.

C. H. GIDNEY,

for *Political Agent, Kalat.*

CHAGAI POLITICAL AGENCY.

Area and Population.

The area of the district is 18,892 square miles and the population according to the last census was 16,344 persons.

Principal Officers.

The charge of the district was held from 1st to 9th April 1915 by Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Webb Ware, I.A., C.I.E., and from 10th April 1915 to end of March 1916 by Major W. G. Hutchinson, I.A.

The charge of the Nushki Sub-Division was held by K. S. Rana Muhammad Ali Khan from 1st April to 26th October 1915 and by Lala Majju Ram from 27th October 1915 to the close of the year.

General Attitude and Conduct of the various Tribes.

The attitute and conduct of the tribes has not been satisfactory. I find that they have no idea of their responsibilities and it has constantly been of the greatest difficulty to obtain any help from them either in reporting raids and helping to run down raiders or in such ordinary matters as helping me to procure camels when required. The Badinis have always been discontended and their Sardar with some 200 to 300 men has now gone across the border.

There has, throughout the year, been a feeling along this frontier that the British Raj is not going to last and this with Samand Khan's strong position across the border and their enmity against the Jamaldinis for alleged unfair decisions in various water and land disputes given in their favour finally decided the Badinis to go "Yagi" in the hopes that by so doing our hand would be forced to alter these decisions.

Operation of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

1. The number of cases dealt with under the Frontier Crimes Regulation was 92 (44 Civil and 48 Criminal) against 104 for the preceding year.

2. In all cases the findings arrived at by Jirga were accepted, a satisfactory proof of the working of the Jirga system.

3. The fines inflicted totalled Rs. 6,564-8-0, of which Rs. 173 were credited into the treasury and Rs. 270 were paid to the parties concerned as compensation for injuries received.

District Levies.

These fall under 4 separate heads, *viz.*:—(*a*) Chagai Levy Corps, (*b*) General Levies, (*c*) Railway Levies and (*d*) Political Establishment.

(*a*) *Chagai Levy Corps.*—The corps was reorganised during the year and its strength and composition now stands as follows :—

Resaldars	2
Jemadars	3
Kot Daffedars	2
Daffedars	7
Naiks	7
Pay Naiks	4
Sowars	151
Total	176

In addition 1 Salutri, 1 Nalband and 3 Bhishties are maintained.

(*b*) *General Levies.*—The pay of Sowars and footmen was raised during the year from Rs. 20 to Rs. 21 in the case of Sowars and Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 in case of footmen. The strength stands as follows :—

Jemadars	10
Daffedars	28
Sowars	186
Havaldars	5
Footmen	28
TOTAL	257

In addition to the foregoing 9 Moharrirs and 19 shopkeepers are also maintained. The above are exclusive of tribal levies, 17 in number, which are maintained for Government service by the Zaggar Mengal and Sanjerani Sardars. These are divided as follows :—

Jemadar	1
Daffedars	3
Sowars	13
TOTAL	17

In addition to the above a postal service between Padag and Panjgur *viâ* Kharan involving an additional expenditure of Rs. 200 per mensem was sanctioned with effect from the 1st February 1916.

(*c*) *Railway Levies.*—The strength remained the same as last year, *viz.*:—

Havaldar	1
Footmen	9
TOTAL	10

but the pay of footmen was raised from Rs. 9 to Rs. 12 per mensem.

(*d*) *Political Establishment.*—This establishment was newly sanctioned during the year and consists of one Sarhaddar and a Moharrir. The Sarhaddar has taken the place of the Naib Tahsildar, Kacha, and he is in charge on that border down to Sohtagan.

The actual cost of maintaining these levies amounted to Rs. 1,50,889-14-8 divided as under :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Chagai Levy Corps	65,402	4	0
Other Levies	85,487	10	8
TOTAL	1,50,889	14	8

POLICE.

The District Police consisting of the Nushki Havalat and Treasury Guards are under the direct charge of the Superintendent of Police, Quetta-Pishin and Sibi Districts.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

A motor road is under construction by the Military authorities from Nushki to Robat.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

A new Branch Postal line from Padag to Panjgur was organised during the later part of the year, otherwise the dâk arrangements remained the same as in previous years.

IMMIGRATION AND MIGRATION.

There is nothing to record under these heads.

LAND REVENUE.

	For the year under report.			For preceding year.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1. *Demand*—						
(*a*) On account of arrears of revenue of previous years outstanding at the end of the last year.	.....			.....		
(*b*) On account of revenue (gross) for the year under report—						
Rabi	40,317	5	4	39,942	7	4
Kharif	895	10	9	5,082	15	10
Grazing tax	12,882	13	0	17,643	12	11
Miscellaneous	2,799	12	9	2,286	13	6
Record fees	1	4	3	9	9	0
Total demand	56,896	14	1	64,965	10	7
2. *Collections*—						
(*a*) On account of arrears of revenue for previous years.	.....			.....		
(*b*) On account of revenue for the year under report—						
Rabi	38,124	2	3	37,870	6	5
Kharif	856	6	7	4,734	3	3
Grazing tax	12,325	4	0	16,774	5	5
Miscellaneous	2,783	7	2	2,271	13	6
Record fees	1	4	3	9	9	0
Total Collections	54,090	8	3	61,660	5	7
3. *Non-Recoveries*—						
(*a*) Remissions	.....			.....		
(*b*) Malkana—						
Rabi	2,024	12	1	1,901	4	5
Kharif	39	4	2	348	12	7
Grazing tax	557	9	0	869	7	6
Miscellaneous	16	5	7	15	0	0
	2,637	14	10	3,134	8	6
(*c*) Suspensions	.....			.....		
(*d*) Grain allowance paid out of revenue in kind—						
Rabi	98	7	0	100	12	6
(*e*) Jagir—						
Rabi	70	0	0	70	0	0
(*f*) Arrears recoverable (other than suspensions)	.....			.....		
Total Non-Recoveries	2,806	5	10	3,305	5	0

The revenue on cereals is taken by Batai or Tashkhis while that on Sabz Khurda and Palezat is recovered at cash rates.

The Muafis granted to Zamindars amounted to Rs. 1,415-1-9 divided as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Land Revenue	1,224	1	9
Grazing tax	191	0	0
TOTAL	1,415	1	9

The collections under grazing tax totalled to Rs. 12,325-4-0 as under:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Nushki Tahsil	2,626	0	7
Chagai Tahsil	9,699	3	5
TOTAL	12,325	4	0

The deficiency of Rs. 7,569-13-4 as compared with the previous year is due partly to the damage done by locusts to the Kharif crops of both Tahsils and partly due to a decrease of grazing tax in the Nushki Tahsil owing to the Transfrontier Mengals crossing the border with their cattle and refusing to pay the grazing tax.

HORSE BREEDING OPERATIONS.

Nil.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE DISTRICT AND PEOPLE.

The general condition of the district and people has been good.

2. *Public Health.*—There were no epidemics. The health of the people at Nushki has been good throughout the year probably due to the extension of pucca irrigation channels and the filling up of borrow pits.

3. The average daily attendance in the Nushki, Dalbandin and Kacha Dispensaries was 49·87, 32·20 and 27·49 respectively. At Nushki 275 indoor patients were treated during the year, 110 of whom came from beyond the frontier. The number of indoor patients treated at Dalbandin and Kacha was 107 and 81 respectively. There were no vaccinations.

4. The rainfall registered at Nushki was 8·24 inches as against 6·97 inches for the previous year.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

1. The rainfall during the year under report was timely and up to the average.

2. The number of rain recording stations in the agency remained the same as was given last year. These are situated at Nushki, Mashki Chah, Chagai and Kacha. The first and fourth named stations are in charge of the Sub-Assistant Surgeons and the other two under local officials, *i.e.*, Levy Moharrir and Patwari.

3. With the exception of Chagai the other rain gauges were inspected by the Political Agent and the result was satisfactory. The precautions taken to ensure satisfactory exposure are good.

4. The large swarms of locusts which appeared in the district in February and March 1915 had deposited eggs over a wide area. The hoppers caused only slight damage to the Rabi crops which were fortunately ripe at the time but the Kharif crops as well as trees and grass were nearly all devoured.

5. The approximate total area harvested during the year for Rabi and Kharif was 10,712 and 184 acres respectively.

IRRIGATION.

There are no irrigation works in the district with the exception of the Bor Nullah Band.

FORESTS.

There is only one small forest known as the Khaisar forest.

EDUCATION.

The district possesses only one Primary School which is located at Nushki. The average daily attendance during the year in this school was 19·48 as against 20·98 for the previous year.

In addition there are three grant-in-aid schools in more important villages round Nushki. These are giving satisfactory results.

The maintenance charges of the Nushki Primary School amounted to Rs. 568-11-10 and of the 3 grant-in-aid schools Rs. 360.

JAILS AND LOCK-UPS.

There are no jails or subsidiary jails in the Agency. The number of prisoners received in the Nushki lock-up during the year was 70, 69 males and one female. In addition to this 9 prisoners were in the Nushki lock-up at the commencement of the year—of these 73 prisoners were disposed of during the year, 6 remaining in the lock-up at the close of the year.

REGISTRATION.

Nil.

STAMPS.

The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 635-8-0 as against Rs. 744-8-0 for the previous year. The decrease is principally in sale of court fee stamps.

LOCAL FUNDS.

The Nushki Town Fund is the only excluded local fund in the Chagai Agency. The balance at the beginning of the year stood at Rs. 4,603-5-8 and at the close of the year Rs. 3,697-13-10. The income during the year amounted to Rs. 3,716-3-10 and the expenditure to Rs. 4,621-11-8.

MUNICIPALITIES.

Nil.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The following is a list of original works dealt with during the year:—

1. Watch tower at Nushki.
2. Mali's quarters at Padag.
3. Workshop at Dalbandin.
4. Mistri's quarters at Dalbandin.
5. Patwar Khana at Barab Chah.
6. Levy Thana at Lashkariab.
7. Mali's quarters at Saindak.
8. Sweeper's quarters at Kacha.
9. Stable for camels attached to the thana at Anam Bostan.
10. Cattle pound at Padag.
11. Pucca well at Shahu Chah.
12. Latrine in the fort at Sohtagan.
13. Enclosure wall to the Thana at Saindak.
14. Levy Thana at Amir Chah.
15. " " " Mir Jawa.
16. " " " Chah Muhammad Raza.
17. Government shop at Chah Sandan.
18. Reservoir in District Overseer's quarters at Saindak.
19. Reservoir in the Levy Thana at Saindak.

In addition to this, construction of Levy Thana at Merui was taken in hand but could not be completed before the close of the year.

Several of the Chhappar Khanas and Serais were also provided with iron roofs and pucca floors.

Various other improvements such as covering wells on the trade route were also carried out during the year. The usual annual repairs were completed.

Prices and Labour.

The average cost of wheat in the Nushki Tahsil stood at 9 seers 13 chhatanks and of barley 10 seers 13 chhatanks per rupee.

In Chagai Tahsil the average prices were wheat 9 seers 7 chhatanks and barley 10 seers 2 chhatanks.

The labour supply is very scanty in the district. The Public Works Department obtain their labour from Quetta. The rates offered vary from Rs. 0-8-0 to Rs. 0-12-0.

Agriculture and Agricultural Stock.

(*a*) It is only in the extreme east of the District that the inhabitants depend on agriculture.

(*b*) Stock is in good condition.

Takavi Advances.

Twenty-three Takavi advances amounting to Rs. 5,710 were given during the year.

Takavi outstandings at close of the year Rs. 8,755.

Recoveries—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Principal	7,145	0	0
Interest	662	13	9

Arboriculture.

A sum of Rs. 1,237-1-1 was devoted to this purpose. The number of trees and cuttings planted during the year was 2,690.

Trade.

The value of the trade which passed through Nushki during the year under report amounted to Rs. 45,72,293 divided as under :—

	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Afghanistan	15,73,933	17,74,507	33,48,440
Persia	9,01,498	3,22,355	12,23,853
Total	24,75,431	20,96,862	45,72,293

A comparison between these figures and those registered last year gives the following result :—

Trade with Afghanistan shows an increase of Rs. 8,21,092 while that with Persia gives a decrease of Rs. 6,99,263. These figures have been criticised in my annual trade report. I consider the present system of registering trade unsatisfactory. Trade which enters Nushki is registered under "Afghanistan." Also all trade for Persia which arrives at Nushki station is shown under "Exports Persia"—irrespective of whether it eventually can be transported to Persia or not.

These figures therefore give a false impression and do not in themselves show the fact that on the 31st March 1916, goods to the value of Rs. 2,33,034 destined for Persia were lying on the Nushki station platform with little or no chance of going further for some time to come, or that a large amount of the trade under "Afghanistan" is consumed in Nushki itself or in British territory and Kharan. There has been a brisk rise in trade with the latter place owing to a cessation of sea-borne trade to the Mekran coast. In the proper time when the trade route again becomes normal, I am of opinion that a change should be made in the present system of registration. These facts apart, the figures are a good index of the effects of the war and the effort that has been made by traders to make use of the trade route despite the enormous difficulties that were encountered in procuring camels.

The Nushki—Diwan Chah contract completely broke down and I was obliged to close it on the 31st March with no prospects of entering into any contract during the coming year. Trade Agents have for some months past been obliged to make their own arrangements for camels and have in many instances been unable to procure them under Rs. 45 per camel against the contract rate of Rs. 23-1-6. The former figure is at present the average hire when any camels are obtainable.

Civil and Criminal Cases decided Judicially.

A.—Criminal Justice.—The number of criminal cases decided during the past year was 8 against 6 for the previous year. Seventeen persons were tried, 8 of whom were acquitted and 9 were found guilty.

The fines inflicted amounted to Rs. 185 which were realised in full and paid into the Treasury.

B.—Civil Justice.—The number of civil cases for the year under report was 9 as against 6 in the preceding year, of these 7 were decided and 2 remained pending at the close of the year. The district being on the frontier, the majority of cases fall under the Frontier Crimes Regulation and are dealt with by the political procedure laid down therein.

General Remarks.

The percentage of Muhammadans to Hindu employees in the district at the close of the year was 65·7 as against 34·3.

No case of opium smuggling came to notice during the year under report.

In July 1915 the first detachment of troops went down the road to Robat and since that date there has been an ever increasing traffic of detachments and Convoys. The strain on the establishments has at times been very great—but I am glad to say I have on several occasions received acknowledgment from officers of the good work my Thanadars and Daffadars have done and of the help they have given.

Towards the close of the year the Damanis began to give trouble, looting the road from Amalaf down to Merui. This held up all convoys and Kafilas—two of the former and six of the latter being raided—while on several occasions the mail was also looted. In April last the General Officer Commanding, Seistan, advanced into the Sarhaddi country—but on only one occasion did the Damanis show any fight when Wali Muhammad, the son of Jahind, the Damani Sardar was killed. After this the Damanis made their submission and General Dyer still occupies the country. A settlement is being affected.

The Shorawak border has remained disturbed throughout the year. Samad Khan, the Mandozai Barech, appears to be more powerful than ever and is continually surrounded by a band of "badmashes" who raid into British territory at his bidding. I regret to say his influence has affected the Badini Sardar and his tribe who joined him across the border in April last.

The Transfrontier Mengals declined to pay their tirni and drove their cattle across the border. Their case is under consideration.

W. G. HUTCHINSON,

Political Agent, Chagai.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

I.—Introductory.

1. The whole of the Public Works (inclusive of Irrigation) throughout Baluchistan are under the control of the Commanding Royal Engineer, 4th (Quetta) Division, M. W. S., who is also Secretary in the Public Works Department to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General, Baluchistan. The control of the Mines in the Province was tranferred from the Public Works Department to the Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan from 1st September 1915.

All Civil and Military works in the Province are carried out by the Military Works Services Agency except a few Minor Works in outlying Districts.

2. The following Officers held charge of the office of Secretary, Public Works Department:—

(1) Colonel J. C. Rimington, 1st April 1915 to 25th July 1915.
(2) Lieut.-Colonel R. E. Picton, R.E., 26th July 1915 to 30th September 1915.
(3) Lieut.-Colonel J. H. S. Murray, R.E., 1st to 11th October 1915.
(4) Colonel R. E. Maclagan, C.B., C.S.I., 12th October 1915 to 31st March 1916.

II.—45-Civil Works—Imperial.

1. The original and additional grants allotted during the year by the Government of India, Public Works Department, the Director-General of Post Offices and Telegraphs and the Post Masters General, Punjab and North-West Frontier Circle, for outlay on the Post and Telegraph Buildings in Baluchistan amounted to Rs. 11,442 and the actual expenditure against it amounted to Rs. 7,312 as detailed below:—

	Grants	Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.
Minor Works	4,386	1,991
Repairs	5,000	4,039
Establishment	1,930	1,206
Tools and Plant	126	76
Total	11,442	7,312

Revised Estimate was passed by the Government of India for Rs. 12,000.

III.-45—Civil Works—Special Revenues.

1. The original grant for outlay during the year was Rs. 8,20,000, but this was finally reduced to Rs. 7,42,423, by additions to and withdrawals from the amount originally sanctioned. The following statement shows the amounts of grants and expenditure:—

Departmental Heads.	Original Budget Grant, 1915-16.	Final Grant or Revised Estimate, 1915-16.	Actual Outlay, 1915-16.	Actual Outlay, 1914-15.
Original Works { Major Works	3,39,000	2,78,590	2,75,199	5,50,966
Original Works { Minor Works	1,33,000	1,08,923	1,06,702	
Repairs	1,85,000	2,14,160	2,13,820	1,78,960
Establishment	1,53,400	1,32,328	1,25,832	1,64,123
Tools and Plant	9,600	8,422	8,000	10,375
Suspense	...	...	...	1,240
Total	8,20,000	7,42,423	7,29,553	9,05,664
Amount short passed by the Government of India	...	—19,423	—19,423	...
GRAND TOTAL	8,20,000	7,23,000	7,10,130	9,05,664

List of Works undertaken.

2. *Civil Buildings—Educational.*—At Quetta, the reconstruction of the Sandeman High School was completed.

Jails.—The work of new Jail at Loralai was completed.

Medical.—The works of (1) Building a Veterinary Dispensary at Quetta, (2) Additions to the Civil Hospital at Sibi and (3) Constructing Operating Theatre for Civil Hospital at Sibi were completed and that of constructing Zanana Hospital at Sibi was commenced.

Police including Militia Posts and Levies, etc.—At Quetta the construction of additional accommodation for City Police was completed and land for additional accommodation for Head Quarters Police has been acquired.

At Loralai the works of (1) Providing certain additional Police buildings and (2) Constructing quarters for Deputy Superintendent of Police in progress from 1914-15, were completed and that of providing additional accommodation for Police under the reorganization scheme was commenced.

The construction of a fortified post at Gulkach for Zhob Militia was completed.

Remodelling of Zhob Militia post at Moghal Kot has been nearly completed.

Construction of Levy Lines at Gulistan and Musakhel has been completed and the rebuilding of Levy Lines at Chaman is nearing completion.

Work of (1) Providing additional accommodation for Police at Fort Sandeman has been put in hand and (2) of Reconstructing the Saddar Police Thana at Sibi nearly finished.

Construction of new levy thanas at Amir Chah, Mirjawa and Chah Mahomed Raza, Government Shops at Chah Sandan and provision of enclosure wall and towers for the thana at Saindak were completed.

Construction of Levy Thana at Merui is nearing completion.

Communications.

Roads.—Improvements to the Quetta-Kach-Ziarat, Zarrozai pass, and Hanna-Urak roads were carried out.

Accommodation for travellers.—Construction of new Dâk bungalow at Murgha was completed.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

Water supplies.—Work of Sibi water supply was in progress and that of Barkhan nearing completion.

Improvements to Nushki Water Supply were put in hand. The work is being carried out by the North Western Railway authorities and the cost shared between the Railway and this Administration.

Construction of a second reservoir for water supply at Fort Sandeman was commenced.

Work of improving Siliaza Irrigation Channel at Fort Sandeman was commenced.

Works in charge of Civil Officers.

3. A sum of Rs. 82,974 was spent by Civil Officers on Original Works and Repairs costing under Rs. 2,500 each as detailed below, from the funds provided from the Civil Department Budget of the Agency in addition to the sum of Rs. 7,29,553 mentioned in paragraph 1, Part III above:—

		Original Works.	*Repairs.*
		Rs.	Rs.
Political Agent,	Quetta Pishin District	11,694	3,772
Do.	Kalat District	1,202	1,601
Do.	Chagai District	10,114	7,538
Do.	Sibi District	11,307	6,271
Do.	Loralai District	10,474	8,081
Do.	Zhob District	6,873	4,047
	Total	51,664	31,310
			82,974

Revenue.

4. The receipts chiefly comprise rents of Civil Buildings. The amount realized was Rs, 40,453 against Rs. 40,979 for the previous year.

Famine Relief Works.

5. *Nil.*

Contribution Works.

6. The works of (1) constructing bridge at mile 24 Quetta-Mastung road, (2) additions and alterations to the plague segregation camp buildings at Hirok and (3) Constructing concrete bottom drains in some of the streets of Pishin Bazar were carried out during the year.

Experimental Fruit Farms.

7. An oil engine and a pump were purchased at a cost of Rs. 1,800 for Experimental Fruit Farm at Quetta. The Farm is in the charge of the Imperial Economic Botanist.

Experimental Artesian Water Borings.

8. The boring of a well at Mastung was abandoned on the advise of the Director of Geological Survey of India, as in his opinion the prospects of the discovery of artesian water at this point are not such as would justify any further expenditure on the work.

General.

9. The increased volume of wheeled traffic and the number of motor cars that are using the roads have necessitated a considerably more liberal provision of funds for the upkeep of the roads than in the past.

IV.—43-Minor Works and Navigation.

1. The original grant for expenditure in India on Irrigation Minor Works and Navigation in the Agency was Rs. 1,36,000. This amount was increased to Rs. 2,83,040 by additions sanctioned during the year, the sum of Rs. 1,47,040 representing the amount spent on new works, the Nari Weir and Surkhab Reservoir.

2. The distribution of the total Indian Grant was :—

Name of canal or project.	Works.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital Grant.				
Shebo Canal	480	1,150	...	1,630
Khushdil Khan Reservoir	2,700	2,300	...	5,000
Nar Nullah Reservoir	20,300	1,200	...	21,500
Nari Canals and Weir	1,000	...	2,430	3,430
Surkhab Reservoir	89,940	40,400	5,600	1,35,940
Miscellaneous Works. No C. & R. kept	45,070	18,730	850	64,650
Total Capital	1,59,490	63,780	8,880	2,32,150
Revenue Grant.				
Shebo Canal	6,910	7,200	120	14,230
Khushdil Khan Reservoir	9,280	9,880	480	19,640
Nar Nullah Reservoir	5,780	5,940	50	11,770
Nari Canals	2,550	2,550	150	5,250
Total Revenue	24,520	25,570	800	50,890
Total Capital and Revenue	1,84,010	89,350	9,680	2,83,040

The revised budget estimate was passed by the Government of India for Rs. 3,13,000 including Rs. 8,760 for Expenditure in England and the actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,83,929 including Rs. 4,345 for expenditure in England.

3. The revenue demands and collections during the year were as below :—

Sub-heads of receipts.	Shebo Canal.	Khushdil Khan Reservoir.	Nar Nullah Reservoir.	Nari Canal.	TOTAL.
Water and rates . . .	7,165	33,090	1,165	...	41,420
Sales of Water . . .	...	...	6,071	...	6,071
Other Canal produce . .	114	...	...	...	114
Water power . . .	148	...	...	...	148
Navigation	...	51	...	...	51
Rent of Buildings . .	58	513	...	12	583
Fines	117	102	...	...	219
Miscellaneous	75	12	2	2	91
Total for 1915-16 .	7,677	33,768	7,238	14	48,697
Revised estimate for 1915-16 .	8,000	34,000	7,000	...	49,000
Actual receipts for 1914-15 .	10,789	48,636	5,329	15	64,769

V.—NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS.

(QUETTA-PISHIN DISTRICT.)

1. *Shebo Canal.*—During the year canals were maintained in working order, silt was cleared from the main branch. A kitchen was added to the Inspection Bungalow at Saranan.

2. The canal supplies from 1st April to 30th September 1915, as well as water from the tanks, were used for maturing rabi crops, and an area of 1,406 acres was matured out of 1,451 acres irrigated. In addition to the rabi crops an area of about 134 acres of kharif crops was irrigated and matured.

3. About 1,450 acres of rabi crops were sown from 1st October 1915 to 31st January 1916, and about 63 millions c. ft. of water was stored in tanks Nos. 1, 3 and 4 during February and March 1916. Besides the water thus stored, water for maturing was given to the rabi crops direct from the canal.

4. Both the Rabi and Kharif crops on this canal were fairly good. The results would have been better had it not been for damage from rust and adverse winds.

5. *Khushdil Khan Reservoir.*—The training bunds which were destroyed by heavy floods in 1914 were partially reconstructed that year, and the whole of the work was reconstructed and completed in 1914-15. They have stood well since.

6. The Barshore and Tor Murgha Feeder cuts were maintained in proper working order, also all works in connection with the Khushdil Khan Reservoir. The Guddah Nullah syphon, which takes the Shebo Feeder cut under the Guddah Nullah, was damaged by heavy floods, while the work was green; it has been repaired and strengthened. Boundary pillars were constructed to demarcate all Government land along the Barshore and Tor Murgha and Timrak torrents, to avoid disputes when land is eroded.

7. The year under report was not favourable for the Reservoir, as only 232 millions c.ft. of water was stored in April 1915, and 24 millions c.ft. during January, February and March 1916.

8. After maturing an area of 3,643 acres rabi crops out of 4,064 irrigated, 362 millions c.ft. of water remained in the Reservior on 1st June 1915. About 170 millions c.ft. of water were used for irrigation and maturing 332 acres of Kharif crops, and the balance was utilized for sowing 3,650 acres with rabi crops to be matured in 1916-17.

9. The rabi crop was not so good as in the two previous years, having suffered from rust and contrary winds. The Kharif was a good crop.

10. *The Nar Nullah.*—A sum of Rs. 21,500 chargeable to Capital Account, was spent on additions and alterations on both the Hanna and Spin Karez Head Works. The Hanna Head Works had no arrangements for scouring silt above the weir. Drop shutters were added and the design of the weir altered to suit the greater strains produced on it. The same remarks apply to the Spin Weir, only here the former weir was but a kacha boulder bund. The Spin Weir construction is in progress, and will be completed early in 1916-17.

11. The Reservoir gauge on 1st April 1915 was 50·8 which shows 95·14 millions c.ft. of water and 54·69 millions c.ft. of water were stored during the year as detailed below :—

April 1915	48·96	millions c.ft.
January to March 1916.	5·73	„

12. During the year 35·46 millions c.ft. of water was sold to the Quetta Cantonment Committee, 927,119 c.ft. to Regiments and Zamindars, and 7,559,284 c.ft. of water was given to Kotwal village free, to compensate them for their share of perennial supplies stored in the Reservoir during the winter months.

13. An area of 143 acres of Rabi crops sown as Khushkaba in Kasi, Yasinzai and Sahibzada villages were matured with storage water, and 53 acres of Kharif crops consisting of maize and melons were irrigated.

14. *Surkhab Reservoir.*—The Government of India allotted three lakhs of rupees for expenditure on the construction of the Surkhab Reservoir Project, but only Rs. 1,45,000 were spent, and the balance Rs. 1,55,000 were surrendered to the Government of India, as there was difficulty with the contractors who combined in order to raise the rates.

15. The following works were started during the year and their state of progress is shown below :—

Works completed.

1. Inspection bungalow at Surkhab.
2. Subordinates quarters.
3. Sub-Divisional officer's office and out-houses.
4. Constructing notches and gauging weir on the Surkhab perennial water courses.

In Progress.

5. Constructing Tower and conduit.
6. Surkhab Bunds gaps, Nos. 1 and 2.
7. Shingle deposit experiments.
8. Laying out the land into 25 acre squares.

16. The progress on dams, Nos. 1 and 2 was very slow, as contractors combined to hold out for exhorbitant rates. All their work was stopped in March 1916, with the result that the amount of labour went up from some 20 units to 1,300 units, men and donkeys ; the work is now being done by daily labour.

17. *Investigations of small projects in the District:* The volumes of floods of the Sra Khulla and Sra Gurgi rivers were recorded during the year, to enable supplementary projects to the Nar Nullah being drawn up.

Sibi District.

18. *Nari Weir.*—Considerable progress was made towards the completion of the works, practically the whole of the weir downstream of the shutters has been finished, and only 137 feet length of the upstream apron remains to be completed, about 100 piles remain to be driven.

19. Delay in completion of work is due to the cylinder of the pile hammer being cracked, and great trouble being experienced in replacing it.

20. *Nari Canals.*—The Head Regulator, main canal, and 1 mile of each of 3 distributaries with their regulator were maintained by the Government during the year. Some very sharp curves in the alignment of the old distributaries were removed, and straight cuts were excavated.

21. A temporary diversion bund in the Nari River just below the Head Regulator, for diverting supplies into the canal was maintained from October 1915 to 31st March 1916 throughout the rabi season, and the supply was considerably greater than in previous years.

22. The daily discharge of water into the canal from the Head Regulator was 2·68 cusecs during April and May, 0·56 during June, July and August, 3·25 September and October, 94 25 during November, 82·68 during December 1915, 118·63, 111·27 and 83·77 in January, February and March 1916 respectively.

23. *Gharat Mana Dam.*—The work of the construction of the dam at Gharat Mana near Ziarat was nearly completed; and only dressing and tidying up, and blasting out of the escape still remains to be done.

Zhob District.

24. The flood gauges of the Zhob river were observed throughout the year. This project for a reservoir in Upper Zhob has been dropped on the advice of the Inspector General of Irrigation.

25. Work in connection with the Upper Kesh water-courses scheme has been practically completed, some cement plastering of the channel still remains.

26. The estimate for construction of the Lower Kesh channel amounting to Rs. 27,398 was sanctioned and work started during the year. This should be completed by September 1916.

27. An Inspection Bungalow with out-houses has been constructed and completed during the year. This is situated about 2 miles from the main road. This bungalow will afford convenient shelter to officers inspecting the two Kesh schemes.

VI.—Railways.

1. *Permanent way—*

(1) *Quetta to Bostan.*—Strengthening of the road between miles 239-11 and 253-12 was done by increasing the number of transverse Steel Sleepers per rail length.

(2) *Abigum to Peshi.*—One mile (189-2 to 190-2) of 75 F. F. Rails on transverse Steel Sleepers was renewed by 100 lbs. rails on heavy transverse Steel Sleepers.

(3) *Panir to Mushkaf.*—At mile 173¼ to 174¼, D. & O. Plates were removed and replaced by Creopine Sleepers and 40 lbs. Chairs.

(4) *Chaman.*—At Chaman the Mobilization Sidings were improved by changing some of the worst wooden sleepers and replacing with new deodar ones.

(5) *General.*—One of the most pressing needs of the near future is the changing of 75 lbs. D. H. & F. F. Rails on Sind-Pishin Railway.

They have been in the road for 30 years and the heads of the rails are very much worn, and cause many derailments with unloaded or Stiff-springed vehicles. Many rails have been turned. Some of the worst curves are being check railed.

Very heavy breakages of D. & O. Plates are taken place on D. & O. Plate Road between Peshi and Mushkaf under heavy Engines and the sooner they are all removed the better.

2. *Tunnels.*—These are generally in good order. No cracks have developed except in No. 7, (Sind-Pishin Branch) and this is not serious. Three tunnels on Sind-Pishin Railway Nos. 4, 5 and 15 were lowered to permit bogies to run on this section, and tests were made by the Senior Government Inspector in October with long bogie carriages which satisfied him that bogie vehicles could be run.

3. *Floods.*—There have been no serious floods in this District during the year.

4. *Stations and Buildings.*—Nothing worth recording.

5. *Accidents.*—There were no serious accidents during the year.

6. *Bridges and Culverts—*

(1) *Yaru to Saranan.*—Bridge No. 580 at Mile 270-17, 1-12′ Girder has been re-built on a new realignment, as a 1-20′ Girder, as this old Bridge was not large enough to carry off the floods, and these had caused breaches of the bank in consequence.

(2) *Mudgorge.*—Bridge No. 498 at Mile 103-P. is cracked in several places and is under careful observation ; but nothing is required to be done at present as the cracks shew no signs of development.

7. *Watering Arrangements—*

(1) The Nushki Water Supply failed due to silting up of the Dhosi Reservoir after very heavy floods. An estimate has been sanctioned for raising the existing masonry dam and erecting a Kutcha bund higher up the stream to catch the silt. The work is approaching completion.

(2) The Bostan Water Supply from a spring in the hills about 6 miles away was seriously damaged by floods in 1914. It has now been put in complete order again.

(3) The Hirok Water Supply for Engines was improved by substituting a 6″ pipe for a 4″ one from the large masonry Reservior to the Station Tank.

(4) At Sibi an arrangement for watering passenger vehicles and Water Tanks is under construction by means of overhead pipes carried by bracketed arms of Rail Uprights.

(5) No final decision has been come to with regard to getting a safe and continuous supply of water for Loco, purposes at Sibi. The arrangement at present is to get water by a Kutcha Nullah 7 miles long, fed by a canal taking off the Nari River at Nari. A Kutcha bund in the Nari River has been in use for many years to divert water into this canal but it is continually being washed away by floods. The Irrigation Department has nearly completed a pucka bund in place of the kutcha one and the supply in the canal will be more assured.

(6) The Sibi Drinking Water Supply under control of the Military works is in use.

VII.—Plantation and Preservation of Trees.

In accordance with the instructions contained in the Government of India's Department of Revenue and Agriculture Resolution No. 21-34-14, dated 11th July 1905, this matter has received attention throughout the year and new trees have been planted.

VIII.—General Abstract of Road Communications in Baluchistan.

District.	A Metalled roads.	B Unmetalled roads.	C Serviceable fair weather and temporary roads.	D Bridle paths.	Grand Total Classes A, B, C & D.	Opened during the year under view.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Quetta Civil and Military Districts.	573·26	71·70	34·00	280·75	959·71	0·49
Loralai District .	398·20	258·50	169·25	1,316·25	2,142·20	0·20
Total .	971·46	330·20	203·25	1,597·00	3,101·91	0·69

R. S. MACLAGAN, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Hon'ble A. G. G.
in Baluchistan, P. W. D.

Quetta:
Dated 2nd June 1916.

Annual Report for the year 1915 by the Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer in Baluchistan.

Statement A of Hospitals and Dispensaries opened and closed.

1. It is shown by the statement that the year under report opened with 31 dispensaries in full work and closed with 36, an increase of 5, as the Civil Dispensaries at Kohlu and Barkhan and the Railway Dispensaries at Kolepur, Sheikhwasil and Shelabagh which had been temporarily closed in the previous year owing to the withdrawal of Military Sub-Assistant Surgeons to military duty, were reopened by appointing temporary Sub-Assistant Surgeons to the charge of these dispensaries during this year.

The dispensary at Kohlu is now held in the school building lent for the purpose till new buildings are provided on a new site. The proposal to remove the Tehsil and dispensary to another site is still under consideration.

2. A dispensary was, as usual, opened at Ziarat during the Ziarat season and closed on the 25th October.

3. *Buildings.*—During the year very considerable additions and improvements were made in the Sibi Hospital. At the end of the year there were approaching completion a new operation room with consulting room for the Civil Surgeon and accessory rooms, a new Police Block of two large and two small wards for 22 beds with a room for orderlies, store-rooms and servants' quarters, new quarters for the lower hospital establishment, while the old Police block was under conversion into five Family wards for civil patients. To accommodate these buildings the compound was largely extended and enclosed. The buildings on a new site of the new womens' hospital at Sibi with a house for the Lady Doctor were also begun.

At Jhatpat a ward for prisoners has been built in the civil hospital.

In Quetta Civil Hospital no new buildings were undertaken, but the drainage of sullage water from the kitchens and servants' quarters has been improved by making a number of soakage pits, a latrine has been built in the jail ward, and also the latrines of Sub-Assistant Surgeon's quarters have been reconstructed.

At Fort Sandeman a new family ward consisting of 2 sets of quarters was completed.

At Nushki a compounder's quarter and store room were under construction at the end of the year.

At Ziarat Clerk's quarter, office, tent godown, Peons and Khalasis' quarters for the establishment of the Civil Surgeon, Sibi, have been completed.

At Hirok improvements in the Plague Camp buildings with a view to increasing the comfort of persons detained have been carried out.

Statements B, D & E.

4. The total number of cases treated at dispensaries of all classes was 301,621, a decrease of 23,173 as compared with the preceding year 1914. The decrease is mainly due to the causes described in my Annual Report for the preceding year, the removal of the old medical establishment and the substitution for it of temporary men recruited from all quarters, and the temporary closing of certain dispensaries.

Excluding the figures for private non-aided dispensaries in statement E which shows 18,605 patients treated against 22,650 in the previous year there has been a decrease of 19,128 in the number of persons attending the dispensaries of the Province.

The number of indoor patients was 7,293, a decrease of 288 as compared with the previous year. The increase or decrease comes under the undermentioned dispensaries.—

	Increase.	Decrease.
Quetta	...	64
Pishin	...	11

	Increase.	Decrease.
Chaman	...	45
Gulistan	...	12
Agent to the Governer General's Camp Dispensary	3	...
Sibi	...	39
Harnai	...	23
Jhatpat	7	...
Kohlu	12	...
Ziarat	...	22
Loralai	...	67
Duki	...	25
Sinjawi	27	...
Barkhan	5	...
Musakhel	...	141
Fort Sandeman	...	230
Killa Saifulla	13	...
Hindubagh	28	...
Military out posts	3	...
Kalat	...	31
Panjgur	...	15
Turbat	...	21
Nushki	15	...
Kacha	...	5
Dalbandin	31	...
Female Dispensary, Quetta	3	...
Female Dispensary, Sibi	2	...
Female Dispensary, Fort Sandeman	48	...
Shahrigh Railway	164	...
Bostan- „	...	22
Shelabagh „	23	...
Khost „	51	...
Mach „	...	45
Sheikhwasil „	50	...
Police, Quetta	45	...
TOTAL	580	818

Actual decrease 288. It is to be noted that with this decrease the total is almost equal to the figure for 1913, 7,320, and much above the average of earlier recent years.

5. In the State Public, Local fund and Private aided Dispensaries the total of in-patients is shown to be 5,043, being a decrease of 554 as compared with the previous year. The death rate was 3·35 as against 2·97 in the year before.

6. In Statements C (*i*), C (*ii*), D (*i*), D (*ii*), and E details are given of the diseases for which in-door and out-door patients were treated. Statements C (*i*), C (*ii*), D (*i*), D (*ii*) & E.

7. In dispensaries as shewn in statement B there were 401 beds available, *i.e.*, 300 for men and 101 for women. In the previous year 319 beds for men and 99 for women were available. This included 23 beds of the Police ward. There is therefore an actual increase of 6 beds which were those in Kohlu Dispensary which was closed at the end of the previous year. Out of the total beds 183·22 beds were occupied daily on the average. From the figures it appears that 45·69 per cent. of the beds provided were occupied constantly, a decrease of 1·73 per cent. as compared with the previous year.

8. The principal diseases for which treatment was sought and a comparison of their incidence with that of the previous year is shown below :—

Name of Diseases.	1914.	1915.	Increase.	Decrease.
Malaria	90,691	84,199	...	6,492
Diseases of eye	24,318	25,292	974	
Diseases of Respiratory System . .	21,471	19,800	...	1,671
Other diseases of the digestive system .	43,899	43,243	...	656
Dysentery and Diarrhœa	10,149	8,598	...	1,551
Ulcers	34,589	32,835	...	1,754
Other diseases of skin	14,611	13,390	...	1,221
Rheumatic Fevers and Rheumatism . .	8,961	7,464	...	1,497

Cases of poisoning by opium and other drugs were 229 against 329, showing a decrease of 100 cases as compared with the previous year. Of the total of such cases 104 occurred in Quetta town and district showing a decrease of 40 cases as compared with the previous year.

Statement F. 9. In these dispensaries there has been an actual decrease of 19,722 in adult patients.

The principal increase and decrease are as follows :—

	1914.	1915.	Increase.	Decrease.
Muhammadans Adults male . . .	133,820	122,703	...	11,117
Do. female . . .	27,330	26,378	...	952
Europeans and Eurasians adults male .	789	584	...	205
Do. female	490	528	38	...
Hindu adults male	28,602	22,863	...	5,739
Do. female	8,029	6,800	...	1,229
Others adults male	2,676	2,183	...	493
Do. female	964	939	...	25
TOTAL .	202,700	182,978	38	19,760
Net decrease .	19,722			

Statement G. 10. The Surgical operations performed in the State Public, Local Fund, and Private aided dispensaries number 5,905, showing an actual increase of 494 over the previous year and it is to be noted that the increase is spread over many dispensaries whereas such decreases as there are are, though notable, confined to a few places where special causes were in force.

The increase or decrease in the number of operations performed in the dispensaries is noted below opposite each.

Name of Dispensary.	1914.	1915.	Increase.	Decrease.
Quetta	914	658	...	256
Pishin	170	219	49	...
Chaman	571	297	...	274
Gulistan	380	372	...	8
Agent to the Governor-General's Camp Dispensary.	69	16	...	53
Sibi	558	746	188	...
Jhatpat	164	275	111	...
Harnai	161	166	5	...
Kohlu	...	39	39	...
Ziarat	90	148	58	...
Loralai	483	529	46	...
Duki	212	80	...	132
Sinjawi	79	113	34	...
Barkhan	152	83	...	69
Musakhel	91	73	...	18
Fort Sandeman	412	429	17	...
Killa Saifulla	49	74	25	...
Hindubagh	161	205	44	...
Military out-posts	32	85	53	...
Kalat	...	73	73	...
Panjgur	102	66	...	36
Turbat Kej	114	146	32	...
Nushki	249	295	46	...
Kacha	62	109	47	...
Dalbandin	...	49	49	...
Lady Sandeman Zanana Dispensary, Quetta.	93	74	...	19
McIvor Female Dispensary, Sibi	43	60	17	...
Female Hospital, Fort Sandeman	...	426	426	...
TOTAL	5,411	5,905	1,359	865
Actual increase	494	...	...	...

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Statements H. & J.

11. The total income was Rs. 95,376, being an increase of Rs. 4,297 and the total expenditure was Rs. 90,896, being an increase of Rs. 802. The increase in the expenditure is noticed under the following heads :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Salaries of inferior servants	443	0	0
Europe medicines	633	0	0
Buildings and repairs	2,013	0	0
Salaries of nurses	6	0	0
Investment	500	0	0
TOTAL	3,595	0	0
Deduct decrease—			
Salaries of medical officers	1,375	0	0
Bazar medicines	156	0	0
Miscellaneous	654	0	0
Diet	608	0	0
TOTAL	2,793	0	0

Actual increase Rs. 802.

The little increase in the cost of Europe medicines is apparently due to high rates prevailing in the country. For buildings and repairs a large sum was spent during the year principally on the improvements carried out to the Dispensary building at Sibi Rs. 5,273 and Fort Sandeman Rs. 2,754.

12. *Infectious and Epidemic Diseases.*—Thirteen cases of small-pox came under treatment at the various dispensaries as noted below against 80 cases in 1914.—

Quetta	11
Chaman	1
Sibi	1
TOTAL	13

Net decrease 67.

13. There was no case of cholera in the whole province. There was however an imported case of plague detected on 26th April 1915 at the Hirok Plague Camp. An outbreak of plague occurred at Shikarpore during March, and the following cases were reported from—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Mirpur Khas	1	
Kashmore	1 imported case.	...
Jacobabad	9 Do.	...
Do.	189 local.	29

Plague was very wide-spread during the spring in Sind and as shown above Jacobabad which is only 8 miles across the border had a large number of cases but active measures were taken to prevent communication and no cases are known to have occurred within Baluchistan territory. There was at once a great exodus of people from the infected towns in Sind to Quetta and special precautionary measures had to be taken to prevent importation of the disease and among others a special Health Officer for Quetta was employed from May to August by which time the epidemic in Sind had died down.

14. *Malaria.*—The total number of cases of malarial fever during the year under report at the various dispensaries was 84,199 as against 90,691 in the previous year, being a recorded decrease of 6,492. This does not indicate a real

diminution of the disease. It seems that malaria was less prevalent at Sibi, Pishin, Chaman, Gulistan, Jhatpat, Loralai, Duki, Musakhel, Panjgur and Nushki. But the malarial cases treated at Quetta, Harnai, Sinjawi, Killa Saifulla, Hindubagh, Shahrigh, Bostan, Shelabagh, Sheikhwasil and the Police Hospital, Quetta, show a total increase of 9,237 cases as compared with the previous year.

At Nushki where useful measures had been taken in the preceding year to control the water-channels and diminish the places where mosquitoes could breed there was a very marked decrease of fevers returned as malaria during the year, the figures for 1914 being 68 in-door and 5,411 out-door and for 1915 75 in-door and 2,049 out-door. The anti-malarial measures which it had been possible to take were greatly aided by a swarm of locusts which settled on the town in the early summer and consumed all vegetation thus depriving any mosquitoes there were of cover and so causing their destruction. All accounts agree that mosquitoes were very much fewer than usual. The reason for an excessive prevalence in Quetta and its vicinity of malarial fever often of a severe type which was commented on by all practitioners and is borne out by figures cannot be explained. In the Civil Hospital in 1914 there were 351 in-patients and 4,391 out-door patients treated for malaria whereas in 1915 the numbers were 328 and 5,314 respectively. Similarly among the Police in 1914 there were 506 in-door and 482 out-door cases whereas in 1915 the figures were 491 in-door and 1,083 out-door and this in spite of special anti-mosquito measures having been carried out during the year in the vicinity of the Police lines.

Malaria is usually considered to be associated with moisture, unusual rainfall, floods, etc. In Quetta during the year 1915, rain fell on only 23 days, the total precipitation recorded being 4·41 inches, considerably less than half the annual average, and after the month of April to the close of the year rainfall was recorded on only one day, the 13th of July, when ·13 of an inch was measured. The summer was characterised by extreme dryness and a high range of temperature.

In discussing the chief cause of sickness, the fevers returned as malarial, one Civil Surgeon has advanced the view that the majority of such cases are not malarial but are scorbutic in nature due to bad dietary and the absence of fresh meat vegetables and milk, a vicious circle being set up which leads to blood changes, pyrexia and anæmia. Undoubtedly the limited range of diet of the people is a great cause of ill-health and in many cases of fever parasites are not demonstrable in the blood but there is a marked seasonal incidence of fevers and these are most prevalent in the late summer and autumn during the period of the year when fruit and vegetables are most easily obtainable. If dietitic causes alone were to blame their effects might be expected to show most during the winter and spring.

During the year trial has been given to quinoidine, the amorphous alkaloids of cinchona, in the treatment of malaria and the results are so encouraging that this very cheap drug will be largely used in place of quinine, the price of which is rising rapidly.

15. *Vaccination.*—The total number of persons vaccinated during the year was 6,465 against 11,036 in the previous year, being a decrease of 4,571. Of the total cases 5,733 were recorded as successful. The decrease is due to the various causes explained in my report for the previous year, the vaccinators being employed on other more pressing duties.

16. *Plague Segregation Camp.*—The segregation camp was located as usual at Hirok during the summer and at Sibi in the winter months. The number of persons inspected was 113,158, being 8,782 more than in 1914. Of these 46,884 were passed on at once, 52,753 were disinfected before release and 13,521 were detained under observation.

During the year under report the number of passengers passed at the Railway platform and passed after disinfection increased by 1,776 and 10,627 respectively as plague made its appearance in epidemic form in Upper Sind and consequently great numbers of persons fled into this Province. Owing to the proximity of plague the camps at Sibi and Hirok tended to be overcrowded. But this difficulty was got over by accommodating persons in tents supplied

at Hirok. One imported case of Bubonic plague was detected in the plague camp at Hirok where a boy of about 6 years of age was found to be suffering from this disease on the 2nd day of his admission to the camp on the 24th April. The child recovered. An Indian lady travelling to Quetta was found to be suffering from small-pox and had to be detained with her family at Hirok. There were 6 maternity cases in all 4 at Hirok and 2 in camp at Sibi. All did well. During the rush of refugees from the plague infected towns of Sind on several occasions dead rats were found in the bedding and baggage of passengers during inspection and there is no doubt that the risk of importation of the disease into Quetta was very great.

17. *Sanitation in Quetta.*—During the year important improvements have been made in the methods of disposal of the refuse and nightsoil of the town which appear to have solved satisfactorily an ever-present difficulty. The refuse is now pitted in large pits at a distance from the town and when sufficiently decomposed to be used as manure is sold to zamindars. For the disposal of nightsoil an area of over 100 acres of irrigable land at a convenient distance from the town has by agreement with the owners been set apart for the purpose. The land is gone over systematically, a number of shallow trenches being dug daily in which the nightsoil is deposited, the trenches being at once filled in, about 2½ acres per month being thus trenched or 30 acres per annum so that the whole area will be trenched once in three years. There is not the slightest nuisance caused, there is no breeding of flies and the land is ready for cultivation within a few weeks after trenching. The landowners pay a considerable sum per acre towards the cost of the operation and receive back their land cultivated and enriched and capable of producing much heavier crops of vegetables, to growing which most of it is devoted, than under their own methods.

A. L. DUKE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer
in Baluchistan.

ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

Horse Breeding.

Stallions at work.

During the year under report the number of stallions at stud work was 24 in hot weather and 7 in cold weather.

Mares covered.

2. 586 mares were covered during the year under report as against 909 the previous year.

District.	1915-16.	1914-15.
Quetta-Peshin	113	159
Sibi	66	115
Kalat	321	482
Loralai	86	153
Total	586	909

The decrease is due to the serious outbreak of Dourine, necessitating the stoppage of all coverings in February 1916, just at the commencement of the covering season, and, to a less extent, to the late despatch of various stallions to outstations in Kuchhee at the beginning of the winter, owing to scarcity of fodder.

Produce.

3. Number of foals produced during the year under report was 457 against 470 last year *vide* table below :—

District.	Mares covered in 1914-15.	Foals produced in 1915-16.	Mares covered in 1913-14.	Foals produced in 1914-15.
Quetta-Peshin	159	88	179	95
Kalat	482	223	444	243
Nushki	...	...	11	...
Sibi	115	48	125	53
Loralai	153	98	141	79
Total	909	457	900	470

Castration.

4. 99 colts were castrated during the year under report as against 174 the previous year as under :—

District.	1915-16.	1914-15.
Quetta-Peshin	28	37
Kalat	39	73
Sibi	4	13
Loralai	28	51
Total	99	174

The decrease in castration is attributable to the number of Veterinary Assistants of this Circle detailed for work in connection with the war.

Branded mares.

5. At the commencement of the year under report, number of mares on the register was 1,501, 37 mares were branded during the year and 16 received from other Circles, raising the register number to 1,554, of these 317 were removed from the register on account of death, old age, sale, and transfer to other Districts, number on register at end of the year was 1,237, *viz.*:—

Quetta-Peshin	140
Kalat	570
Nushki	25
Sibi	238
Loralai	264
TOTAL	1,237

MULE AND DONKEY BREEDING.

Stallions at work.

6. During the year under report, the number of stallions at stud work was 6 in hot weather, and 1 in cold weather.

Mares covered.

7. Number of pony mares and Donkey mares covered during the year under report was 60 and 104 respectively against 156 and 163 the previous year as per table below:—

District.	1915-16.		1914-15.	
	Pony Mares.	Donkey Mares.	Pony Mares.	Donkey Mares.
Quetta-Peshin	7	41	26	64
Kalat	43	55	79	90
Sibi	8	8	46	9
Loralai	2	...	5	...
TOTAL	60	104	156	163

The decrease is due to the same causes as shown under paragraph 2.

Produce.

8. 50 mule foals and 82 donkey foals were produced during the year under report as against 81 and 88 respectively last year as per detail below:—

MULE PRODUCE.

Pony mares covered in 1914-15.	Foals born in 1915-16.	Pony mares covered in 1913-14.	Foals produced in 1914-15.
156	50	227	81

DONKEY PRODUCE.

Donkey mares covered in 1914-15.	Foals born in 1915-16.	Donkey mares covered in 1913-1914.	Foals produced in 1914-15.
163	82	209	88

Horse-shows and Fairs.

During the year under report two shows, *viz.*, Quetta and Sibi were held in Baluchistan.

Gumbaz horse-show was not held owing to great scarcity in the District and to the prevalence of Influenza.

F. H. B. PASSY, *Captain,*
Supdt., A. R. D., Baluchistan Circle.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Baluchistan Police for the year 1915.

Strength and cost.

1. The strength and cost of the Police are as follows :—

District.	1914.		1915.	
	Strength.	Cost.	Strength.	Cost.
		Rs.		Rs.
Quetta-Pishin (including Nushki and Bolan)	1,026	2,94,721	1,026	2,94,922
Sibi	404	1,00,188	404	90,857
Zhob and Loralai	513	1,55,931	520	1,51,578
Total .	1,943	5,50,840	1,950	5,37,357

Thirty-five additional special police were employed at a cost of Rs. 7,331 against Rs. 7,542 in 1914 to furnish guards at the Plague Camp at Sibi and Hirok, the Khost Colliery, the Murree Brewery at Quetta and with the Railway Pay Clerks. Their cost was recovered from the Departments employing them.

Crime and Criminals.

2. The total number of cognizable cases of all kinds dealt with by the Police during the year was 1,802 against 1,919 during the previous year. The distribution of these cases by districts was as follows :—

District.	1914.	1915.
Quetta-Pishin	1,198	1,176
Sibi	263	192
Zhob	212	190
Loralai	113	125
Bolan Pass and Railway District	26	18
Nushki Railway District	107	101
Total .	1,919	1,802

Eliminating 1,297 cases of class VI—Petty offences of public nuisance—the number of cognizable cases under classes I—V amounted to 505 against 511 in the previous year.

3. The analysis below shows the result of Police work during the year :— Result of Police Work.

District.	Cases.			Persons.			Property.		
	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
Quetta-Pishin . . .	1,212	916	75·58	1,220	974	79·83	22,663	8,510	37·55
Sibi	200	147	73·5	268	186	69·40	5,230	2,609	49·88
Zhob	198	178	89·89	196	179	91·33	379	17	4·48
Loralai	127	111	88·8	127	111	89·52	384	328	85·41
Bolan	22	8	36·36	11	9	81·81	619	3	0·48
Chagai	107	88	82·24	102	91	91·91	716	122	16·99
Total 1915 .	1,866	1,448	77·59	1,924	1,550	80·56	29,993	11,589	38·63
Total 1914 .	1,949	1,469	75·37	2,044	1,587	77·64	29,318	11,205	38·22

The percentages under cases and persons are satisfactory, but those under "Property" are still low.

The total number of admissions to Hospital was 1,676 against 1,611 in 1914, showing an increase of 65. The daily average was 1·24 per cent. of the total strength in the Quetta-Pishin District, 3·43 per cent. in the Sibi District, 2·08 per cent. in the Loralai District and 1·49 per cent. in the Zhob District. The higher percentage in the Sibi and Loralai Districts is due to malarial fever. Internal Economy.

The percentage of resignations during the year under report was 13·15 against 7·06 in 1914, 5·59 in 1913 and 5·51 in 1910. Difficulties are still being experienced in recruiting; the demand for men for the army and the general rise in prices consequent upon the war have added to the difficulty of getting and keeping suitable men.

5. Fifteen men were punished judicially and 112 departmentally against 7 and 87 respectively in the previous year. The increase was in the Zhob District and appears to be connected with the recruiting difficulty. Punishments.

The number of dismissals was 24 against 30 during the previous year.

6. Rewards aggregating Rs. 755 were awarded to 82 men of the force in addition to 2 watches and a khillat granted at the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General's Durbar. Rewards.

An Inspector and two Sub-Inspectors were given the King's Police Medal.

7. The percentage of Hindus and Muhammadans to the total force was 21·81 and 78·19 respectively and of the literate members of the force 20·42. Sectional Percentage.

8. The entire Police Force of the Zhob and Loralai Districts has now been armed with Martini-Henry rifled arms in place of smooth-bore muskets. Armament.

9. Owing to shortage of Police officers in the Punjab the Assistant Superintendent of Police was temporarily withdrawn from Baluchistan in July 1915. Shortage of Officers.

10. The conduct and discipline of the force continued to be satisfactory. Conduct and Discipline.

T. J. C. ACTON,

Second Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General and Inspector-General of Police in Baluchistan.

EXCISE TABLES.

Excise

IMPERIAL FORM

Excise revenue and net revenue of the

DISTRICT.	DETAILS OF GROSS RECEIPTS											
	IMPORTED FOREIGN LIQUORS.	COUNTRY SPIRITS.						BEER MANUFACTURED IN INDIA.				OPIU PREPARA
		Distillery Spirits				*Spirits manufactured at outstill.*	Total of columns 6 and 7.				Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	
	License fees.	Duty.	Vend fees. (Wholesale and retail.)	Rent of distillery.	Total.	Fees for manufacture and vend.		Duty.	License fees.	Total.		License fees. (Wholesale and retail.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Quetta-Pishin	6,877 0 0	125,591 (a) 12 0	25,785 0 0	1,800 0 0	1,53,176 12 0	...	1,53,176 12 0	37,313 4 0	1,510 0 0	38,823 4 0	1,98,877 0 0	14,790 0 0
Sibi	437 0 0	15,038 8 0	4,494 0 0	...	19,532 8 0	...	19,532 8 0	...	...	...	19,969 8 0	800 0 0
Loralai	162 0 0	6,235 6 0	2,545 0 0	...	8,780 6 0	200 0 0	8,980 6 0	...	...	...	9,142 6 0	1,000 0
Zhob	151 0 0	424 0 0	50 0 0	...	474 0 0	3,700 0 0	4,174 0 0	...	...	...	4,325 0 0	600 0 0
Chagai	...	1,873 8 0	700 0 0	...	2,573 8 0	...	2,573 8 0	...	...	...	2,573 8 0	900 0 0
Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway.	100 0 0	1,644 0 0	595 0 0	...	2,239 0 0	...	2,239 0 0	...	...	...	2,339 0 0	450 0 0
Khalat State (including Lehri Nibat).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baluchistan for 1915-16.	7,727 0 0	1,50,807 2 0	34,169 0 0	1,800 0 0	1,86,776 2 0	3,900 0 0	1,90,676 2 0	37,313 4 0	1,510 0 0	38,823 4 0	2,37,226 6 0	18,540 0 0
Total for preceding year.	7,625 0 0	1,36,214 2 0	34,664 15 1	1,800 0 0	1,72,679 1 1	4,210 0 0	1,76,889 1 1	48,014 14 6	1,590 0 0	49,604 14 6	2,34,118 15 7	17,060 0 0

(a Includes Rs. 49-8-0 paid for liquor issued in 1916-17.

Table.

No. 1.

Baluchistan Agency for the year 1915-16.

DURING THE YEAR FROM														
AND ITS TIONS.		DRUGS OTHER THAN OPIUM.						FINES, FORFEITURES AND MISCELLANEOUS.						
Gain on sale proceeds of Excise opium.	Total.	License fees for wholesale and retail sale of Bhang, Charas and Ganja.	Duty on Bhang.	Duty on Charas.	Duty on Ganja.	Warehouse dues.	Total.	Fines and forfeitures.	Other items.	Total.	Grand Total.	Total charges as in Imperial Form No. 2.	Net Revenue for the Year.	REMARKS.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
4,715 0 0	19,505 0 0	12,500 0 0	...	...	...	...	12,500 0 0	20 0 0	...	20 0 0	230,902 0 0	8,403 13 8	2,22,498 2 4	
690 1 0	1,490 0 0	5,200 0 0	798 12 0	8,748 12 0	...	12 5 3	14,759 13 3	76 3 0	...	76 3 0	36,295 8 3	2,934 4 5	33,361 3 10	
799 1 9	1,799 1 9	1,600 0 0	50 0 0	...	...	...	1,650 0 0	...	...	...	12,591 7 9	...	12,591 7 9	
862 8 0	1,462 8 0	712 0 0	...	...	...	...	712 0 0	...	...	...	6,499 8 0	...	6,499 8 0	
...	900 0 0	800 0 0	...	...	...	...	800 0 0	...	...	...	4,273 8 0	...	4,273 8 0	
...	450 0 0	600 0 0	...	...	...	...	600 0 0	3 0 0	...	3 0 0	3,392 0 0	...	3,392 0 0	
2,185 0 0	2,185 0 0	...	...	2,780 10 0	...	0 10 0	2,781 4 0	...	...	...	4,966 4 0	...	4,966 4 0	
9,251 9 9	27,791 9 9	21,412 0 0	848 12 0	11,529 6 0	...	12 15 3	33,803 1 3	99 3 0	...	99 3 0	2,98,920 4 0	11,338 2 1	2,87,582 1 11	
7,292 14 11	24,352 14 11	19,165 0 0	1,400 0 0	12,478 2 0	150 0 0	21 9 9	33,214 11 9	5 0 0	...	5 0 0	2,91,691 10 3	12,076 10 0	2,79,615 0 3	*Receipts on account of the sale price of Excise opium issued from the Quetta Treasury are not given in this Statement.

A. McCONAGHEY, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

Imperial Form No. 2.

Excise Charges of the Baluchistan Agency for the year 1915-16.

District.	DETAIL OF CHARGES DURING THE YEAR.											Grand total of charges.	Remarks.
			Supplies and Services.						Contingencies.				
			Rewards.			*Other charges.*							
	Establishment.	Travelling allowances.	Liquor of all kinds.	Opium.	Intoxicating (Hemp) drugs.	Liquor of all kinds.	Opium.	Intoxicating (Hemp) drugs.	Liquor of all kinds.	Opium.	Intoxicating (Hemp) drugs.	Refunds.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.							Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Quetta-Pishin	5,962 3 10	910 15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,374 13 7	155 13 0	...	...	8,403 13 8	
Sibi	1,518 0 0	1,209 4 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 7 11	56 0 0	50 8 0	...	2,934 4 5	
Loralai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Zhob	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chagai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Baluchistan for 1915-16	7,480 3 10	2,120 3 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,475 5 6	211 13 0	50 8 0	...	11,338 2 1	
Total for previous year	7,176 1 1	2,146 11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,2595 3	196 10 9	37 7 8	260 6 0	12,076 10 0	

A. McCONAGHEY, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

IMPERIAL FORM NO. 3.

Manufactures, Licenses and Shops in the Baluchistan Agency for the year 1915-16.

DISTRICT.	MANUFACTURE OF LIQUOR.			VEND OF LIQUOR AND DRUGS.									NUMBER OF SHOPS LICENSED TO SELL BY RETAIL.								NUMBER OF LICENSES FOR SALE OF		REMARKS.
				NUMBER OF WHOLESALE LICENSES FOR SALE OF					NUMBER OF SPECIAL LICENSES FOR RETAIL SALE OF LIQUOR OTHERWISE THAN IN ORDINARY RETAIL SHOPS.				Foreign Spirits and fermented liquors			Country Spirits.			Opium and its preparations.		Drugs other than opium.				
	Number of breweries.	Number of central distilleries.	Number of outstills.	Foreign spirits and fermented liquors.	Fermented liquors only.	Country spirits.	Opium.	Drugs other than opium.	Hotels and refreshment rooms.	Dak Bungalows.	Military canteens.	Others.	Off the premises.	On the premises.	Fermented liquors only on the premises.	Distillery spirits.	Outstill spirits.	Total.	Opium including poppy-heads.	For medical purposes (Druggists permits and the like).	Bhang, Charas and Ganja together.	Cocaine, Novocaine, etc.	Denaturalised spirits.	Medicated wines.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Quetta-Pishin	1	1	...	7	1	...	...	1	3	1	8	2	3	1	2	10	...	10	6	4	6	2	11	...	
Sibi	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	6	...	...	3	...	...	25	...	25	17	...	24	...	2	...	
Loralai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	4	1	5	6	...	7	...	1	...	
Zhob	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	6	7	8	...	8	...	...	...	
Chagai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	
Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	
Baluchistan for 1915-16	1	1	1	7	1	1	...	7	6	11	8	2	14	1	2	44	7	51	41	4	49	2	14	...	
Total for previous year	1	1	1	6	1	1	...	7	6	11	6	1	14	1	2	46	8	54	46	4	56	4	12	...	

A. McCONAGHEY, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

IMPERIAL

Duty and consumption in the

DISTRICT.	INDIAN MADE RUM.	COUNTRY SPIRITS ISSUED FROM THE CENTRAL DISTILLERY.				COUNTRY SPIRITS ISSUED BY RETAIL SALE IN THE OUTSTILL AREA.		OPIUM AND ITS PREPARATIONS.			
		ISSUES IN IMPERIAL GALLONS.						ISSUES FROM THE GOVERNMENT TREASURIES.		PRICE PER SEER.	
	Number of Imperial gallons imported direct from India.	At strength of 10° U. P.	At strength of 20° U. P.	Equivalent at London proof of the total of columns 3 and 4.	Rate of duty per proof gallon.	At strength of 15° U. P.	Equivalent at London proof.	Government opium imported from Benares.	Confiscated opium.	Wholesale (*i.e.*, price at which opium is issued from the treasury).	Retail (*i.e.*, average price at which retail vendors sell).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					Rs. A. P.			M. S. Ch. T.	M. S. Ch. T.	Rs.	Rs.
Quetta-Pishin .	...	20,656	6,416	23,723·2	(*a*) 5 8 11 5 8 9 (*d*) 4 7 1 4 6 0 (*c*) 6 1 9 (*e*) 4 9 9	...	...	10 8 0 0	0 2 0 0	20	70
Sibi . .	7	3,910	40	3,551	(*b*) 3 14 3 3 14 6 (*d*) 4 7 1 4 6 0	...	...	1 20 0 0	...	20	60 (Sibi) 40 (Nasirabad).
Loralai . .	...	1,504	60	1,401·6	(*d*) 4 7 1 4 6 0 (*e*) 4 9 9	64½	54·8	1 29 0 0	0 0 7 4	20	55
Zhob . .	...	22	96	96·6	(*d*) 4 7 1 4 6 0	1,263	1,073·5	1 35 0 0	...	20	53 5 4
Chagai . .	...	464	5	421·6	(*d*) 4 7 1 4 6 0	...	...	...	...	20	70
Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway.	...	411	...	369·9	(*d*) 4 7 1	...	...	...	...	20	70
Kalat State .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 30 0 0	...	...	...
Baluchistan for 1915-16.	7	26,967	6,617	29,563·9	...	1,327½	1,128·3	20 2 0 0	0 2 7 4	20	40 to 70
Total for the previous year.	4	23,656	6,702	26,652	...	1,117	949·45	15 34 2 3⅓	...	20	40 to 60

FORM No. 4.

Baluchistan Agency *for the year 1915-16.*

Quantity of poppy heads sold to the public by retail vendors.	DRUGS OTHER THAN OPIUM.							Remarks.
	Amount sold by retail.				Retail average.			
	Bhang (in seers).	Charas (in seers).	Ganja (in seers).	Cocaine (in grains).	Bhang (per seer).	Charas (per seer).	Ganja (per seer).	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
M. S. Ch. T. M.					Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	
0 11 1 0 0	337	308 13/32	4 7/80	155 1/2	4 0 0	60	40	Rates of duty per proof gallon are :—
...	744	207	...	...	3 0 0	50	...	(a) Quetta Town—
					(Sibi) 2 4 0 (Nasirabad)	(Sibi) 35 (Nasirabad)		R 10° U.P. 5-8-11 20° ,, 5-8-9
...	42 1/32	112 317/1280	...	...	4 0 0	40	....	(b) Nasirabad and Railway Sub-Division—
								R 10° U.P. 3-14-3 20° ,, 3-14-6
...	89 11/16	48 3/8	...	...	4 0 0	40	...	
0 0 14 2 0	19	9 33/80	1/100	...	3 8 0	60	40	(c) Special permits—
								R 10° U.P. 6-1-9 (only issued in one strength)
0 0 14 2 0	10 7/10	12 19/80	...	...	3 0 0	60	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(d) All other areas—
								R 10° U.P. 4-7-1 20° ,, 4-6-0
0 12 13 4 0	1,192 47/100	699 255/1280	4 23/100	155 1/2	2 4 0 to 4 0 0	35 to 60	40	(e) Regiments of Indian Army—
								R 20° U.P. 4-9-9
0 12 13 0 11	1,207 81/100	743 313/1280	3 91/100	2329	2 4 0 to 4 0 0	35 to 50	40	

A. McCONAGHEY, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

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IMPERIAL FORM No. 5.

Incidence of consumption in Baluchistan for the year 1915-16.

DISTRICT.	POPULATION (FINAL FIGURES 1911 CENSUS).					NUMBER OF SQUARE MILES PER SHOP FOR THE SALE OF			NUMBER OF PERSONS PER RETAIL SHOP FOR THE SALE OF			GROSS EXCISE RECEIPTS PER 10,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION TO NEAREST RUPEE.			Net excise revenue from all sources per 10,000 of total population (column 27 of Form No. 1).	REMARKS.
									LIQUORS.	DRUGS.						
	Indigenous Mohammadans.	Other Mohammadans.	Hindu including Sikhs and Brahmans.	Others.	Total.	Country Spirits.	Opium and its preparations.	Hemp drugs.	Country spirits (column 19 of Form No. 3).	Opium and its preparations (column 20 of Form No. 3).	Other drugs (column 22 of Form No. 3).	From spirits and fermented liquors (column 12 of Form No. 1).	From opium and it preparations (column 15 of Form No. 1).	From drugs other than opium (column 21 of Form No. 1).		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
																Area in square miles.
Quetta-Pishin	92,833	13,869	15,674	5,272	127,648	522	870	870	12,765	21,275	21,275	15,580	1,528	979	17,431	5,220
Sibi	70,855	3,223	8,012	333	82,423	157	231	164	3,297	4,848	3,434	2,423	181	1,791	4,048	3,925
Loralai	74,906	1,849	3,894	120	80,769	1,505	1,254	1,075	16,154	13,461	11,538	1,132	223	204	1,559	7,525
Zhob	66,054	2,034	2,063	215	70,366	1,473	1,289	1,289	10,052	8,795	8,795	615	208	101	924	10,315
Chagai	15,570	346	410	18	16,344	19,622	19,622	19,622	16,344	16,344	16,344	1,575	551	489	2,615	19,622
Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway	857	565	630	44	2,096	118	118	118	699	699	699	11,159	2,147	2,863	16,183	353
Baluchistan for 1915-16	321,075	21,886	30,683	6,002	379,646	921	1,145	958	7,444	9,260	7,748	6,248	674	817	7,444	46,960
Total for the previous year	...	...	...	...	379,646	870	1,021	839	7,030	8,253	6,779	6,167	610	815	7,273	46,960

A. McCONAGHEY, *Lieut.-Col.*,

Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

Table showing convictions for drunkenness in Baluchistan during 1915-16, and two preceding years.

Name of Municipality or District.	Population as per Census of 1911.	1913-14.		1914-15.		1915-16.	
		Number of persons convicted for drunkenness.	Proportion to 10,000 of Population.	Number of persons convicted for drunkenness.	Proportion to 10,000 of Population.	Number of persons convicted for dunkenness.	Proportion to 10,000 of Population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Quetta Municipality	17,021	19	11·2	27	15·86	61	35·84
Quetta Cantonment	16,901	22	13	20	11·83	21	12·42
Quetta-Pishin District (other than above)	93,726	...	...	2	·21	3	·32
Sibi Municipality	6,597	2	3·64	1	1·82	5	7·58
Sibi District (other than above)	75,826	...	...	...	...	1	·13
Loralai District	80,769	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zhob District	70,366	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chagai District	16,344	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway District	2,069	...	...	...	...	...	...

A. McCONAGHEY, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

PROVINCIAL STATEMENT A.

Statistics of wholesale vend of spirits and fermented liquors in Baluchistan during the year 1915-16.

Name of District.	LICENSES FOR WHOLESALE VEND OF FOREIGN SPIRITS AND FERMENTED LIQUORS (INCLUDING RUM AND BEER MANUFACTURED IN INDIA).													LICENSES FOR WHOLESALE VEND OF FERMENTED LIQUORS WHETHER MADE IN INDIA OR IMPORTED.			Remarks.
	Number of licenses.	Quantity sold												Number of licenses.	Quantity sold		
		To other licensed vendors.						*To the public.*							To other licensed vendors (made in India).	To the public.	
		Imported.				Made in India.		Imported.				Made in India.					
		Wines.	Spirits (other than rum).	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.	Wines.	Spirits other than rum.	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.		G.	G.	
Quetta-Pishin	7	8	30	...	20	...	161,282	265	399	7½	462	...	39,215	1	198,025½	427½	* Out of this 26,005 gallons were sent out of Baluchistan against 19,279 gallons in the preceding year.
Sibi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Loralai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Zhob	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chagai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Baluchistan 1915-16	7	8	30	...	20	...	161,282	265	399	7½	462	...	39,215	1	198,025½	427½	
Total for preceding year	7	8	127	9	7	...	191,319	37	354	12	96	...	51,314	1	251,914	...	

A. McCONAGHEY, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

PROVINCIAL STATEMENT B.

Statement of retail vend and consumption of Spirits and fermented liquors in Baluchistan during 1915-16.

PROVINCIAL

Statement of retail vend and consumption of Spirits and

SPIRITS AND

Name of District.	Sold under shop licenses.													
	On fixed fees.							*On fees determined by auction.*						
		Imported.				Made in India.			Imported.				Made in India.	
	Number of licenses.	Wines.	Spirits (other than Rum).	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.	Number of licenses.	Wines.	Spirits (other than Rum).	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.		G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.
Quetta-Pishin . .	9	848	4,076	107	760	3	10,503	1	4	244	1	....	....	2,693
Sibi	3	74	524½	3	396½	4	748	...	....	...	...	...	...	...
Loralai	1	3	164	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zhob	1	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...
Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chagai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baluchistan 1914-15 .	14	1,081	4,764½	110	1,167½	7	11,251	1	4	244	1	...	...	2,693
Total for preceding year .	14	1,195	4,291	97	2,122	4	13,705	1	4	304	...	2	...	2,168

STATEMENT B.

fermented liquors in Baluchistan during 1915-16.

FERMENTED LIQUORS.																
SOLD AT RAILWAY REFRESHMENT ROOMS.							SOLD UNDER ALL OTHER SORTS OF LICENSES (*viz.*, HOTEL, DÂK BUNGALOW, MILITARY CANTEEN, OCCASIONAL BAR LICENSES).							FERMENTED LIQUORS ONLY.		REMARKS.
	Imported.				Made in India.			Imported.				Made in India.				
Number of licenses.	Wines.	Spirits (other than Rum).	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.	Number of licenses.	Wines.	Spirits (other than Rum).	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.	Number of licenses.	Quantity sold.	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.		G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.		G.	
1	1	12	...	31	...	87	13	6	119	...	850	...	112,375	2	5,985½	* Indian made beer.
2	6½	95	....	102	...	584	6 { 1† / 5	... / ...	2 / ...	... / ...	14 / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	† These licensees obtained their supplies from the licensees shown in column 2. Hence no separate statistics have been given.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	13	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	3	109	...	144	...	383	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	10½	216	...	277	....	1,054	23	7	123	...	877	...	112,375	2	5,985½	*Note.*—The Indian troops stationed in Baluchistan obtained 200 gallons of Rum from Amritsar against 500 gallons in the previous year.
4	9	212	...	423	...	599	20	10	542	5	3,702	...	148,729	2	5,550	

A. McCONAGHEY, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

Review by the Political Agent, Kalat, of the report of Wazir-i-Azam, Kalat State for the year 1915-16.

Major T. H. St. G. Tucker, I.A., held charge of the Agency up to the 29th September 1915 when Colonel A. B. Dew, C.S.I., C.I.E., resumed charge.

2. The excellent progress of the last three years in the administration of the Kalat Niabats has been well maintained during the year under report although circumstances have been in many ways exceptional.

3. There has, owing to the bad season and great scarcity of rain, been an unfortunate loss in revenue of Rs. 26,723 on the amount which was estimated for.

4. The State Treasury was of the greatest support and help during this year, enabling various long tours and extraordinary unforeseen expenditure to be met when required without delay. As a foundation to a proper financial system it has been successful, but no really satisfactory responsibility for the State finances can be arranged for until an audit system is introduced. This should be done at the earliest opportunity and one office might well control both the Kalat and Lasbela State accounts.

5. His Highness has still further reduced the number of his troops and it is hoped that he will be interested in the formation of an improved levy system for controlling the tribes.

6. The State Stud continues to be satisfactory and the value of the young stock is increasing each year. It is fortunate that the Stud has kept free from dourine, a disease which has been so prevalent in Baluchistan.

7. Both directly and indirectly heavy extra expenditure has been caused to the State by the great War. His Highness presented an Aeroplane to Government costing Rs. 33,750 as well as a donation of Rs. 10,000 to the War Relief Fund. The unrest along the border has affected the wilder portions of the State and necessitated entertainment of extra levies and other precautionary measures. There is no doubt that the spirit of unrest might have assumed greater proportion except for the unswering loyalty of His Highness. The Wazir-i-Azam's influence has been exerted to such an excellent effect that in no instance has the unrest, which affected the tribes, made any headway in the Niabats under his charge.

A most distinct improvement is visible in the administration of these Niabats not only in the capabilities, honesty and keenness of the staff employed, but also in the general well-being and contented condition of the ryots.

Owing to the unrest in Jhalawan in tribal areas, the Khozdar Niabat suffered certain loss, but on the whole the result has been a sensible tightening of the authority of the State in its outlying districts. The main necessity of the State at present is improved communications, but unfortunately the finances of the State do not warrant the heavy expenditure which is required. If the reserve of the State was used for the purpose of road construction, the interest now used for administrative purposes would be reduced. Any improvement in communication in the State especially in linking up Jhalawan and Mekran with Kalat would not only be of benefit to the State itself but a great political asset to the Imperial Government in the administration of the frontier.

The only outstanding matter of importance in relation to His Highness's Niabats is the unsatisfactory condition of His Highness's rights in the Lehri Niabat. In addition to the question of the soundness of the present system of political control over the Niabat by the Political Agent, Sibi, having no connection with the State, is the very urgent matter of the fair division of water in the Khanawah canal of the Lehri stream; at present a large number of Niabat villages are out of cultivation and water runs to waste and yearly causes damage to the railway line.

A. B. DEW, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Political Agent, Kalat.

Report of the Kalat State for the year 1915-16.

General and Political.

His Highness Beglar Begi Sir Mir Mahmud Khan, G.C.I.E., Ahmadzai Brahui, is the recognized ruler of the State.

2. The area and population of the State comprising Sarawan, Jhalawan and Kachhi, and excluding Mekran and Kharan, are detailed below:—

	Area.	*Population.*
Sarawan	5,230 square miles	63,781
Jhalawan	20,795 „	84,398
Kachhi	5,419 „	92,759
	31,444 „	240,938

The State is, for revenue and administrative purposes, divided into the following Niabats:—

1. Kalat (including Mangochar).
2. Mastung.
3. Zehri.
4. Surab.
5. Mashkai.
6. Khozdar.
7. Dhadhar.
8. Bhag.
9. Nasirabad.
10. Gandawa.
11. Lehri.

Of these Niabats Kalat and Mastung are in Sarawan, Zehri, Surab, Mashkai and Khozdar in Jhalawan and Dhadhar, Bhag, Nasirabad, Gandawa and Lehri in Kachhi.

3. All the above Niabats, with the exception of Kalat, are administered, on behalf of His Highness the Khan, by his Wazir-i-Azam. The income from the Niabats in the charge of the Wazir-i-Azam, from all sources, actually credited into the State Treasury during the year 1915-16, amounts to Rs. 9,29,614-10-11 as per following details:—

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Quit rents and Subsidies from the British Government noted on the margin:						
Annual Subsidy	1,00,000	0	0			
Quit rent of Quetta	25,000	0	0			
Bolan Transit Dues	30,000	0	0			
Quit rent of Nushki	9,000	0	0			
Quit rent of Nasirabad	1,17,500	0	0	2,81,500	0	0
2. Land Revenue				4,73,276	0	10
3. Duty on Salt, Salpetre and Khar				468	12	0
4. Fines, forfeiture, cattle pound receipts and unclaimed property				7,307	0	5
5. Court fee stamps and Receipt stamps				8,952	5	9
6. Excise				15,170	6	8
7. Octroi or Sung				49,186	9	6
8. Interest				20	0	0
9. Rent from State Buildings and other income from Public Works				672	6	2
10. State Stables				953	3	7
11. Camal Corps, Sale Proceeds of camels, etc.				78,804	7	3
12. Taccavi Recoveries				1,816	12	11
13. Bazaar Fund				7,238	9	2
14. Miscellaneous				4,248	0	8
			Total	9,29,614	10	11

The actual receipts in the year under report exceed the actual receipts (Rs. 9,24,025-5-7) during the preceding year, 1914-15 by Rs. 5,589-5-4.

There was little rain during the year under report and the Kachhi Illaqa, on which the State depends mainly for its revenue, remained mostly uncultivated. The pretty large receipts from the Camel Corps, coupled with the recovery of certain outstanding instalments of Kharif of 1914-15 and the efficient and effective supervision of all branches of administration resulted, however, in securing for the State a respectable income in spite of the drought that prevailed during the year.

Excluding Rs. 2,81,500 on account of subsidy and quit-rents which are received as permanent contributions from Government the average annual demand during the last three years of the former Political adviser's period of office, *i.e.*, from 1910 to 1912, amounted to Rs. 2,88,105-13-6, whereas deducting Rs. 2,81,500, on account of the subsidy and quit-rents from Rs. 9,29,614-10-11 the actual income during the year under report, the balance comes to Rs. 6,48,114-10-11. Deducting from this latter figure the items noted in the margin, which did not exist in the former Political adviser's period of office the balance comes to Rs. 5,44,871-0-8 which exceeds the foregoing average annual demand (Rs. 2,88,105-13-6) by Rs. 2,56,765-3-2.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Receipts from Jhalawan Niabats	23,485	15	5
Receipts from the State Stud	953	3	7
Receipts from Kalat Camel Corps	78,804	7	3
TOTAL	1,03,243	10	3

Under the present administration the rise in actual income during the last three years has been as follows :—

	Increase. Rs.	A.	P.
1913-14, *vide* paragraph 4 of the Administration Report 1913-14	2,18,142	7	6
1914-15, *vide* paragraph 3 of the Administration Report 1914-15	3,11,777	8	6
1915-16	2,56,765	3	2

Average annual increase during these three years thus amounts to Rs. 2,62,228-6-5. In other words the present system of administration has succeeded in adding more than 2½ lakhs of rupees a year to the revenues of the State within the same length and breadth of the country.

4. Detail of the actual expenditure incurred during the year under report is as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Paid in cash to His Highness the Khan	3,50,000	0	0
Wazir-i-Azam	23,006	5	0
Office Establishment (General)	17,532	3	5
Revenue Branch	8,356	12	9
Naib Wazir-i-Azam and his establishment	7,016	9	1
His Highness the Khan's Vakil	2,038	4	0
Judicial Court Guard	2,382	10	0
Treasury Officer and his Establishment	10,461	0	6
Niabats	42,886	8	6
Public Works	38,450	1	7
Dispensaries	8,272	11	11
Schools	5,877	2	5
Bazaars, Conservancy and Lighting expenses	2,671	4	2
Jail and Lock-ups	8,110	2	7
Levies	67,793	13	0
Stud	21,689	9	5
Stationery	3,364	0	6
Expenses on seeds and improvement of lands and gardens	9,898	3	11
Crop watching establishment, Jemadars and Karawas	8,467	2	2
Allowances and Wazifas	9,214	14	7

	Rs.	A.	P.
Roza and Mhmani	1,650	2	6
Toshakhana	968	8	2
Contribution towards leave and pension allowance of officers	5,474	14	7
Imperial Service Troops or contribution towards the maintenance of a Mekran Levy Corps detachment	548	3	8
Donations and grants from the State	15,885	0	0
Purchase of land, water and house property for the State	9,122	0	0
Refund and drawbacks	.....		
Kalat State Camel Corps	27,140	7	3
Miscellaneous and unforeseen expenses	27,929	7	7
Extraordinary expenses not included in the Budget	52,652	1	9
TOTAL	7,88,860	5	0

Deducting this expenditure of Rs. 7,88,860-5-0 from the income of Rs. 9,29,614-10-11, the surplus comes to Rs. 1,40,754-5-11. On the 1st April 1915, the balance in hand on account of the Niabats in the Treasury was Rs. 3,28,978-7-5, while on the 1st April 1916 there was, as verified by the Treasury Officer, Kalat State, a net balance of Rs. 4,69,732-13-4 in the Treasury. There has not been such a large surplus to the credit of the Niabat funds after meeting all necessary charges during the period (*viz.* 1903 to date) in which they have been administered by the Political Adviser to the State.

This shows a great improvement in the system of administration.

5. The Kalat State Treasury opened at Mastung in 1914-15 continued to work satisfactorily during the year under report. The Accountant General, Bombay, who came to Quetta last winter, paid a private visit to the Treasury and expressed his satisfaction with its working.

6. On the 24th March 1915, Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Dew, C.S.I., C.I.E, Political Agent, Kalat, proceeded to England on 6 months' leave and Major T. H. St. G. Tucker, I. A., was appointed officiating Political Agent, Kalat. The former returned from leave in September last and relieved the latter who proceeded on leave to England.

7. In June and July last, when there was unrest in Jhalawan, the Wazir-i-Azam went on tour to Surab and Zehri with Major Tucker and while their combined camp was at Ghât, Mr. D. Bray, I.C.S., First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan paid them a visit at Ghât and after two days' stay returned to Quetta.

Nawab Sardar Khan Muhammad, Zarakzai, the ringleader of the turbulent spirit in Jhalawan was, by order of the Government of India, deprived of his title of Nawab and deposed from the Sardari, and his father, Nawab Haji Pasand Khan (who was Sardar before him) was reinstalled as Sardar. Mir Khan Muhammad Khan was eventually killed on the 25th August 1915 by his brother Mir Nauroz Khan.

In November and December last K. B. Mir Shams Shah, C.I.E., went on a tour to Jhalawan with Colonel A. B. Dew, C.S.I., C.I.E., Political Agent, Kalat, through Kachhi and the Mula Pass, and accompanied him to Zidi, Wadh Nal, Khozdar and thence to Surab. Sardar Nur-ud-din Khan Mengal, Sardar, Shahbaz Khan Gurgnari and Sardar Sultan Muhammad Harooni, and other miscreants who had joined Mir Khan Muhammad Khan during the Jhalawan unrest presented themselves before the Political Agent. All cases relating to damages done during the unrest were settled and compensation fixed by Jirgas of the Sarawan and Jhalawan Sardars held at Khozdar and Surab. A full account of the unrest and of the settlement of the cases thus arrived at will be found in the Political Agent, Kalat's reports. On the 23rd December last the Political Agent went from Surab to Panjgur on a Mekran tour and the Wazir-i-Azam returned to Kalat and thence to Mastung.

8. During the year under report, the Wazir-i-Azam visited the Mastung, Dhadhar, Gandawa, Khozdar, Sorab and Zehri Niabats while the Naib Wazir-i-Azam inspected the Bhag, Nasirabad and Mashkai Niabats and Wazir-i-Azam's Revenue Assistant made special inspection of the records of the Mastung and Dhadhar Niabats.

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND AND WATER.

9. No Land Revenue settlement has been made in the State. The land revenue is collected in kind excepting in a small portion of the Mastung Niabat where "Zarri Kalang" or fixed assessment is levied. The rate of assessment is different in different places and in many cases is most intricate and troublesome. The revenue rate varies from $\frac{1}{10}$th to $\frac{1}{2}$ of the gross produce. It was stated in the last year's report that an attempt was being made to reduce the assessment rate to an easily workable and intelligible form by removing therefrom, so far as desirable, the intricate element of local rates which is at present comprised. This question in its special application to the Dhadhar Niabat continued to receive attention during the year under report, but at present when war is waging in Europe the settlement of this question like that of many other kindred problems has been for various reasons held in abeyance. The European War has thus stood in the way of the solution of this question as well as the general progress of the State.

PROTECTION.

10. No British Indian Laws and Acts are in force in the State. Certain rules were framed in 1902 to regulate Civil Procedure and are still followed. In Criminal cases, the Indian Penal Code, the Criminal Procodure Code, and the Frontier Crimes Regulations are taken as guide so far as they suit the conditions of this country. Cases are generally settled by Jirgas according to the custom of the country or by *Shariat*. A Court Fee is charged generally at the same rates as are in force in British Courts and is levied in the form of stamps.

11. His Highness the Khan made a still further reduction in his irregular troops during the year, their number being 340 as against 370 last year. His Highness the Khan has got 100 Snider rifles and 35 old fashioned guns. Of the latter 23 are unserviceable and 12 somewhat serviceable.

12. There is a Judicial Court Guard of 12 men who were armed with 14 Snider rifles and 4 carbines in 1914-15. These arms were, however, returned to the Government and replaced by 11 bored out ·476 M. H. Muskets. A requisition has been sent up to the Government of India for Martini-Henry Rifles with a view to providing better protection for the Niabats and Thanas. In the meantime the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General has been kind enough to supply as a tentative measure 150 M. H. rifles.

For general administrative and dâk purposes 376 levies were engaged at a cost of R67,793-13-0. The cost of temporary establishment for watching crops during the year under report amounts to R8,467-2-2.

13. 448 cases, criminal, civil, revenue and miscellaneous were decided by Wazir-i-Azam's court, while 178 civil cases of an aggregate value of R14,421-3-11 were decided by the Niabat Courts.

14. In each Niabat there is a lock-up for undertrial prisoners and the sentenced prisoners are sent to the Central State Jail at Mastung. The number of undertrial prisoners during the year under report was 187 and that of the sentenced 156. The total cost incurred on this account during the year was Rs. 8,110-2-7. Certain mischievous prisoners whom it was not advisable to keep in the Mastung Jail were transferred to the Sind Jail in British territory and the cost of their maintenance is paid by the State.

15. No registration work is done in the State nor is there any Municipality.

PRODUCTION AND DISBURSEMENT.

16. There was a general scarcity of rain during the year. The crops were damaged in Mastung, Surab and Khozdar Niabats by rust and cold winds and in Bhag Niabat by excessive cold. Mastung Niabat was also visited by locusts. In Kachhi the people suffered greatly on account of scarcity of water and fodder. Owing to drought the Kachhi Illaqa was mostly without cultivation.

17. In connection with labour there is nothing noteworthy except that wages are still showing a little upward tendency. Like the last year prices of grain remained comparatively high. The orders prohibiting the exportation of wheat from the State to any outside locality other than Quetta continued to be in force during the year and the result was that no trouble was felt from the prevailing drought.

18. There was no alteration in trade or manufacture during the year.

19. Constant attention was devoted to the extension of sugar-cane cultivation during the year under report. Arrangements have been made for the sugar-cane cultivation on a large scale in Dhadhar Niabat and as an experimental measure in Gandawa and Mashkai Niabats.

American cotton produced good results and it has consequently been sown in a fairly large area in the Mastung Niabat for the ensuing year.

Special attention was also devoted to the cultivation of cotton and indigo in the Dhadhar Niabat. Indigo is a very precious crop and once flourished well in the Dhadhar Niabat, but owing to the apathy of the people it had much declined of late years. The Zamindars have now been induced to resume its cultivation which it is hoped will bring in good results in due course. With a view to improving the general condition of agriculture and gardens in the State arrangements have been made to engage a special agricultural Establishment in the ensuing year. An expenditure of Rs. 9,898-3-11 was incurred during the year under report in connection with seeds and improvement of land and water.

PUBLIC WORKS.

21. The total expenditure under the head "Public Works" during the year is Rs. 38,450-1-7 which includes expenditure on Public Works Establishment, repairs to bungalows, and Niabat and Thana buildings, construction of Sorab and Mashkai Niabat buildings and repairs to roads. It may be noted in passing that much of this work was got done by convict labour without any cost. The Wazir-i-Azam being much occupied with the Jhalawan affairs, was not able to effect any further improvement under this head.

22. In consequence of unrest in Jhalawan the Post Office at Khozdar was closed in the last week of May 1915. Arrangements have, however, now been made to reopen the Post Office and make the service daily instead of ten times a month, and this arrangement has actually been brought into force with effect from the 1st April 1916.

23. As in the preceding year special attention and care continued to be bestowed on bettering the condition of His Highness the Khan's State Stud. A stable was built at Dhadhar for the stud animals and the stable at Mastung was enlarged. The total expenditure under head "State Stud" amounts to Rs. 21,689-9-5. In the Quetta Horse Show held in September last 25 animals were sent up from the State Stud, while in the Sibi Horse Show held in February last 22 animals took part and of these 25 and 22 animals respectively were awarded prizes and certificates.

Nine horses, 9 mule foals, and 5 calves, 23 in all, were produced during the year and this is sufficient indication of the good condition of the Stud and the progress made in breeding operations.

24. The State maintains dispensaries at Mastung, Bhag and Gandawa, all of which are working well. It was contemplated to open a dispensary at Khozdar during the year, but the proposal could not be given effect to on account of the unrest in Jhalawan.

Besides the above dispensaries there are two other dispensaries, one at Kalat and one at Dhadhar, the former is maintained by the British Government and the latter, which opens at Dhadhar in winter and at Mastung Road in summer, by the Church Missionary Society. The number of patients treated in the dispensaries at Mastung, Gandawa and Bhag which are maintained by the State was 47,041. The total expenditure incurred on the upkeep of dispensaries during the year under report is Rs. 8,272-11-11. 540 children were vaccinated during the year. There are no means to ascertain the number of births and deaths in the State.

In consequence of an outbreak of plague in Sind in April 1915, people from that province began to migrate to Kachhi and there was fear of the plague spreading in State territory and in fact some signs of the disease were already visible. To check the growth of the disease in Kachhi and Baluchistan immediate measures were adopted, *i.e.*, people from the infected area were carefully watched, four Sub-Assistant Surgeons having been specially detailed for this purpose and Segregation camps were established where necessary. The result of all these strict and prompt measures was that the disease did not spread in Kachhi.

The general health of the people was good and there was no disease of an epidemic character.

Education.

25. There are schools at Kalat, Mastung, Paringabad, Dhadhar, Bhag and Gandawa in this State. The number of scholars receiving education in all these schools is 281. The total expenditure under this head in the year is Rs. 5,877-2-5. These schools teach up to the Upper primary standard. Some scholarships are also awarded in each school which commence with the third Primary class. A boy is still receiving education at the Sandeman High School, Quetta, on a State scholarship. It was contemplated to start a school at Khozdar in the year under report, but this could not be done in consequence of the unrest in Jhalawan.

26. A sum of Rs. 9,122 was spent during the year under the head "Purchase of land and water for the State." Of this, some was spent on securing a mortgage of Mir Karam Khan Iltazai's lands as was mentioned in the last year's report and some was spent on purchasing full proprietory rights of a market at Dhadhar in which a private person held a share. By this arrangement the State has become the exclusive proprietor of the market and the acquisition has no doubt been beneficial to the interest of the State.

27. His Highness the Khan was pleased to give permission to members of the late ex-Khan's family who had been deported from the State since the abdication of the late Khan Khudadad Khan, to resettle in the State, and offered them as Jagirs some of the best State-owned and some revenue paying lands with water in Dhadhar, Naushera and Kotra in Kachhi, of which the area was 3,152 acres and estimated income (which was of course susceptible of improvement) Rs. 10,489-3-8. This Jagir was to be in addition to their monthly cash allowances in which only a nominal deduction was proposed. This was indeed a generous offer but only Mir Shahnawaz Khan, Mir Dost Muhammad Khan and Mir Muhammad Hassan, sons of the late Khan, consented to avail themselves of it and were accordingly given about 632 acres of land with water in Dhadhar Niabat with an annual income of about Rs. 2,617. The other members, however, declined to accept the offer. This shows how His Highness the Khan has changed his attitude and is now kindly disposed towards the members of the late Khan's family.

28. His Highness the Khan's eldest son, Mir Yusaf Khan, who had long been suffering from consumption died at Kalat on the 24th March 1916.

29. The Transport Camel Corps which was raised by the State last year to assist the British Government in the prosecution of the war being no longer required by the Government was disbanded and the camels and equipment sold. Most of the camels died of disease, etc. Nearly all the camels which

went on duty to Basra last year and brought with them a disease called *Gar* perished on return and only a few of them fetched a small price. The gear and equipment of this party had also to be destroyed.

Total expenditure incurred in connection with the Camel Corps amounted to Rs. 2,01,894-10-0 last year and Rs. 27,140-7-3 during the year under report, that is Rs. 2,29,035-1-3 in all. On the disbandment of the Corps the income from the sale of the camels and equipment amounted to Rs. 4,669-13-5 last year and Rs. 78,804-7-3 during the year under report, that is Rs. 83,474-4-8 in all. This relates to the funds under the control of the Wazir-i-Azim. In Mekran extra expenditure had to be incurred in connection with these camels.

30. Besides the Camel Corps referred to in the foregoing paragraph, His Highness the Khan offered an Aeroplane costing Rs. 33,750 to the British Government as a help in the War, and the offer was accepted with pleasure by the Government.

Besides these items of expenditure a certain amount of expense was also entailed by the unrest in Jhalawan and the total extraordinary expenditure thus rose to Rs. 52,652-1-9 during the year under report.

MIR SHAMS SHAH,
Wazir-i-Azam, Kalat State.

Review by the Political Agent, Kalat, on the Report of the Lasbela State for the year 1915-16.

The Political Agent owing to his presence being necessary for the greater part of the year in Jhalawan and Mekran was unable to visit the State during the year. The Jam Sahib being upset at the news of raids on the Mekran Border and the general feeling of unrest in Jhalawan and Mekran took his family into Karachi and stayed there for some time. The people of the State have remained quiet and given no anxiety—except for a few evil disposed people in the Levy tracts who have committed small dacoities in Sind. The Chhutta tribe to which these outlaws belong living as they do in the most wild and unfrequented portion of the State are very liable to react to any unrest amongst the Mengals with whom they have a close connection.

The Jam's brothers were guilty not only of disobedience of orders requiring them to obtain permission before changing their place of residence, but of rebellion in joining Sardar Nur-ud-din Mengal when he was in open revolt against His Highness the Khan and the Government. Their allowances have been increased from Rs. 300 per mensem each to Rs. 500. They are both intriguers of the worst description.

The year under report was a very bad one from the agricultural point of view owing to the failure of timely rains and for this reason there was a deficit of Rs. 10,000 in land revenue to that estimated for. Taking into account the large outstanding sums which were collected during 1913-14 and 1914-15 the amount collected during the year under report is still largely in excess of that of the years previous to 1913-14. This is due to the better system introduced and the careful supervision of the Wazir. The Customs and Sung receipts continue to show improvement. An extra sum of Rs. 30,000 was paid to the Jam in addition to his civil list in consideration of his exceptional private expenditure and as a share of the improved condition of the finances of the State. A sum of Rs. 32,700 was spent by the State on the upkeep of a force on the border during the Mengal troubles in the summer of the year under report.

The hospital at Bela was improved and ordinary repairs were carried out during the year. It is proposed to invest a sum of Rs. 50,000 in house property at Karachi. The finances are in a healthy condition when compared to previous years; Rs. 20,000 was added to the deposit in Bank of Bombay which now amounts to one lakh and there is also a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 in Government Promissory Notes. The balance in the Treasury on the 1st April was Rs. 1,27,016-10-0.

The want of a proper system of audit is badly felt in this State as well as in Kalat and proposals will be submitted on this account.

The Burma Oil Company have spent large sums on their works, and drilling for a trial boring is in progress. It is understood that the experts are of opinion that the prospects are good. The State has been most fortunate in securing the services of K. S. Sharbat Khan who has not only greatly improved the administrative system throughout, but has managed to gain the respect of both the Jam and the people which no other Wazir had succeeded in doing. The Jam was honoured with the companionship of the Order of the Indian Empire in January 1915.

A. B. DEW, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Political Agent, Kalat.

Report of the Lasbela State for the year 1915-16.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

The approximate area of the State is 7,132 square miles. The Northern boundary of the State is still undefined.

The population according to the census of 1911 was 61,205 (32,640 males and 28,565 females).

The gross average annual revenue of the last five years is Rs. 3,41,526.

	Rs.
1911-12	2,85,802
1912-13	2,42,747
1913-14	3,68,411
1914-15	4,91,395
1915-16	3,19,276
TOTAL	17,07,631
Average	3,41,526

The State pays no tribute to the British Government or to any other State.

The full name and the title of the Chief is Jam Mir Kamal Khan, C.I.E. He is a Jamshedi by caste and was born in 1872. Jam is his hereditary title.

He is entitled to a personal salute of 9 guns and to be received by the Viceroy.

The heir-apparent is the Jam's eldest son, Mir Ghulam Muhammad Khan, who was born on 4th January 1896.

He is still receiving education from a tutor appointed for the purpose and is doing well.

A daughter has been born to him in October 1915.

The brothers of the Jam, *viz.*, Haji Mir Murad Ali Khan and Mir Abdul Karim Khan, are living outside the State at Quetta and Karachi respectively.

During recent Jhalawan disturbance they fled from Karachi and took refuge with the Mengal Sardar at Wadh who took them to Quetta to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General. Their monthly allowances from the State were ultimately increased from Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 each.

The revenue administration of the State is under the sole charge of the Wazir who is also the Treasury Officer.

The post of Wazir was held by K. S. Sharbat Khan throughout the year. Captain T. H. St. G. Tucker, I.A., remained in the Political charge of the State up to the 27th September 1915, from which date Colonel A. B. Dew, C.S.I., C.I.E., held the appointment till the end of the year. During the recent Jhalawan disturbances the Jam through fear of the Mengals' attack on Bela left his State thrice for Karachi where he stayed several days each time. His whole family was at Karachi till the disturbance subsided.

No British Officer paid a visit to the State during the year.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

There was no change in the land taxation. The total revenue assessment for the year under report amounted to Rs. 89,287-14-10 of which Rs. 52,249-3-6 were realised in cash and the balance Rs. 37,038-11-4 remained outstanding on the 31st March 1916.

A further sum of Rs. 8,583-9-8 was received on account of arrears of revenue outstanding from the previous years demand.

CHAPTER III.

Legislation and Protection.

Civil and Criminal justice is administered in accordance with tribal custom and the ancient usage of the country, but Hindu, Muhammadan and British Indians law are taken as a guide when necessary. The court of the Jam has full powers and his decisions are final except that sentences of death require confirmation by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General.

Criminal cases of all descriptions numbered 372 including 3 pending from the previous year. Of these 367 were disposed of leaving only 5 pending at the close of the year. In these cases 264 persons were arrested, of whom 173 were convicted and 91 discharged. The value of the property reported to have been stolen amounted to Rs. 5,076-12-9 and that of the property recovered to Rs. 3,341-1-3. The amount of fines outstanding on 31st March 1915 was Rs. 3,582-0-6 and Rs. 5,837-12-4 were levied during the year under report. Of these Rs. 5,955-11-4 were realised and Rs. 1,094-7-6 remitted and struck off, leaving Rs. 2,369-10-0 still recoverable.

No capital sentence was passed nor any appeal made.

There was one case of suicide.

Civil Justice.

The number of civil, revenue and miscellaneous cases disposed of during the year was as follows:—

	1915-16.	1914-15.
Civil	439	459
Revenue	409	483
Miscellaneous	88	119
Execution	120	133
Total	1,056	1,194

The value of the civil and the execution cases disposed of during the year was Rs. 23,748-5-1 and Rs. 4,719-2-9 respectively.

There were 58 civil, revenue, miscellaneous and execution cases pending on 31st March 1916.

Prison.

There is a jail at Bela and lock-ups at the head-quarters of all the Niabats.

The prisoners are supplied with food and clothing by the State. The number of prisoners in the Bela jail on 31st March 1916 was 10 against 7 at the close of the previous year. The total cost of the diet including those of long term convicts confined in British jails and clothing of prisoners during the year amounted to Rs. 1,152-7-9 against Rs. 1,232-15-7 in the previous year.

Registration.

The number of documents registered was the same as last year, *viz.*, 2, representing property worth Rs. 1,400 against Rs. 815 and the fees realised amounted to Rs. 6.

Military Force.

Cavalry	10
Artillery	3
Infantry	113
	126

The State Lasi (local) *Fauj* consisted of 126 men of all ranks and the Military Police (Punjabi Muhammadans, Sikhs and Dogras footmen) of 58.

The cost of their maintenance came to Rs. 11,946-14-2 and Rs. 9,522-9-2 respectively against Rs. 11,906-6-9 and Rs. 8,102-7-1 last year.

POLICE.

There exists no regular Police in the State.

VILLAGE WATCHMEN.

The State-Levies who are entrusted with the duties of Police and every other sort of business connected with the revenue and judicial administration of the State also perform the duties of Village Watchmen. The number of this class of service in the State is 116 against 112 last year.

ARMAMENT.

There has been no change in the armament of the State during the year. There are only 3 serviceable guns in the State.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION WEATHER AND CROPS.

The *Wanda* (Rabi or spring crops) and the *Was* (Kharif or Autumn crops) were good in Welpat and Shah Lakhra Niabats and very poor in all the remaining Niabats.

The rainfall on the whole was scanty which has been the cause of famine and deficiency of grazing throughout the State.

There were 3 rain gauges as last year at Bela, Sonmiani and Ormara. They were in charge of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon at Bela and Naibs at Sonmiani and Ormara. All the three were inspected by the Wazir during the year and found to be well protected.

	I.	T.	C.
Ormara	10	3	7
Sonmiani	2	8	0
Bela	5	8	9
3)19	0	6	
	6	3	5

	I.	T.	C.
Average rainfall in the State was	6	3	5

WAGES AND LABOUR.

Labour is not drawn from any particular tribe but generally from the poor members of the population. Baluch and Brahuis also immigrate from the adjoining districts of Jhalawan and Mekran and seek employment as field labourers. A cooly class (Gadras) load and unload the goods of traders for petty wages. The average rate for unskilled labour in the State is from 5 to 8 annas a day. The demand for skilled labour is almost *nil* and it is therefore not procurable. Some of the people find highly remunerative labour at the docks at Karachi and some go and take up employment as field labourers in the Baroda State.

FORESTS.

There are no reserved forests in the State.

Grazing tax recovered during the year amounted to Rs. 3,387 against Rs. 1,850 last year.

TRADE AND MANUFACTURE.

Trade is in the hands of Khojas and Hindus. The export chiefly consists of dried fish, mustard seed, hides, coriander seed, mung, *til* seed, sheep, goats, woollen sacks, saddle bags, grass, fuel, gum and gugal; wool and ghee is chiefly brought in from Jhalawan and re-exported to Sind. The war has greatly affected the export trade of the State especially that of oil seed. The chief imports are rice, cloth, sugar, tobacco, wheat, barley, dates, dwarf palm leaves and ropes.

The duty on imports and exports amounted to Rs. 1,58,367 against Rs. 1,44,775 last year.

Handsome hand made woollen rugs (Durries) and fine silk embroidery for women's dress are made in the State for domestic use.

Silver-smiths, dyers and tanners are to be found in the large towns.

Mustard oil is expressed at Bela, Uthal and Liari in primitive Wooden Mills worked by camel power. The drying and curing of fish for export is a large and growing industry on the coast, Ormara, Damb and Gadani being the chief centres of the trade.

The maritime trade is entirely carried on by country craft and the merchandise into the interior is carried by camels.

Public Works.

The following original works were constructed during the year at a cost noted against them:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
(1) Hospital Bela—			
Doctor's Quarters, Outhouses and compound walls .	3,110	11	0
(2) Petty constructions	4,460	7	4

Besides this annual repairs to all the Rest Houses at Hab, Naka Kharari Sonmiani, Uthal and Wayaro were carried out and the Rest House at Bela was rebuilt.

The total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 12,781-2-2 against Rs. 40,301-10-8 in the previous year.

Telegraph and Post.

There are combined Post and Telegraph offices at Bela and Ormara and branch post offices at Uthal and Sonmiani.

The question of opening a branch post office at Liari is under consideration.

Mint.

The State has no mint of its own. The coinage of British India is current.

General condition of the State and the people.

The year was a healthy one on the whole, although there were many fatal cases of pneumonia in Welpat, Uthal and Miani Niabats.

The people are docile and generally well conducted.

Excise.

The total receipts under this head during the year were Rs. 1,957 against Rs. 1,885 in the preceding year.

Country liquor is manufactured at Uthal for consumption throughout the State. Bhang is generally produced in the country but opium and charas (under license from the Political Agent, Kalat) and English liquor in small quantities are imported from Karachi.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

The total revenue from all sources actually recovered and credited during the year amounted to Rs. 3,19,276 against Rs. 4,91,395 in the previous year.

The opening balance on 1st April 1915 was Rs. 1,09,287-10-1.

The total expenditure for the year under report was Rs. 2,81,547-0-2, as compared with last year's figure of Rs. 2,87,273-1-6.

The actual cash balance in hand on 1st April 1916 was Rs. 1,27,016-10-0 after deducting Rs. 20,000 deposited in Bank of Bombay as fixed deposit.

The State has got Rs. 1,00,000 as fixed deposit for one year in the Bank of Bombay and owns Government Promissory Notes of the nominal value of Rs. 2,00,000 which are deposited with the Bank of Bombay for safe custody.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Hospital and Dispensary.

There is a free dispensary at Bela (established in 1888) in charge of 2 Sub-Assistant Surgeons with a staff of a Compounder, Vaccinator, Dresser and two ward servants.

There is a doctor (Mualij Khas) with the Jam also.

The cost of maintenance was—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Establishment	3,301	11	7
Medicines	2,235	3	9

against Rs. 2,860-10-11 and Rs. 1,299-9-8 respectively in the previous year.

The number of patients treated was :—

Indoor	44
Outdoor	7,142

69 operations were performed and 752 persons were vaccinated.

The most common diseases are :—

Malarial fever, diseases of the eye, ear, respiratory and digestive system and skin diseases including ulcers.

One case of chicken-pox occurred at the village of Baloochi and one case of small-pox and another of chicken-pox at Welpat.

Cases of chicken-pox and measles also occurred in various villages of Uthal, Sheh Lakhra and Sonmiani Niabats. One of the Sub-Assistant Surgeons went round through the infected area and every possible preventive measure was taken.

No record of births and deaths is kept in the State.

The cost of sanitation was Rs. 941-2-6 against Rs. 733-8-7 last year.

PLAGUE.

Quarantine was maintained at Hab, Pabni, Gador (near Bela) and Ormara.

No case occurred during the year within the State.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

The cost of the free Upper Primary school at Bela maintained by the State amounted to Rs. 2,582-0-3 against Rs. 894-10-1 last year.

The number of boys on 31st March 1916 was 60 against 54 last year.

Poor students are given books and scholarships by the State. The school started at Uthal by the Zamindars of Uthal has been taken over by the State.

The cost of its maintenance has amounted to Rs. 131.

The number of boys in this school on 31st March 1916 was 75 against 43 last year.

The Khoja school at Ormara continues to do well. There were 25 boys and 22 girls on the roll on 31st March 1916 against 25 and 25 respectively last year.

His Highness the Aga Khan pays Rs. 50 per mensem as a grant for the maintenance of this educational institution.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The tomb of the late Sir Robert Sandeman and the small garden which surrounds it are carefully looked after and are in good condition.

Horse breeding is not very popular in the State. Nothing further has been done beyond the preliminary survey which was accomplished long ago for the alignment of the Indo-Persian Railway.

Salt of excellent quality is extracted at Timmar, Kan Barar and Hingol and is used for fish curing and domestic purposes.

Sulphur, Petroleum, Manganese and Antimony are known to exist in the State.

The term of the prospecting license granted to the Burma Oil Company expired on the 17th December 1915, and the Company applied for the renewal of only one area consisting of 39 square miles. The application has been granted by the Jam.

The Company has consequently commenced boring on the Chandargup Site.

Mr. Pinfold, Geologist, inspected the oil producing areas of the State on behalf of Messrs. Steel Brothers during the month of January 1916.

SHARBAT KHAN, *K.S.*,

Wazir, Lasbela State.

Report on Mekran.

No change has taken place in the area of the Nizamat during the year and its population as censused in 1911 is 71,942.

Personnel.

Nawab Mir Mehrulla Khan, C.I.E., remained in charge of the Nizamat throughout the year.

Revenue.

The gross revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 1,31,311-8-11, out of which Rs. 32,993-8-10 were paid to the Gitchkis on account of their share of the revenue of certain lands and of Sung and Rs. 6,914-15-2 to the *Muafikhars*. The balance, *viz.*, Rs. 91,403-0-11, was credited to the accounts of the Nizamat.

Land Revenue.

There has been no change in the revenue system of the Nizamat. The temporary revenue establishment engaged for the purpose of counting and classifying the date trees having finished its work was discharged in July and August 1915. Though the rates of revenue have not been revised the tax was assessed according to the new enumeration. The men of Panjgur have not yet paid the tax owing to some misunderstanding, but steps are being taken to explain the matter to them. It is hoped that the outstanding demand will be paid in soon.

Weather and Crops.

During the year under report crops suffered very much from heavy rains just as they were about to be harvested. Moreover, the raids which occurred during the year had a most unsettling effect on the people. Hence the decrease in the amount of revenue actually credited to the State.

The date crops have, however, been good except in Turbat Niabat.

Trade.

Trade has been much affected by the European War and the consequent interruption in steamer services. The imports and exports during the year are roughly estimated at Rs. 2,64,740 and Rs. 3,00,360.

Vital Statistics.

The total number of patients treated during the year was as follows:—

Panjgur Hospital	31,442
Turbat Hospital	5,434

Education.

The average monthly attendance of boys at Turbat during the year was 22.

The Panjgur school had to be closed owing to want of a good teacher. Efforts are being made to secure the services of a good man to enable the school being reopened.

Mekran Levy Corps.

The charge of the Mekran Political Assistancy and command of the Mekran Levy Corps was held by the following British Officers during the year under report:—

Captain S. Williams from 1st April to 24th October 1915.

Mr. T. O. Hughes from 25th October 1915 to 31st March 1916.

The charge of the Adjutancy was held by Captain H. C. Robson from 1st April 1915 to 25th March 1916 and by Lt. G. P. Horst from 26th to 31st March 1916.

Lt. Quayle joined as third officer of the Corps on the 26th March 1916.

The distribution of the Corps on the 31st March 1916 was as follows:—

—	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Total.
On tour with the Assistant Political Agent	30	25	55
Parom Post	18	19	37
Grawag Post	24	10	34
Turbat Post	13	...	13
Mand Post	36	76	112
Mastung	10	14	24
Panjgur	79	50	129
Kolwah Party	2	2	4
In Hospital Turbat	1	...	1
Khozdar Party	15	5	20
Prisoner in Turbat	1	...	1
Sami Party	5	...	5
Furlough or leave	16	26	42
Absent	2	...	2
Kalat	44	...	44
Actual strength	296	227	523
Wanting	...	...	83
Sanctioned strength	...	...	606

The corps has been short of strength during the year owing to the difficulty of finding suitable recruits willing to serve in Mekran.

The total cost of maintaining the Mekran Levy Corps during the year amounted to Rs. 1,69,086-12-4.

Illicit Traffic in Arms.

No case of arms running occurred during the year.

Raids and Disturbances.

Mekran has been the target of many severe raids by people from across the Persian Border during the year.

In May 1915 the party of the Mekran Levy Corps posted in Zamran got news that Mir Bahram Khan Irafshani had seized, within the limits of Mekran, a man named Dad Muhammad and his animals and was carrying them away across the border. They pursued the raiders and having come upon them engaged them and released the captive and his property. In this engagement some Sardarkhels belonging to the raiding party were killed. In retaliation for this Mir Bahram Khan's brother and other relatives raided

Dasht in some force in June 1915 and looted a large amount of property. The Mekran Levy Corps parties went in pursuit and met the raiders at Kulmirsant where a fight took place and a large number of the raiders were killed. The Mekran Levy Corps also lost six men. The raiders had, however, managed to send away the looted property before the Mekran Levy Corps arrived. The loss of life which the Baranzais sustained in this fight enraged them and they organised a big raid and entered Mekran in September 1915 with a large force estimated at several thousand men. They were met by the Nazim and the men of the Mekran Levy Corps at Gomazi where a pitched battle went on for some time. The Nazim withdraw his party to Tump. The enemy was thus able to commit wholesale plunder in the vicinity and was so emboldened as to attack the Mand fort. The Nazim and his companions having replenished their ammunition, however, proceeded to the help of the inmates of the fort and the enemy, though they had bombarded the fort, had to give up the attack and returned to their homes. It is estimated that this raid caused a loss of between 4 and 5 lakhs to the people of Mekran and caused very great distress.

Colonel Dew who had just returned from leave having got news of this unprecedented raid and wholesale plunder at once came up to Pasni and his presence proved most reassuring to the people.

The Political Agent toured through almost the whole of Mekran during January and February 1916. Certain Sardars of Sarawan and Mekran accompanied him.

The spirit of unrest which had been felt all along the border had been accentuated in Mekran by the raids from Persian territory, and owing to the raiders having escaped all punishment the people were more ready to believe in the prevalent idea of the weakening of British power.

G. WALKER,
for *Political Agent, Kalat.*

Report on Tribal Affairs in Kalat.

Captain T. H. St. G. Tucker, I. A., held charge of the Agency up to the 28th September 1915 on which date Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Dew, C.S.I., C.I.E., resumed charge. The office of the Assistant Political Agent was held by Mr. A. N. L. Cater, I.C.S., up to 7th October 1915 and thereafter by Mr. C. H. Gidney, I.C.S.

2. The attitude of the Sarawan Sardars has been generally satisfactory. The Premier Chief of Sarawan, Sardar Sir Ghaus Bakhsh Khan Raisani, K.C.I.E., died on the 20th August 1915. He was one of the most loyal Sardars of the Kalat Agency and was held in great esteem and honour throughout Baluchistan. His only son, Mir Assadullah Khan, has been elected Sardar of the tribe.

3. A decision was given by the Political Agent in the long-standing and troublesome dispute between the Magassi and Rind Chiefs regarding their rights over the Lashari tribe.

4. Tribal affairs in Jhalawan caused much anxiety throughout the year and necessitated the despatch of troops during the summer in order to break the power of the malcontent Sardars who were upsetting the peace of the country-side. Owing to his open rebellion the title of Nawab was taken away from Sardar Khan Muhammad Zarakzai and his father, Nawab Pasand Khan, was appointed chief of the Zehri tribe in his place. On the 25th of August 1915 Khan Muhammad Zarakzai was killed by his brother, Mir Nouroz Khan, while engaged in looting in the Musiani country. The Mengal Sardar was associated with Khan Muhammad in all these troubles and his tribesmen at his instigation looted the State Niabat of Khozdar as well as the Government Thana. In the month of September Sardar Nur-ud-din proceeded to Quetta and made submission to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and was told that he must also make his peace with His Highness the Khan and must prove the honesty of his intentions by making reparations for the damage caused by the Mangal tribe to the State and to private individuals. Sardar Shahbaz Khan Gurgnari was the machiavelian intriguer behind these young Sardars and used his influence over them only to lead them into evil courses. Added to his extreme disloyalty is an intense religious bigotry. In November with a tribal escort the Political Agent toured throughout Jhalawan settling all cases relating to the troubles of the previous summer by Jirga. All parties concerned agreed to the awards then given and Sardars Nur-ud-din and Shahbaz Khan in open Durbar expressed contrition for their conduct and promised not only to pay up the compensation due from them to the poor people who had been looted but to be faithful and loyal in the future. Both these Sardars entirely failed to carry out their promises or to abide by the undertakings they had made and failing to attend the Sibi Jirgas, went with a small following of some 25 men across the Persian border. During the winter months a spirit of unrest spread throughout Jhalawan caused chiefly by religious excitement fomented by Mullahs and other religious leaders in Sind as well as by reports which filtered through Mekran from the Persian Gulf regarding the war in Mesopotamia. There is no doubt that the idea of the weakening of British power was firmly believed in and advantage was taken of this by Sardar Shahbaz Khan and Nur-ud-din to fan the spirit of revolt. Small parties of the Mekran Levy Corps were stationed at Surab and Khozdar and these had a restraining effect during the early spring of 1916. The Political Agent being away in Mekran and on the Persian Border no direct action was possible there being no other British Officer available to visit Jhalawan. The experience of the year has conclusively shown that in times of general unrest the Sardars of the Jhalawan tribes cannot be trusted to administer their tribes without the close supervision of a British Officer.

G. WALKER,
for *Political Agent, Kalat.*

Review of Khárán Affairs by the Political Agent, Chagai.

In July last before officially conferring full powers on the Sardar, he was permitted to use these powers with a view to his proving himself capable of receiving them at the hands of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan. He has not as yet shown signs of much ability.

The post of Kárdár of Khárán was abolished from the 21st March. The Sardar has no Government servant now in his State except a Muhasib who has been lent him.

W. G. HUTCHINSON, *Major*,
Political Agent, Chagai.

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FOR THE YEAR

1916-17

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CONTENTS.

	Pages.
Review by the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan	1—6
PART I.	
Summary by the Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan	7—39
Administration Reports of:	
I. Quetta Pishin District	40—48
II. Sibi District	49—56
III. Loralai District	57—65
IV. Zhob District	66—73
V. Bolan Sub-Division	74—77
VI. Chagai Agency	78—83
VII. Public Works Department	84—92
VIII. Medical Department	93—97
IX. Army Remount Department	98—99
X. Police Department	100—101
XI. Excise Tables	102—117
PART II.	
NATIVE STATES.	
I. Review of the Administration Report of the Kalat State by the Political Agent, Kalat	118
II. Administration report of the Kalat State	119—121
III. Review of the Administration Report of the Las Bela State by the Political Agent, Kalat	122
IV. Administration Report of the Las Bela State	123—127
V. Report on Makran	128—130
VI. Report on Tribal affairs in Kalat	131
VII. Review of Kharan by the Political Agent, Chagai	132
VIII. Map	133

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

BALUCHISTAN AGENCY

FOR THE YEAR

1916-17.

(For A descriptive account of the Province, see pages 1-27 of the Report for 1908-09).

REVIEW BY THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

Officials.

The charge of the Agency was held by the Hon'ble Lieutenant Colonel Sir John Ramsay, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., throughout the year, except from the 14th November to 23rd December 1916, when he was absent on leave and Lieutenant Colonel A. McConaghey, C.I.E., officiated for him. Lieutenant-Colonel C. Archer, C.S.I., C.I.E., held the office of Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan from 1st to 4th April 1916. For the remainder of the year Lieutenant-Colonel A. McConaghey filled the appointment save for the period during which he officiated as Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner when the duties of the Revenue and Judicial Commissioner were performed by Lieutenant Colonel A. B. Dew, C.S.I., C.I.E.

General.

In spite of the prolongation of the war, another year of peace and order has been added to the credit of the tribal system of Government under the direction of competent district officers. By the commencement of the year excitement caused by the war had died down in the administered districts and the three areas which were causes of anxiety were the Persian border, the Shorawak border of Afghanistan, and the Jhalawan tribal area of Kalat. The absence of any vestige of Persian authority along the whole length of the Baluchistan border was no new thing, but it had become more serious owing to the appearance of German parties, who were willing to stir up trouble for us, regardless of the probable ultimate consequences to their dupes. In the autumn of 1915 Bahram Khan of Bampur had very seriously, and with impunity, raided southern Makran and early in April 1916 Mr. Hughes and Lieutenant Horst were murdered on the border at Mand by fanatics from Persia. This outrage was no doubt partly due to Bahram Khan's success and partly due to German instigation. The result of this outrage might have had very serious public consequences, as the two murdered officers would ordinarily have been the only responsible British Officers nearer than Quetta or Kalat, and the people on both sides of the border were in a nervous and apprehensive condition of mind, ill fitted to resist further shocks. The loss of these two officers was a deplorable event, and in the case of Mr. Hughes, who had made for himself a unique position amongst the Brahuis and local Baloch, it was a public calamity. From one point of view, however, fortune was on our side, for the crime was committed at the time that it was likely to have the least serious and widespread consequences. Circumstances had not permitted of vigorous action being taken against Bahram Khan after his raid and as an alternative it had been decided to send a Mission across the border with a view to counteracting German intrigues and in the hope of maintaining the peace of the border. The Mission was to be in charge of Major Keyes and it was to be started off from Mand by Lieutenant-Colonel Dew, C.S.I., C.I.E., the Political Agent of Kalat, who had been able to induce Bahram Khan to come to the border for discussion. This Mission was within a forced march of Mand when news of the murders was received and the presence of responsible officers was sufficient to restore some confidence. The men of the Mekran Levy Corps had shot the murderers on the spot, but they were much upset by the disorders prevalent on the border, which had culminated in the murder of their only two British Officers. The proceedings of the Mission which operated across the border are beyond the scope of this report, it is therefore sufficient to say that it succeeded in keeping the border peaceful, was of great assistance in furthering a settlement with the Damani tribe, and returned to India from Charbar in April 1917. This is the story of the southern portion of the Persian border.

On the northern portion conditions were perhaps even worse, but we had better means of dealing with them. The Damanis living in the tract known as Sarhad, across the border, had for years been the terror of the adjoining Persian districts though they had been wise enough not to attack British territory. They had enjoyed a long continued success as marauders and had no doubt been emboldened by the disturbed condition of the border and the

impunity with which they had raided northern Makran in the winter of 1914 and Bahram Khan had raided southern Makran in the autumn of 1915. It only wanted the stimulus of German intrigue to incite them to further excesses against us. In April 1916 they crossed the British border in such force as they could muster; attacked military convoys and caravans on the Nushki Robat road; looted levy thanas and Rest Houses; and, for a short time, closed the road, which was at the time the line of communication with the Seistan Field Force. Military action against them was thus forced upon General Dyer, Commanding the Seistan Field Force. These operations are also outside the scope of this report. It is sufficient to say that the operations were very successful and concluded with a satisfactory settlement with the Damanis. Their headmen have recently been on a visit to Quetta and the tribe is no longer a cause of anxiety.

The trouble on the Shorawak border though less serious was much nearer home. For some time there had been a series of thefts of camels, which had caused great inconvenience to the Military authorities, and there had been other minor offences from across the border. In April the bad characters of Shorawak, with their chief supporter Malik Samand Khan, Mandozai Barech, obtained reinforcements from the Nushki District in the form of the Badini Sardar and a number of his followers. Further camel thefts and robberies continued to be committed from across the border until June 1916 when a very daring attempt was made to derail the train going to Nushki. The plan, which had been most admirably conceived, was to stop or derail the mail train from Quetta to Nushki, which was supposed to be taking Rs. 70,000 to the Nushki Treasury. The plan only failed owing to the accident that the mail train was late, with the consequence that a train of empty camel trucks ran into the trap. The engine driver was shot, but the raiders got nothing. This was the climax, and since September 1916 the Barech have caused no trouble. The probability is that the Governor of Kandahar, to whom several references had been made, thought things had gone too far and sent word that aggression on the British border must cease. Some of the emigrant Badinis have returned, but Sardar Alum Khan, his sons, and some of his followers are still across the border. They have refused several invitations to come in on a safe conduct and state their grievances. Mir Rahim Khan, son of Sardar Alum Khan and the leading spirit of these malcontents, made a statement of his grievances before the Governor of Kandahar and the British Representative at Kandahar. The history of each of the grievances has been examined, with the result that in every case but one it has been found that the Badinis can have no possible cause for complaint. In one minor case about a karez their case had been heard by the acting Political Agent, who had awarded them compensation which they had duly received. It is possible that another officer might have given another decision, but that is all that can be said for the Badinis. All the cases of which the Badinis complained had been decided years ago and in no instance had an appeal been made to the Agent to the Governnor-General. The fact seems to be that the Badinis are a useless set of people and that they are madly jealous of the position acquired by the Jamaldinis (the other section of the Bakshani tribe) who have done very good work for Government for a number of years. This jealousy blinded the Badinis to the fact that the Jamaldinis prospered as a result of their merits and not as the result of favouritism and it induced an unreasonable state of mind. They were in this state of mind in April 1916, they knew what had happened on the Persian border, they had heard stories of British losses, and they must have known that trouble was brewing in Jhalawan. Consequently they probably thought that the threat of their presence across the border would be sufficient to influence the officers in charge of the border to issue orders which they would not have thought of issuing in more peaceful times. The plan failed, and as the head of the Badinis has appeared before the Governor of Kandahar and the latter has been informed of the hollowness of the Badinis grievances it may be hoped that Afghanistan will no longer be used as an asylum from which the Badinis can trouble the border.

A recent examination of the history of Jhalawan has shown that on and off, the Sardars have been a cause of trouble for at least twenty years, but that they have never received a lesson. Things came to a head in the summer of 1915; but, for a variety of reasons, no satisfactory settlement was obtained, in spite of the fact that troops were sent to the border of their country. In the winter of 1915-1916 Lieutenant-Colonel Dew, on his way to Makran, gave the Jhalawan Sardars an opportunity of making a fresh start by bringing about a number of Jirgah decisions providing for the compensation of those injured in the disturbances of 1915. The decisions were accepted by the parties concerned, but it soon became apparent that the Sardars had no intention of carrying them out. The leading Sardars of the malcontents, that is to say the Mengal and Gurgnari Sardars, went secretly to Persia to join Bahram Khan and get into touch with the Germans, a little later it became clear that the compensation which had been awarded by the winter jirgahs was not going to be paid, and later still there were raids into Sindh. The Jhalawan cup was now full and over-brimming. Lieutenant-Colonel Dew was sent to Jhalawan with a military escort of 6 British officers, 250 Indian Officers and men of the 106th Hazara Pioneers, one section of Mountain Battery, one Jemadar and 29 rank and file of 3rd Gwalior Lancers and 118 Field Ambulance.

His objects were to ensure the peace of the Sind border, to punish the guilty, and to show all waverers that Government was still strong. In addition to the troops he had material support from a few men of the Makran Levy Corps and from some tribal Sarawan Levies: he also had the moral support of representatives of some of the Sarawan Sardars and of Syed Khan Bahadur Nawab Mir Shams Shah, the Wazir-i-Azam of the Kalat State. The latter

support was particularly valuable as fanaticism had a good deal to do with the latest outbreak in Jhalawan. Complete success was obtained. Forty-seven outlaws were killed and 91 were arrested, in fact the only known bad character who is still at large is Nura, Mengal, and he is said to have no followers though he must have sympathisers to escape arrest. The work was completed in two months, since which time there has been peace in Jhalawan and restored confidence on the Sind border. The compensation due to sufferers is also being regularly paid. All the men who were arrested were tried by a jirgah of Kalat Sardars and among those who were convicted were the Mengal and Gurgnari Sardars, who returned from Persia while Lieutenant-Colonel Dew was in Jhalawan. On one of the followers of the party was found a lot of German prepared inflammatory literature and a letter from a transborder Mullah promising to send to Germany any "parade state" of the Mengal Sardar's army that he might send. Every reasonable—and perhaps unreasonable—effort had been made to bring the Jhalawanis to their senses without the use of force; but without avail, for every allowance for their ignorance and isolation was looked upon by them as a further proof of their own strength and importance. One satisfactory result of past patience was that when punishment came upon the Jhalawanis at last it was recognised by His Highness the Khan and all the other Sardars to have been well deserved. The casualties among the troops were one British officer and one sepoy killed; and one British Officer, one Indian Officer and one sowar wounded. Thanks are especially due to Lieutenant-Colonel Carter and the officers and men under him, who willingly co-operated in small bodies with the levies. Great credit is also due to Lieutenant-Colonel Dew and to the levies who did excellent work under his inspiration and guidance. The death of Captain Henderson was the cause of widespread regret: he was a remarkably promising and popular officer.

Tribes in Administered area. Jirgah System.

The conduct of the tribes in the administered area has been good and all Political Agents report that the Jirgahs have done good work in the settlement of local cases.

The number of cases disposed of by Jirgahs during 1916 was 5,857 * compared with 5,708 in 1915. The Criminal cases show an increase of 184 while the Civil have dropped by 35. In the great majority of cases the Jirgah awards were accepted by the parties concerned. There were 121 applications for revision, which resulted in the original orders being upheld in 104 cases, reversed in 7 and modified in 8. One case is still pending and one has been transferred. In addition to the above there were 28 cases in which fines were imposed on villages. These were all confirmed.

* Civil 3,031.
Criminal 2,826.

These figures show that Baluchistan shows no signs of out-growing the system of tribal responsibility on which the administration is based and give some idea of the protection afforded by that system against expensive and long drawn out litigation.

Tribal responsibility.

One of the chief problems of modern frontier administration has been to find a method of adapting the system of tribal responsibility to the conditions created by the arms traffic. A solution seems to have been found in the distribution of Government arms and in the creation of bodies of tribal Scouts. During the year more arms have been distributed and several new bodies of Scouts have been raised. Each body of Scouts consists of from 20 to 25 armed men, it is solely employed in the tribal area concerned, is responsible for its own intelligence work, moves about as it thinks fit, and is a real and easily accessible force for the protection of the tribal area. The tribesmen can always get information about bands, or even individual bad characters, visiting their tribal limits; but they could often urge with justice that they had not the force to engage them. This excuse has ceased to be valid since the creation of the Scouts, for the Scouts can always call to their help other men who have Government or private arms. The only area from which really formidable raiding gangs could be expected was Waziristan, and to deal with such bands the Scouts could usually rely on the assistance of the Zhob Militia. The Mahsuds were responsible to two serious raids into Zhob in August and September 1916 and for three crimes of less importance. More raids might well have been expected; that more were not committed is probably due to the combination of a good intelligence system and the efficiency of the Militia.

Minerals.

The existence of coal in Baluchistan has long been known and one mine at Khost is systematically worked by the North-Western Railway. The other mines are not worked by men possessed of capital and expert knowledge. The shortage of rolling stock and the extension of railways in Baluchistan has brought to notice the potential value of the Baluchistan coal fields and the question of working the coal on more satisfactory lines is being considered. The chromite deposits have been opened out by the making of a narrow gauge railway to the neighbourhood of the mines near Hindubagh from the North-Western Railway at Khanai. The first load of chrome ore was brought down by the railway towards the close of the year.

Oil.—The search for oil, which was very active before the war, is now less keen. The concession of the Burma Oil Company in the Las Bela State has been extended for a second year; the company's trial boring near Ormara had reached a depth of about 1,800 feet at the close of the year.

Police.

The increase in the number of cognisable cases is for reasons given in the Police report not so serious as at first sight appears. Of persons arrested the percentage of convictions has risen from 80 to 90. On the other hand the value of stolen property recovered has dropped from 38 to 29.

The increase that has been sanctioned in the pay of the Baluchistan Police since the close of the year under review will, it is hoped, render service in the force more popular than it has recently been.

Levies. With a view to safeguarding the Seistan Trade Route and certain sections of the Railway 37 men were temporarily added to the Chagai First Class Levies and 50 to the Quetta-Pishin District.

On the abolition of the Militia post at Kamar-ud-din Karez sanction was accorded to the reduction, as a temporary measure of one company of the Zhob Militia Infantry and the entertainment of 6 bodies of scouts from the Mandokhel, Kibzai, Mardanzai, Jalalzai and Fakirzai tribes. At the close of the year four bodies or 85 men had been actually enlisted.

Militia. During the year the Zhob Militia had several encounters with raiders and outlaws and acquitted themselves well. In November the Corps was inspected by the General Officer Commanding, 2nd Quetta Infantry Brigade, who reported that the standard attained was very efficinet and that the Militia were quite fit to be employed with regular troops.

Owing to the general rise of prices and the grant of better pay and allowances to the Indian Army and other Militia Corps a good deal of discontent prevailed and difficulty was experienced in obtaining recruits. The matter was represented to the Government of India and temporary concessions were sanctioned shortly after the close of the year which should remove all ground for anxiety.

A considerable improvement has been effected in the discipline and internal economy of the Makran Levy Corps. Two Jemadars, one Daffadar and one Lance Naik were awarded Indian Distinguished Service Medals for gallantry during an attack by raiders on the Makran Border.

An additional troop of Sinjeranis was added to the Chagai Levy Corps in May 1916 as a temporary measure. Owing to the disturbed condition of the Shorawak border, the advance of British troops to Seistan and Sarhad and the construction of a railway to Dalbandin a great deal of extra work fell on the Chagai Levies. The conduct and discipline of the Corps has been generally satisfactory. One of them murdered Lieutenant Leslie Smith of the 126th Baluchistan Infantry, but he was arrested by his own tribesmen.

Volunteers. The strength of the Baluchistan Volunteer Rifle Corps rose from 148 in 1915-16 to 156. At the close of the year under review 51 members were on Field Service. The percentage of efficiency was 90 against 92 for the previous year. The Corps was inspected by the General Officer Commanding, 1st Infantry Brigade, Quetta, on the 22nd April 1916 and 28th March 1917 and by the Inspector of Volunteers in India on the 1st November 1916.

Public Works. The expenditure on Civil Works from Special Revenues was Rs. 8,11,678 in 1916-17 against Rs. 7,33,375 in 1915-16. The principal works in progress or completed during the year were the rebuilding of the Kohlu Tahsil, the new Lady Dufferin Hospital at Quetta, the improvement of the water supplies at Nushki, Barkhan, Fort Sandeman, Quetta and Sibi. Much attention was paid to the improvement of the roads.

The grant for expenditure on "Irrigation Minor Works and Navigation" was Rs. 3,02,127. The training works of the Khushdil Khan Reservoir and the Spin Karez and Nari Weirs suffered considerably from floods.

Railways. The Nushki-Dalbandin extension (116 miles) and the Khanai-Hindubagh Railway (46 miles) were commenced in September 1916. Both these lines were working before the close of the year under review. The former line, though built chiefly for military purposes, will prove a great administrative convenience and give an impetus to trade with Persia.

Medical. Only one Indian Medical Service Officer remained in civil employ in Baluchistan, *viz.*, Lieutenant-Colonel A. L. Duke, who as Chief Medical Officer also carried out the duties of Civil Surgeon, Quetta. The temporary arrangements made by Lieutenant Colonel Duke for the employment of retired Sub-Assistant Surgeons, men physically unfit for military duty, private practitioners and civil medical subordinates from other provinces, men from Mission Hospitals, and compounders of worth and experience have worked well. The dispensaries in Baluchistan have now apparently been restored to their normal state of efficiency such as existed before the commencement of hostilities but with a combined Chief Medical Officer and Civil Surgeon little inspection has been possible.

2. The total number of cases treated and the number of indoor patients show an increase of 7·04 and 15·76 per cent. respectively on the figures for the previous year. The increase in the number of indoor patients is very satisfactory in as much as it is an indication of the increasing confidence of the people in the treatment they receive in the dispensaries and hospitals in Baluchistan.

3 The province has enjoyed immunity from every kind of epidemic disease except cholera, which appeared in Zhob in June 1916 when 35 villages were infected causing 328 cases and 174 deaths. Thanks to the timely and energetic efforts of the local medical and civil officers the disease was prevented from spreading still further. A party of Powindahs who passed through the district on their way from the Punjab to Afghanistan was responsible for introducting the disease into Zhob.

4. Anti-malarial measures were adopted in several places with good results. During the year under report the number of malarial cases treated in the dispensaries of the province fell by 3·77 per cent. as compared with the number treated in the previous year.

5. The vaccine operations among the Zarkun and Marri tribes show that the most ignorant and backward people of Baluchistan are now beginning to appreciate the advantages of vaccination.

Post and Telegraph.

On the abolition of the Sub-Tahsil and Militia post at Kumar-ud-din Karez in the Zhob district during the preceding year the combined Post and Telegraph Office at Kamar-ud-din Karez was closed and a Branch Post Office opened in its place. The telegraph line was dismantled.

Turbat, the Head-quarters of Kej (Makran) was linked by telegraph with Punjgur, Gwadur and Mand. These lines will be a great administrative convenience. Combined Post and Telegraph Offices were opened at Turbat and Mand in October and December respectively.

Postal arrangements on the Seistan Trade Route have been improved.

Surveys.

No Survey operations were undertaken in Baluchistan during the year.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

These subjects are particularly closely allied in Baluchistan, for no crops can be grown without artificial irrigation of some sort. The Revenue Commissioner in his summary, has given a very interesting account of the activities of the Agricultural Department. In the Irrigation Department an important decision has been reached. For a number of years an Irrigation Officer has been largely employed in preparing reservoir schemes, but it has now been admitted by the experts that such schemes are not likely to be a success in Baluchistan. The chief difficulty is the enormous quantity of silt carried by the rivers when in flood. It has therefore been decided to turn our attention on possible methods of saving loss in channels and of using, as opposed to storing, flood water.

In the matter of flood water the idea is to have many small works rather than few big works. It is hoped that the zemindars will be able to look after these themselves and thus save establishment charges.

Seasons.

In the early part of the year there was great scarcity of grazing which caused heavy mortality among the flocks. The crops without permanent sources of irrigation failed, but the other crops were good and, owing to high prices, the Land Revenue of the year was Rs. 86,401 more than last year. In many parts of Baluchistan the revenue is taken in kind; consequently Government gets its share of any rise in prices. The grazing conditions in the Marri and Bugti hills were especially bad. Each tribe received a loan of Rs. 20,000 and a free gift of Rs. 9,500. In the past it has been customary to make such free gifts in times of scarcity, and the custom was continued on this occasion because it was felt that conditions were such that it was not desirable to have on the borders of Sind, the Punjab, and Baluchistan a number of distressed Baloch of marauding instincts. Neither of these tribes pay revenue in their tribal limits and they are too proud and lazy to take service of any kind outside levy service. If the squeeze of poverty makes them more industrious it will be for their ulimate good, but the spring of 1916 was not the time for experiment of this nature.

Kalat.

His Highness the Khan has enjoyed good health and has continued to give his moral, and material support to Government. The State is well administered by His Highness Wazir-i-Azam, Khan Bahadur Nawab Mir Shams Shah, C.I.E., I.S.O., and the Sardars of Sarawan have kept their tribes in order. The Agent to the Governor-General visited Kalat in August. At the Darbar His Highness expressed his loyal sentiments and, with his Sardars presented Rs. 19,300 to be given to War Funds. As most of the State is held free of revenue by the various tribes its income is very small compared to its importance. Nevertheless, the State and the Sardars have put three and a half lakhs into the War Loan.

The joint interest of Government and the State in improving communications in Kalat has been recognised by an arrangement under which the officers of the Military Works Department will supervise work done on some of the main roads without charging the State the usual establishment charges. Under this arrangement a lakh of rupees was placed at the disposal of the Military Works Service after the close of the year.

A joint audit office for the States of Kalat and Las Bela has been created and it was well reported on by Mr. Swetenham, Deputy Accountant General of Bombay, when he kindly visited it at the request of the State. Apart from Jhalawan which has already been noticed, the chief changes in the State have taken place in Makran. Nawab Mir Mehr Ullah Khan, Raisani, had been Nazim for about twenty years. He has retired and his place has been taken by Khan Bahadur Mir Ahmed Khan, a trained revenue officer. It is hoped that improved methods of accounts and supervision will materially increase the State income, without raising the rate at which revenue is taken. Much has been done to improve telegraphic communication in Makran. New lines have been opened from Panjgur to Turbat, from Turbat to Mand and from Turbat to Gwadur.

Las Bela.

The Jam Sahib of Las Bela and his Wazir, Khan Sahib Sharbat Khan, had some cause for anxiety at the beginning of the year. On the east Karachi was not free from evil influences, on the west the Makran-Persian border had not been settled by the arrival of the Keyes Mission, and on the northern border the Jhalawan tribes had yet to be dealt with. There were, however, no disturbances and the Wazir was able to give useful assistance to

Lieutenant-Colonel Dew when he was in Jhalawan. The State was able to put a lakh and a half into the War Loan and the Jam Sahib and his subjects gave Rs. 15,605 to War Funds. The free gifts given by the State during the war have been considerably over a lakh of rupees.

The road from Las Bela to the Sind border has been sufficiently improved to make travelling by motor possible : it is hoped that the Sind portion of the road from Karachi to the border will soon be improved.

Quetta-Pishin. The history of Quetta has been pleasantly uneventful. The most serious offence was the murder of the son of a railway official at Chaman.

Sibi. The Sibi district has to regret the death of Sir Shahbaz Khan, who had for so many years been the head of the Bugti tribe. The Marris committed a number of cattle thefts in the early part of the year, but have been better behaved since July. Many persons think that the operations in Jhalawan had a good effect on the Marris.

Zhob. Compared with other districts within raiding distance of the Mahsuds, Zhob has been wonderfully free from crime. This is no doubt partially due to the intervening tract inhabited by the Wazirs ; but it is also largely due to the vigilance of the Zhob Militia and to the efforts made to prevent spies coming into the district. On the occasion of the raid in force in September the Waziristan Militia were able to attack the raiders on their return to their own country.

Loralai. The conduct of the tribes, except the Dumars, has been good, and the country has been peaceful. The mail between Harnai and Loralai was twice attacked, it is believed, by, or with the connivance of, the Dumars.

Chagai. The route running from Nushki to Robat having been used as a military line of communication for the Seistan Field Force a deal of extra work has been thrown on the district officials and Levies. This was much increased by raiders from Nushki in the east and by Damani incursions from the west. In addition to his other duties the Political Agent was attached to the staff of the General Officer Commanding the Seistan Field Force as Political Agent for Sarhad. Extra levies have been employed, a satisfactory agreement has been made with the Damanis, and Shorawak has for some months ceased to trouble. The construction of the railway from Nushki to Dalbandin caused a large influx of labourers, but it has already done much to ease the situation. A few of the Chagai First Class Levies were employed with General Dyer, who spoke most highly of them. The only regrettable incident was the murder of Lieutenant Leslie Smith by one of his levy escort, a man of the Sinjerani Levies. The murderer was some months after arrested by his own tribesmen and was hanged.

J. RAMSAY,

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PART I.

Administered Districts.

SUMMARY BY THE REVENUE AND JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

General.

1. The most striking feature of the year 1916-17 has been the rise due mostly to the war, in the prices obtained for their produce by producers and the increased cost of all articles of ordinary consumption to consumers. The prices of wool, ghee, wheat and straw have been very high and the flockowners, landowners and cultivators have prospered, in spite of the fact that the numbers of the flocks had been reduced by previous years of drought and that the cost of clothing has been great. Broadly speaking, it may be said that the indigenous population has benefitted and the alien population of the towns has suffered from this process. Other noteworthy events have been the extension of the Nushki railway to Dalbandin which must eventually help to develop the trade with Persia and Afghanistan, the opening of a branch line to Hindubagh for the benefit of the chromite mines there, chromite ore being needed in England for the production of munitions, and the temporary stoppage of horse breeding operations owing to the continued prevalence of Dourine in parts of the province.

I.—Land Revenue.

2. The following table compares the amounts demanded, collected and not recovered for the year 1916-17 with those for the preceding year :—

—	1915-16.	1916-17.	Difference. Increase (+) or decrease (—).
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
I—Gross demand—			
(*a*) Arrears of previous years	56,919 7 8	1,38,103 2 11	+81,183 11 3
(*b*) Current year's demand	11,08,524 12 10	10,82,383 12 0	—26,141 0 10
Total	11,65,444 4 6	12,20,486 14 11	+55,042 10 5
II—Collections—			
(*a*) Arrears of previous years	36,546 13 2	90,711 6 9	+54,164 9 7
(*b*) Current year's collections	9,08,980 9 3	9,95,382 1 4	+86,401 8 1
Total	9,45,527 6 5	10,86,093 8 1	+1,40,566 1 8
III—Amounts not recovered—			
(*a*) Remission	15,988 5 7	7,655 15 6	—8,332 6 1
(*b*) Malikana	42,435 12 6	43,548 13 2	+1,113 0 8
(*c*) Suspensions	1,02,368 7 2	39,910 3 3	—62,458 3 11
(*d*) Grain allowances	23,597 13 2	23,772 7 6	+174 10 4
(*e*) Arrears	35,526 7 8	19,496 15 5	—16,029 8 3
(*f*) Miscellaneous	...	9 0 0	+9 0 0
Total	2,19,916 14 1	1,34,393 6 10	—85,523 7 3

3. An analysis by districts of these figures gives the following result :—

District.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) as compared with the figures for 1915-16.	
	Demand.	Collections.
	Rs.	Rs.
Quetta-Pishin	—15,000	—3,000
Sibi	+22,000	+94,000
Loralai	+58,000	+77,000
Zhob	—56,000	—49,000
Chagai	—35,000	—33,000
Total	—26,000	+86,000

The increased demand in Sibi was due to good flood crops; that in Loralai to the excellent *rabi* crops on irrigated lands in the Bori Tahsil, combined with much higher prices realised for the Government share. The decrease in Quetta-Pishin was caused by the failure of the rain crops in Pishin; that in Zhob was partly due to the loss of grazing tax consequent on the abolition of the Kamarud-din Karez Post on the Afghan Frontier and partly to the failure of *flood* crops; and the decrease in Chagai was due to the want of spring rains and the desertion of their lands by some of the cultivators.

4. The revenue wheat and millet fetched the following prices :—

Tahsil.	Wheat (per maund).		Millet (per maund).	
	1915-16.	1916-17.	1915-16.	1916-17.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Quetta	4 0 0	4 8 0	...	...
Loralai	3 5 6	4 4 3	4 6 0 & 4 8 0	3 1 0
Fort Sandeman	4 8 0	4 10 0	...	...
Sibi	2 12 0 to 3 15 6	2 2 6 to 3 7 0	2 12 0 & 3 1 0	2 12 6 & 2 14 0

5. Owing to heavy hill torrents destroying the Kharif crops in the west of the Nasirabad Tahsil of the Sibi Agency Rs. 1,737 were remitted and the recovery of Rs. 3,837 was suspended from the Kharif revenue. Rs. 35,123 were also suspended in the same Tahsil on account of the quinquennial assessment on uncultivated survey numbers which the Zamindars were unable to pay. In the Barkhan Tahsil of the Loralai Agency Rs. 950 were remitted and Rs. 950 had to be suspended on account of grazing tax due from Mussori Bugtis owing to heavy mortality among their cattle in 1914-15 and 1915-16.

6. The figures of revenue discussed in the foregoing paragraphs do not include the revenue derived from the Khushdil Khan and Shebo Canal irrigation schemes. These are dealt with in a separate paragraph. Nor do these figures include water rate levied in the Nasirabad Tahsil on lands watered by the Sind inundation canals which is credited to the revenues of the Bombay Province.

II.—Weather and Crops.

7. *Rainfall.*—The following table compares the amount of rainfall recorded at the Head-quarters of each district during the year 1916-17 with that recorded in previous years :—

Station.	Average rainfall for 8 to 12 year periods ending in 1901.	1915-16.	1916-17.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Quetta	10·52	6·55	8·4
Sibi	5·16	2·73	6·57
Loralai	8·37	6·32	10·87
Fort Sandeman	10·01	7·52	12·39
Nushki	Not available.	8·24	3·66
Mach (Head Quarters of the Bolan Pass Sub-Tahsil)	Ditto	8·54	11·64

It should be remembered that in all tahsils in which revenue is collected in kind, the *rabi* revenue depends on the *rabi* crops sown during the previous financial year and harvested and sold during the first-half of the financial year under report, while the *kharif* revenue depends on the *kharif* crops sown and harvested during the last half of the financial year under report. Thus the *rabi* revenue of 1916-17 was influenced by the rainfall and the supply of water in the springs and karezes during the winter and early spring months of 1915-16, while the *kharif* revenue of 1916-17 was influenced by the rainfall of the months of July to September 1916.

8. *Conditions of crops.*—In the Sibi District the Marri and Bugti tracts suffered severely from drought. The effect was also felt in the adjoining area of the Kohlu Sub-Tahsil, where the *rabi* crops were poor. In the Sibi Tahsil there were good winter and spring rains in 1915-16, which secured excellent flood irrigated *rabi* crops, while a high Indus gave a good *kharif* harvest in the Nasirabad Tahsil.

In the Duki, Barkhan and Musakhel Tahsils of the Loralai District the early good prospects led to a larger *khushkaba* (rain crop) area being sown with *rabi*; but the outturn of *khushkaba* was poor, owing to scanty fall of rain later. This deficiency was, however, balanced by the extraordinarily good *rabi* crops reaped on the irrigated lands in the Bori Tahsil, in which the springs had benefitted from the good winter rainfall of 1915-16. There was great mortality among flocks in the spring and early summer on account of scarcity of fodder.

In the Hindubagh and Killa Saifullah Tahsils of the Zhob District the *khushkaba rabi* crops failed for want of rain. The damage in the Killa Saifullah Tahsil was great. Fodder was also scarce in both the Tahsils.

In the Chagai District deficient rainfall, combined with the desertion of their lands by some cultivators for fear of raiders, caused a great decrease in cultivation.

9. *Area harvested.*—After excluding the Chaman Sub-Division in the Quetta-Pishin District and the Bolan Sub-Tahsil in the Kalat District, where revenue has been fixed in a lump sum and no proper record of the area under cultivation is kept, the total area successfully harvested in the province was as follows:—

		Acres.
Settled Tahsils	1915-16	260,908
	1916-17	249,305
Unsettled Tahsils	1915-16	26,806
	1916-17	19,104

The area harvested in the settled tahsils during 1916-17 was 73·5 per cent. of the total area sown (339,347 acres).

10. *Prices.*—Wheat is the staple food-grain in the highlands and millet in the lower tracts. The retail sale prices of these staples were as follows:—

Station.	April 1916 (per rupee).		March 1917 (per rupee).	
	Seers	Ch.	Seers	Ch.
Wheat.				
Quetta	9	0	7	5
Loralai	7	2	8	0
Fort Sandeman	7	0	6	6
Millet.				
Sibi	13	2	11	14

11. In order to check the abnormal rise in the prices of food stuffs in the Quetta bazar in the beginning of 1916, the Government revenue wheat of the Quetta and Pishin Tahsils for 1915-16 amounting to 11,982 maunds was reserved and utilized towards opening a shop for the sale of flour in the Quetta bazar through Government Agency. The shop remained open from January to the end of April 1916 and fulfilled its object by steadying the wheat market. Flour was sold in it at 8 seers to the rupee. The shop was closed on the return of more normal conditions with a balance of 6,907½ maunds in store which was sold at Rs. 4 per maund.

III.—Irrigation.

12. The figures of irrigated area and land revenue realised on most Baluchistan irrigation works are apt to be puzzling, because the principal harvest, the *rabi* harvest, is reaped in June and July after the close of the agricultural and financial year, April to March; and the revenue is realised in kind, after threshing in August and September, at the rate of one third of the gross produce, which is then sold about October either to contractors or to the land-owners themselves. Thus the revenue demand for the *rabi* area sown and irrigated in 1915-16 (April 1915 to March 1916) was not formulated until October 1916. The revenue demand entered in the irrigation reports for any given financial and agricultural year always depends, therefore, upon the crops shown in those reports as irrigated during the preceding year; and in order to get any clear idea of the progress of Baluchistan irrigation works it is best to show in each annual report the areas irrigated for three successive years and the revenue demanded and recovered for the last two of those years.

13. *Shebo Canal.*—The area under crop during the years 1914-17 is compared below :—

Year.		Irrigated.	Year.	Matured and assessed to revenue.
		acres.		Acres.
1914-15	Rabi	1,451	1915-16 Rabi	1,406
1915-16	Kharif	134	1915-16 Kharif	134
		1,585		1,540
1915-16	Rabi	1,450	1916-17 Rabi	918
1916-17	Kharif	63	1916-17 Kharif	51
		1,513		969
1916-17	Rabi	1,100	Will mature in 1917-18.	

14. The revenue demand on the areas maturing in 1915-16 and 1916-17 is compared below :—

Details.	Demand for 1915-16.	Demand for 1916-17.
	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue including water rate	7,093	13,255
Other sources of revenue, rent of mills, fines, etc.	513	316
TOTAL	7,606	13,571

The demand for 1916-17 was realised in full, together with arrears of Rs. 367 for 1915-16.

The rise in revenue in spite of the great fall in the area matured and assessed was due to the fact that good rain fell in January to April 1916 and that the price at which the Government one third of the produce was sold was higher, the rates per maund for wheat and straw being compared as follows :—

	Wheat.	Straw.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1915	4 0 0	0 5 0
1916	4 13 0 to 4 15 6	0 12 0

15. *Khushdil Khan Bund.*—The area under crop during the years 1914-17 is compared below :—

Year.	Irrigated.	Year.	Matured and assessed to revenue.
	Acres.		Acres.
1914-15 Rabi	4,064	1915-16 Rabi	3,643
1915-16 Kharif	332	1915-16 Kharif	332
	4,396		3,975
1915-16 Rabi	3,530	1916-17 Rabi	3,071
1916-17 Kharif	11	1916-17 Kharif	8
	3,541		3,079
1916-17 Rabi	2,160	Will mature in	1917-18.

Out of 3,530 acres of *rabi* shown as irrigated in 1915-16, only 783 acres received a second watering, and the crops matured by the help of the rain which fell from January to April 1916.

16. The revenue demand on the areas maturing in 1915-16 and 1916-17 and the actual collections during the two years are compared below :—

	Demand for 1915-16.	Demand for 1916-17.
	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue including water rate	32,759	36,851
Other sources of revenue, rent of mills, fines, etc.	672	497
Total	33,431	37,348
Arrears for past year	...	26,138
Total demand	33,431	63,486
Collections	7,293	63,486

The explanation of the increase in demand in spite of the fall in the harvested area is the same as for the Shebo Canal. The rates at which the Government share of wheat and straw was sold are compared below:—

	Wheat. Rs. A. P.	Straw. Rs. A. P.
1915	4 0 0	0 5 0
1916	4 13 0 to 5 3 0	0 12 0

17. The largeness of the arrears for 1915-16 recovered in 1916-17 was due to the Government share of the wheat worth Rs. 24,391 having been stored in Quetta to check the rise in prices and having not been sold till after the 31st March 1916; and to a sum of Rs. 1,747 on account of cost of straw, remaining unrealized from the Supply and Transport Department.

18. *Nar Nullah Reservoir.*—The revenue from this source amounted to Rs. 2,284 against Rs. 7,238 in the previons year.

19. *Other Irrigation Projects.*—The other irrigation projects are dealt with in the Public Works Department report for the year.

20. *Artesian borings by Government Agency.*—No work on artesian borings was done during the year.

IV.—Takavi advances.

21. The following table shows the transactions on account of advances made to cultivators and agriculturists:—

Balance outstanding on 1st April 1916.	Advances made during the year.	Total.	Recoveries.		Remissions.		Balance outstanding on 31st March 1917.
			Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
2,51,440 4 1	69,435 0 0	3,20,875 4 1	83,297 2 1	8,515 8 7	650	25	2,36,928 2 0

The allotment sanctioned for the year was Rs. 1,10,000, but only Rs. 69,435 were taken by zamindars against Rs. 93,400 in 1915-16. The decrease occurred mainly in the districts of Sibi (nearly Rs. 8,000) and Zhob (Rs. 12,000).

22. The following table compares by districts, the figures of advances made during 1915-16 and 1916-17.

District.	Land Improvement Loans Act.		Agriculturists Loans Act.		Total.	
	1915-16.	1916-17.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1915-16.	1916-17.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Quetta-Pishin	15,550	14,940	2,990	4,035	18,540	18,975
2. Sibi	10,785	8,050	20,150	15,040	30,935	23,090
3. Loralai	3,750	3,530	8,515	6,910	12,265	10,440
4. Zhob	6,750	2,140	19,000	11,460	25,750	13,600
5. Kalat	...	...	200	...	200	...
6. Chagai	...	500	5,710	2,830	5,710	3,330
Total	36,835	29,160	56,565	40,275	93,400	69,435

23. Of the total amount advanced during the year, loans amounting to Rs. 4,950 were, for special reasons, granted free of interest, the bulk of which (Rs. 4,500) was granted in the Quetta-Pishin District.

24. A remission of Rs. 650 under principal and Rs. 25 under interest was sanctioned for special reasons in favour of cultivators of the Loralai and Chagai districts.

25. The recovery of Rs. 13,663-2-0 on account of principal and Rs. 839-6-3 on account of interest was suspended, and a sum of Rs. 13,494-1-0 under principal and Rs. 868-8-4 under interest was overdue at the end of the year. These suspensions and arrears occurred mainly in the Sibi district.

V.—Survey and Settlement.

26. The charge of the appointments of Settlement Extra Assistant Commissioner and Revenue Assistant was held by M. Aziz-ud-din from the 1st April 1916 to the 19th June 1916, and by Rai Bahadur Diwan Jamiat Rai, C.I.E., from the 20th June 1916 to the end of the year with the exception of three months (20th October 1916 to 19th January 1917) when L. Majju Ram, Extra Assistant Commissioner, acted as Revenue Assistant.

27. *Revenue and Agricultural Statistics.*—The registers of revenue and agricultural statistics of the Hindubagh and Killa Saifullah Tahsils of the Zhob District, and of the Pishin Tahsil of the Quetta-Pishin District, were completed and handed over to the District authorities.

28. *Survey of Government lands in the Talli and Mall circles in the Sibi Tahsil.*—In October 1916, it was decided that:—

(*a*) Government waste lands in the Talli and Mall circles of the Sibi Tahsil which were likely to be brought under cultivation within the next ten years and for the cultivation of which applications had already been received by the Political Agent, Sibi, should be resurveyed and divided into convenient plots, field map (*Shajra*) and field register (*Khasra*) being prepared; and

(*b*) the records of the lands in those circles already given to tenants for cultivation should be examined, and where necessary, the land resurveyed and the record brought up to date.

A settlement establishment consisting of a Naib Tahsildar, a Kanungo and six patwaris was employed on this work from October 1916 to 31st March 1917. The work in the Talli Circle was nearly completed, while that in the Mall Circle was in progress when the year closed.

29. *Future settlement programme and establishment.*—The future programme of settlement work is under consideration. It was proposed that Survey work might be done in the Pur valley, and in Kohlu, in the Sibi District and field maps (*Shajra*) and field registers (*Khasra*) prepared as the basis for crop inspection work, but a decision has not been arrived at. The sanction for the Settlement Establishment, which expired on the 28th February 1917, has been extended for another year, the strength of the establishment having been considerably reduced. The total cost of the Settlement Department during the year 1916-17 was Rs. 12,042.

30. The draft of a Revenue Manual was prepared, embodying the orders and rules hitherto issued, and is still under consideration. The agricultural and administrative conditions of the Baluchistan Districts vary so greatly that uniformity of treatment is neither attainable nor desirable; so that the preparation of manuals of this nature is difficult.

VI.—Summary Cash Assessment.

31. The following summary cash assessments were sanctioned by the Revenue Commissioner during the year:—

District.	Tahsil.	Land Revenue.	Grazing Tax.	Total.	Period.	Remarks.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Sibi	Kohlu	296 5 0	...	296 5 0	For 5 years from 1916-17 to 1920-21.	
	Sharigh	...	95 0 0	95 0 0	For 2 years 1916-17 and 1917-18.	
Loralai	Duki	330 3 4	...	330 3 4	For 5 years from 1916-17 to 1920-21.	
	Bori	160 0 0	...	160 0 0	Ditto.	
		80 0 0	...	80 0 0	For 5 years beginning from 1st April 1917.	

32. The following statement shows by districts and tahsils the number of villages under summary cash assessment and their assessments :—

District.	Tahsil.	Land Revenue.		Grazing tax.		Water mill tax.		Total Assessment.	Remarks.
		No. of villages.	Assessment.	No. of villages.	Assessment.	No. of villages.	Assessment.		
			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Quetta-Pishin.	Quetta . .	6	4,193 11 2	3	723 0 0	1	220 0 0	5,136 11 2	
	Pishin . .	3	839 0 0	1	165 0 0	...	...	1,004 0 0	
	Shorarud .	8	1,695 0 0	4	35 0 0	...	...	1,730 0 0	
	Chaman .	1	262 5 10	...	...	...	...	262 5 10	
Sibi .	Sibi . .	10	1,394 10 11	29	2,036 1 0	...	...	3,430 11 11	
	Sharigh .	...	...	55	6,974 12 0	7	54 4 0	7,029 0 0	
	Kohlu . .	8	296 5 0	2	810 0 0	...	...	1,106 5 0	
Loralai .	Bori . .	4	418 6 9	5	677 8 0	4	217 0 0	1,312 14 9	
	Duki . .	11	2,849 10 5	...	...	...	...	2,849 10 5	
	Barkhan .	2	3,204 5 6	4	8,300 0 0	...	...	11,504 5 6	
	Sinjawi .	3	57 8 0	...	...	...	...	57 8 0	
	Musakhel .	...	...	35	12,489 11 0	1	36 14 0	12,526 9 0	
Zhob .	Fort Sandeman	116	27,925 3 3	102	13,244 1 1	8	107 7 0	41,276 11 4	
	Hindubagh .	264	15,523 11 7	89	3,336 5 0	1	15 0 0	18,875 0 7	
	Killa Saifulla .	11	328 4 2	26	11,989 13 0	...	...	12,318 1 2	
Kalat .	Bolan . .	2	3,557 0 0	...	...	...	...	3,557 0 0	
Chagai .	Chagai . .	...	...	22	6,781 2 0	...	...	6,781 2 0	
	Nushki . .	...	...	2	210 8 0	1	115 0 0	325 8 0	
Total .		...	62,545 2 7	...	67,772 13 1	...	765 9 0	1,31,083 8 8	

The period of these summary cash assessments varies from one to ten years.

33. The policy of the fixing of summary cash assessments on lands which have hitherto paid revenue in kind has been under reconsideration. It will probably be decided to fix assessments only on small and distant villages where the crops are difficult to inspect, and on those of the larger and more easily inspected villages in which the cultivation depends on permanent sources of irrigation and does not greatly fluctuate. It seems advisable moreover for the present to fix the Government demand in kind, based on the average receipts in kind during past years, and to vary each year in accordance with market fluctuations the cash commutation rates for the demand so fixed in kind. This would avoid the hardship to landowners which might otherwise be involved by a great drop in prices, if the Government revenue were to be calculated on an average of high prices inflated by the war. At the same time it would secure to Government its due share in the profits arising from any enhancement in the value of produce which may still take place.

VII.—Arboriculture and Agricultural experiments.

34. *The Quetta Borer.*—In the hope of lessening the number of egg-laying borer beetles, 1,200 infected white poplar (abele) trees were felled within the civil limits of the Quetta town and the wood was burnt. As, however, experience shows that, when the borer is entirely deprived of abele, it attacks other trees, like the apricot, it was decided to plant some new abeles to take the place of the old, in order to occupy the energy of those borers which may have escaped destruction.

It is difficult to hold a balance between the old and new abele trees. If the station is allowed to get full of old, decaying trees, perforated by borers, these, having ample sustenance, increase so much that eventually there is not enough abele to feed them and they migrate in large swarms to other and more valuable trees. Moreover the old decaying trees are unsightly and dangerous. If on the other hand all the abeles are destroyed, some borers are sure to escape and to fasten on to other trees. The policy adopted is that of destroying together with the old trees as many borers as possible just after the eggs are laid and keeping a few fresh young trees to attract those which survive.

35. *Orange cultivation.*—The prospects for orange-growing in the Harnai valley are promising. A few Malta orange-trees imported from Saharanpur in 1910 have done well. The nature of the soil and the slope of the ground are both in favour of orange cultivation; water is abundant and heavy frosts are unknown. As the Harnai valley lies along the railway, Quetta, Sind and the Punjab offer a large market. Several hundred trees of selected kinds were planted on Government ground at Harnai in the late autum of 1916 and the zamindars are being encouraged to take up orange planting.

36. *Imported Maize.*—Further experiments were made in the Shahrigh Tahsil with maize seed obtained from Kohat. The figures of outturn were most encouraging, in certain cases, the yield—22 maunds per acre—being nearly double that of the country maize.

One admirable result of the extended cultivation of maize in the Shahrigh Tahsil has been the recovery of the soil from the bad effects of the eternal rotation of wheat and rice. The consequence is that the wheat plant is much healthier and is able to resist the attacks of the rice-stem fly, which had, for the past few years before the introduction of maize, almost destroyed the wheat crop in large portions of this Tahsil.

VIII.—The Development of the Agriculture and Fruit Industry of Baluchistan.

37. *Fruit and Agricultural Experiment Station, Quetta.*—Mr. and Mrs. Howard remained in charge of the development of agriculture and of the fruit industry throughout the year and were at Quetta from May to September 1916 and again from the middle of March 1917. Such portions of their annual report as affect Baluchistan are set forth below.

The agricultural work carried out at the Fruit Experiment Station at Quetta has been extended very considerably during the year. The District work among the cultivators has necessitated the appointment of a Travelling Instructor in Agriculture, while the fodder experiments in progress with the Army have involved extra expenditure on presses and seed. Experiments in vegetable drying were taken up after the close of the year.

38. *The saving of irrigation water.*—The principles underlying water-saving were referred to in detail in the last annual report as well as the result of a trial of the new system on the fields of a *zamindar*. During the year under report the demonstration work has been extended considerably near Quetta and trials have also been carried out by the Political Agent at Pishin and by the Irrigation Officer at Khushdil Khan. In spite of the fact that the winter rains last season were less than half the average, none of the demonstration crops failed and in all cases the wheat reached maturity and good yields were obtained, in some cases over 20 maunds to the acre. The success of the new methods, when carried out under cultivators' conditions, is now assured and their general adoption is only a question of time. In connection with these trials it is satisfactory to note that the people are taking to the lever harrows for crust breaking and are favourably impressed by the rate at which irrigated land can be dealt with by the combined use of the five tine spring-tooth cultivator and the levelling beam. For the operations connected with tilth production and water saving prior to sowing, the spring-tooth cultivator is essential and its use in areas like the Pishin valley will multiply the available cattle power by a factor lying between 2 and 3. The Irrigation Department is co-operating in the work of bringing the new methods to the notice of the people and in teaching them the proper use of the lever harrow and spring-tooth cultivator.

39. In addition to the discovery of the best means of utilizing the preliminary irrigation, other aspects of water saving have been investigated at Quetta. The results were published in a bulletin* entitled *The irrigation of alluvial soils* which was afterwards reprinted in the *Agricultural Journal of India*. In this paper, the present methods of irrigation in Baluchistan and the plains of India were considered as well as the conditions underlying any successful modification of existing practices. What is wanted is a system which fulfils the following conditions:—

* No. 7 Issued in January 1917.

(1) The amount of water used must be as small as possible and the losses in the channels must be reduced to the lowest point.

(2) The method of distribution must be simple and inexpensive and must be designed to admit of the use of labour-saving devices such as harrows and reapers.

(3) The system must admit of *surface drainage for each field* during the rains, and it must be such as to prevent the production of alkali salts.

(4) The method must be such as to assist the process of green-manuring in those areas where this is possible.

A method of irrigation based on these principles has been worked out at Quetta which appears to be a considerable improvement on present practices. The chief points in the method are the better grading of the land to be irrigated, the use of long compartments watered from one end, the provision of surface drainage where necessary, the improvement of the field channels and the control of the water by means of the canvas dam. This paper has received a good deal of favourable notice in the press and applications for a considerable number of copies have been received.

40. *The improvement of fodder production.*—In the last report, a detailed account was given of the preliminary trials with baled *shaftal* (*Trifolium resupinatum*) which had been carried out by various units of the Fourth Division. During the year, these trials were considerably extended and 645 maunds of *shaftal* hay were supplied for trials in the following units—101st Field Battery, 28th Cavalry, 25th Mountain Battery and the 14th Mule Corps, the details relating to the tests being supervised by Brigadier-General Cook, R. G. A. The results of these large scale experiments were exceedingly satisfactory. A bulletin (No. 6) entitled "Leguminous crops in Desert agriculture" was issued on the subject in December 1916. General Wapshare, C. B., the Divisional Commander, has recommended

to Army Headquarters that this fodder should now be adopted by the Division. Arrangements were made after the close of the year for a hundred acres of *shaftal* to be sown near Harnai which will be dried and baled next year for the Quetta Garrison. The introduction of this fodder into the Harnai valley is expected to provide a useful rotation crop and to increase the yield of the cereals now almost exclusively grown in this tract. In other respects, Harnai is a very suitable place for this work. Water is abundant and it is situated at the rail head of the Fort Sandeman Loralai road. The military advantage obtained by the use of such fodders is a reduction of about thirty per cent. in the total weight of forage carried on active service.

41. With a wider experience of the cultivation of leguminous fodder crops under Quetta conditions, the dependence of the yield on soil aeration has become more and more marked. In the case of lucerne, the withholding of irrigation during the resting period markedly increases the yield the following year. The rest from surface flooding during the winter enables the soil to regain its tilth in a remarkable way. The restoration of the tilth is shown by the level growth all over the area and the small edge effects. Plots which have been irrigated during the winter, on the other hand, always show pronounced edge effects and only grow well next to the earth *bunds* separating the irrigation compartments. In the case of *shaftal*, soil aeration has been found to be exceedingly important at sowing time and the crop establishes itself far more readily on a recently cultivated surface than under a crop of maize or *juar* the soil of which has been consolidated by several waterings. The presence of aerating agents in the soil also increases the life of the crop and the total yield of fodder and seed. A good deal of work is in progress on these matters which promises interesting results.

42. During the last five years, considerable quantities of green fodder, mostly *shaftal*, have been sold to the Military Dairy at Quetta. *Shaftal* is much appreciated at this Dairy on account of its value in milk production. The manager of the Dairy, Mr. J. H. Riddick, referred to this matter in his report for 1916 as follows :—

"Mr. Albert Howard, M.A., C.I.E., Imperial Economic Botanist, has assisted the Dairy by disposing of the whole of the green fodder grown at the Fruit Experiment Station to the Dairy authorities, which resulted in a most satisfactory increase in the milk yield of the animals at the Quetta Dairy."

43. *The sun-drying of vegetables.*—One of the difficulties encountered in connection with the supplies needed by the Army of Mesopotamia has been the provision of vegetables for the troops. In the fresh condition, transport is difficult and expensive and involves the use of cold storage at sea and at the bases. In 1916, the Botanical Section of the Pusa Institute was asked by the Quarter Master General to suggest means of overcoming this difficulty. The suggestion was made that the vegetables should be dried in the sun at suitable places on the Western Frontier before despatch to Mesopotamia. Mr. and Mrs. Howard undertook to work out the details of the process at Quetta, where the air is exceedingly dry. The experiments which were carried out after the close of the year have been most successful and will be described in detail in next year's report. There is every prospect that the work which has attracted much attention from the zamindars, will lead to the foundation of a new local industry.

44. *Fruit packing.*—The sale of improved fruit boxes to the public during the year exceeded all expectations. It was stated in the last report that a large supply had been procured for 1916 more than sufficient to meet any demand that was likely to arise. Early in the season, however, the sales increased so rapidly that it was difficult for the staff available to place the boxes on the market fast enough. The Indian traders bought up all the crates and punnets before the season was half over and only a few peach-boxes were carried over for 1917. During the season, 4,398 boxes and 366 punnets were sold, the proceeds amounting to Rs. 5,028. Had the stock been larger, boxes to the value of at least Rs. 7,500 would have been sold. The Indian dealers have now realised the value of the two pound punnet, suitably arranged in crates, for the transport of grapes. By means of these crates, Baluchistan grapes reach distant cities of India like Madras, Bombay and Calcutta without damage. In consequence, the demand from India has increased and is likely to increase still further. The only thing needed for stimulating the grape-trade was a suitable method of packing for transport and this has now been provided. The valleys of Baluchistan are eminently suitable for the cultivation of grapes. The crop escapes the early frosts and little irrigation water is needed, as the plants are grown in deep trenches protected from the drying winds. Very rarely is the crop damaged by rain during the ripening period. As regards the market, this is provided by the teeming population of India, a large proportion of whom are vegetarians who are willing to pay good prices for this fruit.

45. Baluchistan labours under one disadvantage as a fruit producing area. This is the absence of a supply of cheap wood for the fruit boxes. The wood has either to be brought by sea from Norway or else hauled across the Punjab from the valleys of the Himalayas. The cost of freight on the box boards will always militate against the use of the light non-returnable package which is only used once. A method of getting over the difficulty is to use stronger crates and to arrange for their return to Quetta so that they can be used over and over again. If a crate would last for 20 to 30 double journeys to and from Quetta, the cost of the package per trip would not be very great. It might then easily pay the more substantial merchants to put a certain amount of their capital into well made crates. A suitable

returnable crate has been designed and has been on the market for the last two or three years. Its extensive adoption however was hampered by the rules in force on the railways relating to the weighing of consignments and to the return of empties. Through the good offices of the President of the Railway Board these obstacles have been removed. Two suggested concessions for the fruit trade received the support of the Railway Board at the last meeting of the Railway Conference Association at Simla. These were that consignments of fruit should be grouped for purposes of charge and that returnable packages approved by the North Western Railway should be returned free of charge to Quetta, Gulistan or Chaman. This was agreed to by all the chief railways in India. During the present year the Agent (Sir Robert Gales) and the Traffic Manager (Mr. Boalth) visited the Fruit Experiment Station at Quetta and agreed to recommend to the other railways that the cardboard boxes as well as the returnable crates should be returned free. These concessions granted from the 1st January 1917, are greatly appreciated by the fruit trade and are certain to help materially in the improvement of the industry.

46. *The propagation of fruit trees.*—When the development of the fruit industry in Baluchistan was first considered, the line of advance appeared to be in the direction of improved packing. It was argued that if the fruit at present produced could be sent to the more distant Indian markets and sold to advantage, the demand for such produce would increase and the extension of the area under fruit would follow. These anticipations have been realized and the demand for nursery stock is now very great and is likely to remain so for some years. To meet this, a considerable amount of attention has been paid during the last few years to working out the best methods of propagation under Quetta conditions.

47. *Stocks.*—The first point taken up in 1911 was a study of stocks. For this purpose, all the possible stocks were collected in 1912 and planted out side by side in a special stock plot. The object of this was to compare their growth and behaviour under field conditions. To bring out any differences, a piece of land was selected which was not in a very good condition as regards tilth and fertility. Almost from the very beginning results began to accumulate. It was soon evident that the stocks used on the damp soils of great Britain and the North of France were quite unsuitable for the hot, dry soils of Baluchistan. Stocks like the Black Damask and the Mazzard, which are so much used in Great Britain, are useless for Quetta. This at once explained why the peaches, nectarines, plums and apricots worked on the former which have been introduced in such large numbers from Europe in the past have not done well in Baluchistan, even under garden conditions. Cherries budded on the Muzzard have only done well on the most favoured spots where the roots are least affected by the high temperature of the soil. On the other hand, such stocks as the Mariana, Myrobolan, Mahaleb and the Jaune de Metz Paradise have done exceedingly well. Their behaviour shows them to be eminently suitable for Baluchistan. Among local stocks, the almond is the only one which is likely to be of much use. Having discovered the best stocks, the next point was to obtain a supply ready for immediate use. With only a few small trees of each kind available, it was impossible to raise large numbers locally. The experiment was therefore tried of importing the stocks in bulk from Orleans. For the last three years this has been done successfully. Even the delays due to the war have resulted in remarkably few casualties as will be seen from the results of 1917 (*vide* subjoined table) when the delays in transport were very great.

TABLE.

The importation of stocks from France in 1917.

Stock.	Number ordered.	Number established.
Mariana	3,000	2,195
Myrobolan	3,000	2,784
Mahaleb	3,000	2,049
Pear	1,000	380
Jaune de Metz	1,000	411
Apricot	1,000	821
Total	12,000	8,640

This works out at over 80 per cent., a result which is considerably exceeded under more normal conditions of sea transport. The cost comes to about a penny for each established plant.

48. *Management of nurseries.*—Having disposed of the stocks question, the next point was to determine the best method of nursery management. In addition to the water supply, the limiting factors in growth were found to be two—soil æration and soil temperature. The soil

temperature factor can be kept in check by surface flooding when the soil is kept cool by evaporation. This however destroys the æration and leads to poor growth. If the water supply is kept down too low, the soil warms up and the roots of the young trees are affected by temperature. A satisfactory working compromise between the various conflicting factors has been tried for the last two years. To save water and to promote soil æration, furrow irrigation has been adopted. To keep the ground between the rows cool, the soil is mulched in May before the hot weather begins with a deep covering of *busunduk* sophora alofecuroides. This has been found to be successful even with seedling apricots which are exceedingly sensitive to the high temperatures of the soil in June and July.

49. The receipts and expenditure of the Fruit Experiment Station, Quetta, amounted to Rs. 3,973-8-6 and Rs. 9,502-9-9 respectively against Rs. 1,955-3-3 and Rs. 9,561-1-3 in the preceding year. The increase in receipts is due to the increased sale of fruit and nursery stock.

IX.—Forests.

50. The arid nature of the climate makes it necessary to confine forestry operations in Baluchistan to the preservation of the comparatively few trees scattered about the mountains and valleys, the regulation of their cutting for firewood and small experiments in arboriculture. The only work of much interest which is being supervised by the Forest Department is an attempt to bud the wild olive trees which are plentiful in certain belts of country at a height of about 5,000 feet, with buds from cultivated European olives. About 200 European olives were imported from the south of France in 1910 and planted at Fazil Kachh and at Turwekan in a pass in the mountains between Hurnai and Loralai, in order to give a plentiful supply of buds for the wild trees in the neighbourhood. These imported trees have grown well and they fruited in 1916. The fruit was large and seemed to contain plenty of oil. In the year 1911 a number of old wild olive trees were cut down in order to produce by coppicing from their stumps young shoots fit for budding with the European olive. In 1914 these young wild olive shoots were ready and about 100 were budded in May. It turned out however that this was a little late in the year. Moreover for the olive the best bud appears to be the "resting bud" which should be put in in September. Finally only 11 out of the 100 buds put in in May 1914 were successful. A few others have been tried in subsequent years: and there are now altogether about 50 wild olive shoots budded with the European olive. The budded portions are growing vigorously and should give fruit in a year or two. If it turns out that these budded wild olive shoots give, like the European plants from which they are taken, good large fruit containing plenty of oil, it will then be worth-while pushing the experiment forward on a great scale: and the eye of imagination can foresee that if only the careless inhabitants with their goats and camels will respect the budded olive shoots, a flourishing industry of the production of olive oil may arise in Baluchistan. There are plenty of streams near the wild olive belts which could be used for turning mills to crush out the oil. In any case the Greek and Italian theory that an European olive tree will not flourish at more than 50 miles from the sea has been exploded. Experiments similar to the Baluchistan experiments are being carried on by Mr. Mitchell in Kashmir and in the Punjab Salt Range, and when the time comes for the budded trees to bear fruit, the results in these places will be compared with the Baluchistan results.

51. The forest Revenue in Baluchistan is derived from the sale of firewood cut from reserved forests at Government expense and sold at the Government firewood Depôts at Sibi and Quetta, the sale of timber cut in certain forest gardens near Quetta, from royalty fees charged on all "Reserved Trees" growing outside reserved forests and cut by private agency for sale either as firewood or building timber, and from grazing-fees and the sale of fodder from Government Forests. As practically all trees growing in Baluchistan are "Reserved Trees," all firewood and timber derived from Baluchistan trees and sold in the towns and bazars pays royalty. This royalty is collected at Quetta by the Municipal Staff at the Octroi posts, and in other towns and bazars the right of collection is leased annually to contractors. The Revenue for 1916-17 was Rs. 18,277, or less by Rs. 3,356 than in the year before, while the expenditure was Rs. 26,928 or less by Rs. 1,066 than in the year before.

The figures for the year were as follows:—

RECEIPTS.

Head.	1915-16.			1916-17.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Sale price of timber, firewood and charcoal and other produce removed from reserved forests by Government Agency.	11,904	10	7	8,553	14	4
Timber and other produce removed from the reserved forests by private consumers or purchasers.	2,015	0	0	1,903	7	2
Grazing and fodder	1,766	3	3	1,601	0	6
Royalty on reserved trees sold for timber or firewood	5,837	6	1	5,929	4	10
Miscellaneous	109	13	6	289	8	0
TOTAL	21,633	1	5	18,277	2	10
Zhob Forest Range (credited under Land Revenue)	1,668	8	0	1,700	0	0

EXPENDITURE.

Head.	1915-16.			1916-17.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Collection of timber and other produce removed from the reserved forests by Government Agency.	5,565	7	10	4,294	3	5
Commission paid to Quetta Municipality for collection of royalty on reserved trees sold for timber or firewood.	185	6	8	162	0	2
Purchase of stores, tools and plants	40	0	0	48	14	0
Communications and buildings	271	6	9	137	4	0
Sowing and planting	26	13	0	13	0	0
Miscellaneous	252	4	3	203	3	0
Establishment—						
Cost of staff, Quetta	4,138	14	3	4,039	9	5
Sibi	1,896	1	4	1,902	1	2
Loralai	2,296	8	0	2,290	6	4
Ziarat	2,559	2	2	2,548	8	5
Office Establishment	1,682	10	4	1,862	2	5
Superior Officers	8,701	9	0	9,103	6	0
Contingencies	378	11	3	324	4	6
TOTAL	27,984	14	10	26,928	14	10
Zhob Forest Range	1,723	9	6	1,934	15	1
GRAND TOTAL	29,718	8	4	28,863	13	11

52. The fall in receipts was caused by a reduction in the stocks of firewood in the Quetta Depôt, local labour for wood-cutting being difficult and expensive to procure. It will be seen that the net profit to the Forest Department from the royalty charged on the sale of "reserved trees" outside the regular forests (Rs. 5,767) is not much less than the net profit (Rs. 7,764) received from the sale of produce from the regularly reserved forest areas.

53. The only reserved forest thrown open for grazing during the year was the Talli Forest, in which the camels of the Marri Nawab were allowed to graze for two months. The grazing of camels in reserved forests should be allowed only in very exceptional circumstances as with their longer reach they are far more destructive to trees than cattle, sheep or even goats and have a special predilection for the thorny trees of which most Baluchistan forests consist.

X.—Apiculture in Baluchistan.

54. There are no indigenous honey-bees in Baluchistan above the passes, while those in the plains are the small species which form their combs round the branches of trees and do not build in hollows or receptacles.

55. Mr. J. W. N. Cumming, Honorary Secretary of the Natural History Society, imported 6 hars (hives) of Apis indica in February 1912, from Kashmir, at Government expense, as attention had been called to the advantage to the fruit industry of Baluchistan which might result from the better fertilization of the fruit-blossoms by the honey-bee.

56. In February 1915 a stock of the hill variety of Apis indica was brought to Quetta, from Mussoorie, by Mr. J. Clinton Bond, the Curator of the "McMahon Museum" and, as good results were obtained from this stock and its colonies, the Hon'ble Sir John Ramsay, Agent to the Governor-General, decided to introduce 20 more swarms from Mussoorie. Mr. Bond was accordingly deputed to Mussoorie for the purpose and brought the swarms to Quetta in May 1917. Most of these have since been distributed in Quetta. Three colonies have been sent to Mastung and six to Ziarat.

57. The services of Mr. Bond, who is in charge of the bees, are now available free of charge to all bee-keepers, for general supervision and instruction. Men sent in by Political Agents are also being instructed in bee-keeping and a weekly class is being held for local boys from the Sandeman High School. They are said to take great interest in these classes.

58. Exhibits of bees, hives and appliances were given at the last two annual Fruit and Vegetable Shows and attracted much attention.

59. Experimental work on hives has been carried out by Mr. Bond and a new pattern double-walled hive designed which, it is hoped, will be better adapted to climatic conditions, and to the Indian Honey Bee. Attention is now being directed to the practicability of obtaining comb-honey in sections from this bee which cannot be induced to build in the large sections made in Eurrope.

Effective hornet and ant traps have also been devised.

XI.—Education.

60. *Control.*—Mr. J. R. Cornah was in charge of the combined duties of Superintendent of Education in Baluchistan and Head Master, Sandeman High School, Quetta, throughout the year. The proposal to separate these two appointments, is being held in abeyance till the end of the War.

61. *Inspection.*—Maulvi Najam-ud-Din held the post of Inspector of Schools throughout the year, except for a period of three months, when he was on privilege leave and M. Muhammad Hassan, B.A., Assistant Head Master, Sandeman High School, Quetta, acted for him. The Inspector was on tour for 189 days, and visited all the schools in the Province. The Superintendent of Education visited all the schools at Quetta and in its neighbourhood. He also inspected the schools at Sibi, Loralai and Fort Sandeman, and visited Chaman, Pishin, Shahrigh, Hurnai, Mach, Smallan, Ziarat, Kowas, as well as several villages where schools might be opened in the future. The Hon'ble Mr. Sharp, Education Commissioner with the Government of India, visited Baluchistan in October 1916.

62. *Number of schools and scholars.*—The number of public schools was 72 against 70 in the year 1915-16, and the number of pupils attending them rose from 3,397 to 3,513. In Secondary schools there was an increase of 61 pupils, and in Primary schools of 71 pupils. In the girls schools there was a decrease of 16 pupils. The total number of local boys being taught was 1,216. Private schools, *i.e.*, mosque schools, decreased from 53 to 43, and the number of pupils from 707 to 502. The total number of scholars in all schools, private and public, was 4,015 against 4,104 during the preceding year.

63. *Decay of Private or Mosque schools and of the education of local boys.*—As a possibly disquieting symptom of a change of ideas among the people of the country, the regular and rapid decrease in the number of mosque schools and of the pupils attending them must be noticed. The returns of these schools are sent in by Patwaris and no formal registers are kept, so that the figures may not be very trustworthy. But the errors are probably constant. The following table shows the changes that have taken place in the reported figures in recent years:—

Date.	No. of mosque schools.	No. of scholars in mosque schools.	No. of local boys in primary schools.	Total number of local boys receiving elementary education.	Remarks.
31st March 1911 . . .	130	1,542	678	2,220	
„ 1912 . . .	96	1,224	*670	1,894	* Approximate.
„ 1913 . . .	73	923	865	1,788	
„ 1914 . . .	69	892	975	1 867	
„ 1915 . . .	70	865	969	1,834	
„ 1916 . . .	51	645	977	1,684	
„ 1917 . . .	42	461	979	1,481	

Thus there are now less than a third of the number of mosque schools and scholars that were reported six years ago; while, the result of six years so called progress has been to reduce the number of the real inhabitants of the Province who are receiving any simple primary teaching at all from about 2,220 to 1,481. It is true that there are now 257 local boys in the Secondary schools, as against 166 in 1911; but this small increase of 71 in the number receiving secondary education does not compensate for the lamentable falling off in primary scholars. As Mr. Bray wrote in the Census Report for 1911 "It is in Persian that the Koran is usually expounded, and the teaching of Persian and the reading of Persian classics are almost invariably part of the Mullas curriculum." Mr. Bray made in paragraphs 204-206 of his report an earnest appeal for a change in the local system of education, and the substitution as its foundation of Persian for Urdu. Some faint movement was, it is understood, attempted for a time in this direction; but the figures given above show that the real movement of education among the local boys has taken an opposite course. If we assume that all boys in mosque schools learn Persian as a foundation, while all boys in primary schools learn Urdu, we find that the position in 1911 has been reversed in 1917. In 1911 there were 1,542 local boys learning Persian and 678 learning Urdu. In 1917 there were 979 local boys learning Urdu and only 461 learning Persian. But this reversal, as has been shown, has resulted in there being less local boys taught something than before and more of

them left in absolute illiterate ignorance. The explanation of this backsliding is probably given in the following passage from Mr. Bray. "We profess to hold out to the tribesmen a vernacular education; but the education we offer is not racy or vernacular at all: it is simply the vernacular education of Hindustan, with which the Central Asiatic civilisation of Baluchistan has no natural concern. And what the more intelligent tribesmen object to is not so much education itself, as a foreign system of education." It is clear, then, that the steadily increased expenditure on education in Baluchistan in the last few years has been of profit almost exclusively to the alien Indian officials, traders and craftsmen; and it is time that a real effort were made to modify our system so as to attract and elevate the tribesmen either on the lines of Mr. Bray's suggestions or on some other lines. It is possible that a separation of the offices of Superintendent of Education and of the Headmastership of the Sandeman High School would put more vigour into the village schools by allowing of more frequent inspection. But even this, it is to be feared, would, without some change in the local educational ideals, be largely infructuous.

64. *Secondary schools for boys.*—The number of Secondary schools was the same as last year, *viz.*, 6 (the Quetta-European Grammar School not being counted). Of these 2 are High Schools, 3 Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools, and one Vernacular Middle School. The number of scholars rose from 1,363 to 1,412, of whom 237 were local boys. All these schools are doing good work. The buildings are large enough, except at Loralai where one or two more class rooms are needed; and most of the teachers are trained. At the Middle School examination (conducted by the Baluchistan Education Department) 93 boys appeared, of whom 53 passed. In the Punjab University Matriculation Examination—45 boys appeared from Baluchistan, of whom 33 passed. The majority of the successful examinees came, as is shown in the margin, from the Dayanand Anglo-Vernacular High School (a private school), and great credit for this achievement is due to the Head Master, L. Hukam Chand, B.A., and to L. Dittu Ram, the Managar of the school, and to those associated with them. A new form of drill (Swedish drill) has been introduced in the Sandeman High School, and the boys are believed to like the change.

	Appeared.	Passed.
Sandeman High School	17	9
Dayanand Anglo-Vernacular High School	28	24

65. Boarding houses are attched to 5 of the Secondary schools. The Sandeman High School Boarding House is not big enough to house all those who wish to become boarders, and sanction has been given for a new building at a cost of Rs. 19,500, which will take in 50 boys.

66. The training class for teachers attached to the Vernacular Middle School at Gulistan was removed to a new building in Quetta in November 1916, and it is now called the "Normal School, Quetta." It remains to be seen whether this change of the training class from a fairly distant village to the Provincial Capital will have a good result. It is possible that it may encourage more aliens who dislike isolation to enter the lists of teachers and may lessen the numbers of local teachers. If so, the change will not have been a good one. Ten pupil teachers appeared in the annual examination for certificates as qualified teachers of Primary Schools, of whom 9 passed, 3 being local men.

67. The Sandeman School at Quetta was inspected by Mr. R. Sanderson, Inspector of European Schools, Punjab, whose report was satisfactory. Fourteen out of 21 candidates obtained the St. John's Ambulance certificate.

68. The following changes were made in the rules for the award of Middle school scholarships:—

(1) One scholarship of Rs. 6 per mensem was sanctioned to the boy who stands first in the Middle School Examination from any Secondary school.

(2) One scholarship of Rs. 6 per mensem was sanctioned to the boy who stands second in the Middle School Examination from Government schools.

(3) One scholarship of Rs. 6 at the discretion of the Superintendent of Education to be given to any candidate who passes the Middle School Examination, local boys being given preference.

69. *Primary schools for boys.*—Two new schools were opened in the Quetta-Pishin District, namely, the Islamabad School and the school at Khasoi. The school at Dirgi (Sibi District) was temporarily closed for want of a suitable building. The result was that the number of schools stood at 56 against 55 in the previous year. The total number of primary scholars was 1,472 (against 1,401 at the close of 1915-16), the local boys numbering 979.

New school buildings with teachers' quarters were built at Chashma Achozai and Mohamedkhel in the Quetta-Pishin District; also at Goth Ghulam Muhammad Khan in the Sibi District. Teachers' quarters were added to the school buildings at Kurk and Gulu Shahr in the Sibi District. A new school house has been built at Mach.

Experience seems to show that teachers recruited from the tribesmen do badly near their own homes, where they cannot free themselves from local intrigue, but do well away from them.

Drill is practised in most of the Primary schools, but often lacks energy and alertness.

70. *Fees.*—From the 31st April 1916 the fees chargeable were made uniform for all the schools in Baluchistan. The High Class fees were increased somewhat, the Middle Department fees lowered, and the Primary Department fees were altogether abolished.

71. *Secondary schools for girls.*—Two Primary Girls schools were raised to the Middle standard:—

(1) The Lady Sandeman Girls School, Quetta, which takes girls of all nationalities, and gives them general training up to the Punjab Middle School examination;

(2) The Zenana Mission Christian Girls School which is open to Christian girls only, who are trained as teachers for the senior vernacular classes.

The number of scholars in these schools on the 31st March 1917 was 194. Of these 11 girls were in the Middle classes. The two schools sent up 5 girls for the Middle School examination, but only one passed, from the Zenana Mission School.

72. *Primary schools for girls.*—The number of Primary schools for girls stood at 6 against 8 in the previous year. The decrease is explained in the preceding paragraph. Of the 6, three are Government schools, at Sibi, Loralai and Fort Sandeman. All these schools are well housed and well equipped. The staff is however not trained, except in the case of Loralai where there is a trained Mistress. The three remaining girls schools are private institutions at Quetta:—

(1) Hindu Mohamedan girls school managed by the Zenana Mission Society.

(2) Siri Guru Nanak Kanya Pathshala managed by the Sikh community.

(3) Hari Kishen Arya Putri Pathshala managed by the Arya Samaj (Gurukul section).

The number of girls in the different Primary Schools is 370 against 580 in the previous year. The decrease is chiefly due to 2 Primary schools being raised to Middle schools, as mentioned above. But the fact remains that the total number of girls receiving education in both Primary and Secondary schools has fallen by 16. The work in these schools has been fairly satisfactory. The local people are naturally not interested in female education.

73. *European schools.*—The Quetta Grammar School has continued to do well. The number of scholars is 55 against 53 last year.

74. *Schools and scholars.*—The following table shows the number of schools and scholars as they stood on the 31st March 1917.

Description.	1915-16.		1916-17.		Remarks.
	No. of schools.	No. of scholars.	No. of schools.	No. of schollars.	
For boys.					
Normal school	1	10	1	10	
Secondary schools	6	1,363	6	1,412	
Public primary schools of all kinds	55	1,401	56	1,472	
Private schools—					
(*a*) Mosque schools	51	645	42	461*†	* Of the 461 scholars 54 were girls reading in 13 different schools for boys.
(*b*) Other „	2	62	1	41	
For girls.					
Secondary schools	...	...	2	194	
Primary schools of all kinds	8	580	6	370	
European school common to boys and girls	1	53	1	55	
TOTAL.	124	4,114	115	4,015	

75. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure on Education, excluding expenditure on buildings, amounted to Rs. 1,32,027 against Rs. 1,36,017 in 1915-16, distributed as follows:—

	1915-16.	1916-17.
	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial Revenues	73,980	80 797
Municipal Funds	14,347	10,949
Local Funds	14,430	12,308
Fees	16,177	15,152
Subscriptions and other sources	17,083	12,821
	1,36 017	1,32,027

The expenditure on buildings from Provincial Revenues during the year amounted to Rs. 21,452 as below :—

	Rs.
Normal School, Quetta	10,431
Village School in the—	
Quetta-Pishin District	3,877
Sibi District	3,619
Loralai District	2,133
Zhob District	626
New School at Mach	666
Lal Kurti School, Quetta (Aided)	100
	21,452

Besides this Rs. 994 were spent from other sources on buildings.

XII.—Municipal and Local Funds.

76. The following statement shows the opening balance, receipts, expenditure and closing balance of the Municipal and Local Bazar Funds for the year 1916-17.

Name of fund.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Quetta Municipal Fund	77,530 11 7	3,86,221 5 4	4,63,752 0 11	3,67,231 7 1	96,520 9 10
2. Sibi Bazar Fund	8,831 11 10	33,752 11 10	42,584 7 8	29,720 7 3	12,864 0 5
3. Pishin Saddar and District Bazar Fund	34,867 5 8	82,767 2 10	1,17,634 8 6	68,159 11 10	49,474 12 8
4. Shahrigh Bazar Fund (including Ziarat improvement)	5,856 15 0	15,353 1 10	21,210 0 10	15,511 5 6	5,698 11 4
5. Loralai Town Fund	7,246 5 1	21,767 1 7	29,013 6 8	20,513 10 10	8,499 11 10
6. Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund	1,800 1 6	26,564 9 3	28,364 10 9	19,146 4 7	9 218 6 2
7. Nushki Town Fund	3,697 13 10	4,815 13 5	8,513 11 3	3,672 7 1	4,841 4 2
8. Bolan Bazar Fund	2,663 13 11	2,529 1 0	5,192 14 11	2,203 7 6	2,989 7 5

77. The closing cash balances do not include funds invested in Government Promissory notes and conversion loan of 1916-17 which are as follows :—

	Government Promissory notes.	Conversion loan for 1916-17.
	Rs.	Rs.
(*i*) Quetta Municipal Fund	35,000	20,000
(*ii*) Pishin Saddar and District Bazar Fund	39,400	30,000
(*iii*) Shahrigh Bazar Fund	6,900	
(*iv*) Loralai Town Fund	5,100	
(*v*) Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund	8,000	
(*vi*) Bolan Bazar Fund	4,000	

The financial position of all the Funds except the Shahrigh Bazar Fund improved during the year. No important new expenditure was undertaken, as it was felt that it was best during the war to accumulate all surpluses possible.

78. The only Municipality in the Province is that of Quetta.

The number of members on the Municipal Committee was 25 of whom 19 were non-officials.

24 * meetings were held during the year, the attendance of members at which averaged 50·069 per cent. against 54·39 per cent. in the preceding year.

* 21 ordinary and 3 special.

XIII.—Trade.

79. *I. Foreign Land Trade.*—The value of imports and exports for the year 1916-17 is compared below with the figures for 1915-16.

	Imports from			Exports to		
	1915-16.	1916-17.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—).	1915-16.	1916-17.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—).
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Afghanistan—						
Vid Pishin District	1,15,36,235	1,18,07,106	+2,70,871	65,17,395	68,53,511	+3,36,116
Vid Chagai District	17,74,507	16,94,436	—80,071	15,73,933	16,98,121	+1,24,188
Total	1,33,10,742	1,35,01,542	+1,90,800	80,91,328	85,51,632	+4,60,304
Persia	3,22,355	1,56,195	—1,66,160	9,01,498	7,89,445	—1,12,053
GRAND TOTAL	1,36,33,097	1,36,57,737	+24,640	89,92,826	93,41,077	+3,48,251

80. *Afghan Trade.* (*a*) *Viâ the Pishin District.*—The principal increases in imports occur under "Fruits, vegetables and nuts," "Drugs, and medicines other sorts not intoxicating," "Ghi," "Skins of sheep," "All other articles of merchandise." The chief decrease falls under the head "Raw wool." In 1915-16, 191,391 maunds of raw wool valued at Rs. 1,01,31,212 were imported as against 151,114 maunds valued at Rs. 94,97,475 in 1916-17. As the export taxes charged on raw wool in Afghanistan are believed to amount to Rs. 83-10-8 per camel load, the amount received by the Afghan authorities from this source in 1916-17, if each camel carried 5 maunds, must have amounted, supposing the taxes were properly collected, to Rs. 25,18,640.

The exports show an increase in value to the extent of over 3 lakhs of rupees, chiefly under Indian piece-goods.

(*b*) *Viâ the Chagai District.*—The important factors during the year were raids on the Afghan border north of Nuskhi, the extension of the railway in the winter of 1916-17 by 115 miles to Dalbandin, the consequent concentration of large numbers of Indian labourers on the Nuskhi route, and the continual presence of Military detachments along and beyond the route. The extension of the railway had little effect during the year on the volume of true imports and exports, as it was not immediately available for the carriage of private goods, while on the other hand camel transport was very difficult to arrange for private traders. The figures must therefore be regarded as quite abnormal.

81. The total value of imports from Afghanistan *viâ* the Chagai District sank by Rs. 80,071.

The subjoined table gives the principal heads under which increases and decreases in imports from Afghanistan fell :—

Increases.	Rs.	Decreases.	Rs.
Fruits, vegetables and nuts . .	1,39,508	Grain and pulse	53,821
Hides and skins	93,635	Provisions	2,37,394
Spices	38,568	Wool, raw and manufactured and shawls.	77,357

The main reason for the decrease is thought to have been the disturbed state of the Afghan frontier. Other causes were the bad grazing and poor harvest which injured the trade in *ghi* and grain. Moreover in the previous year the trade in wool was unusually good owing to high prices. There was a bumper yield of pistachio nuts this year and the increase of Rs. 1,39,508 under "Fruits, etc." is mainly due to it. The rise of Rs. 93,635 under "Hides and Skins" is due to attractive prices and perhaps also to the mortality among cattle in Afghanistan from dearth of grazing.

82. There was an increase of over one lakh in the total value of exports *viâ* the Chagai District nominally to Afghanistan. The Political Agent explains, however, that these figures are misleading, as they include all goods from India consumed in Nushki itself and along the Nushki trade route. The goods consumed by the many thousands of persons working on the railway extension to Dalbandin and by the Military detachments on the route probably account for the whole of the increase in the value of goods nominally exported to Afghanistan. It is likely, indeed, that owing to the difficulty in obtaining camels for private trade, the real exports to Afghanistan decreased.

83. *Persian Trade.*—Trade with Persia is registered only in the Chagai District. There was a decrease of Rs. 1,66,160 under Imports and of Rs. 1,12,053 under Exports. The decrease in imports is accounted for by the fact that there was a practical closing down of the import of turquoises during the year. In the previous year turquoises valued at Rs. 1,06,935 were imported, while the figure for 1916-17 stands at Rs. 1,300 only. The decrease in export is due to the war. There has been a falling off of Rs. 2½ lakhs under "Tea" (a large quantity of which was held up last year at Rail-head at Nushki for want of transport) and of Rs. 19,317 under spices and Rs. 15,535 under apparel, as the export of black pepper and boots have been prohibited. These decreases are counter-balanced by an increase of Rs. 2,38,477 under Twist and Yarn and cotton piece goods, as there has been a good demand for these commodities in Persia, other sources of supply being closed on account of the war.

84. *II. Indian Land Trade.*—The value of the trade passing over the Baluchistan railways (after excluding the value of the transit trade between railway stations in Baluchistan) and the value of the trade by road between Karachi on the one hand and Kalat and Las Bela on the other, is compared below for the years 1915-16 and 1916-17.

The figures of rail-borne trade include practically all the goods already noticed under the headings of Persian and Afghan trade, with the exception of the comparatively small quantity

consumed or produced in Baluchistan itself, and they are on the whole a trustworthy indication of the fluctuations in the combined trade of Persia and Afghanistan.

Place.	Imports from		Exports to	
	1915-16.	1916-17.	1915-16.	1916-17.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Karachi (by road)	3,87,561	4,81,665	12,80,925	12,23,162
Indian Provinces (by rail) . . .	3,05,29,855	2,95,34,431	1,71,72,051	1,94,87,729
TOTAL .	3,09,17,416	3,00,16,096	1,84,52,976	2,07,10,891

85. The volume of fruits and vegetables exported to India by rail for the two years is given below :—

	1915-16.		1916-17.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Fresh fruits and vegetables . . .	12,928	1,09,884	32,798	2,78,784
Dried fruits and nuts	107,028	27,78,451	86,536	21,90,719

It is probable that the greater proportion of fresh fruits and vegetables come from Baluchistan itself, though some come from Kandahar. The large value of fresh fruits exported shows the progress which is being made in the fruit trade between Baluchistan and India. It was stimulated by the use of the special fruit-packing cases which have been devised by Mr. and Mrs. A. Howard.

86. The value of wool, raw and manufactured, exported from Persia, Afghanistan and Baluchistan by rail to India reached the large figure of Rs. 130,90,338 being 67·17 per cent. of the total value of rail-borne exports. As the total value of raw and manufactured wool imported from Persia and Afghanistan into Baluchistan was Rs. 1,04,94,505 and as this is practically all re-exported by rail to India, it may be concluded that the value of wool produced in Baluchistan itself and exported by rail to India represented the balance of Rs. 25,95,833.

The only other large item of export by rail from Persia, Afghanistan, and Baluchistan was hides and skins valued at Rs. 11,17,002.

87. As to imports by rail from India for Baluchistan, Persia and Afghanistan the chief items were cotton goods valued at Rs. 75,85,786, apparel at Rs. 26,97,255, sugar Rs. 23,76,775, grain and pulses Rs. 34,16,253, general merchandise Rs. 31,70,081, metals Rs. 14,04,724, and leather Rs. 12,68,830.

88. There are no statistics of the considerable trade by road between the districts of Loralai and Zhob and the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province. The export of wool from Afghanistan through these districts is large.

89. III. *Internal Trade.*—The value of the internal rail-borne trade of Baluchistan is returned at Rs. 97,33,884 against Rs. 58,98,840 in the preceding year. The imports into Quetta by road from Kalat are valued at Rs. 44,373 against Rs. 1,15,366 in 1915-16, while the exports from Quetta by road to the Kalat State amount to Rs. 17,241 against Rs. 31,123 in the preceding year. The decreases in both imports and exports are due to war conditions.

90. IV. *Maritime Trade.*—The maritime trade of Baluchistan with Bombay (including Sind) and Madras is compared below for the two years :—

Place.	Imports from		Exports to	
	1915-16.	1916-17.	1915-16.	1916-17.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay.	44,317	6,759	1,38,579	1,26,936
Madras	3,084	2,957	6,164	11,621
TOTAL .	47,401	9,716	1,44,743	1,38,557

XIV.—Mines and Minerals.

91. The year opened with the following concessions in force in addition to the Railway mines which are held and worked by the North Western Railway on behalf of the Government and for which there is no regular lease:— Concessions in force.

(i) 38 coal mining leases covering 3,918 acres.

(ii) 62 Chromite mining leases covering 6,668 acres.

(iii) One prospecting license for oil in the Lasbela State covering 39 square miles.

92. The following new concessions were granted during the year:— New concessions.

Districts.	PROSPECTING LICENSES.						MINING LEASES.				Remarks.
	Coal.		Chromite.		Oil.		Coal.		Chromite.		
	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	
		Acres.		Acres.		Sq. miles.		Acres.		Acres.	
Quetta	...	...	1	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sibi	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	160	...	...	
Kalat	...	...	...	...	2	52	2	160	...	...	
Zhob	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	320	
Total	...	...	1	80	2	52	4	320	4	320	

The prospecting license for oil covering 39 square miles in Lasbela State, expired during the year but was renewed for another year.

As a result of permission given in 1915 to the Indo-Burma Petroleum Company to explore for mineral and mineral oils in the Bugti tribal area, an application for a prospecting lincense for oil covering an area of 20 square miles was under consideration when the year closed.

93. No concessions were cancelled or surrendered during the year. Surrenders and cancellations.

94. The transfer of 23 chromite mining leases of the Baluchistan mining syndicate to the Baluchistan Chrome Company was completed. Transfers.

95. The following accidents occurred in coal and chromite mines:— Accidents.

	No. of Accidents.			No of men.		
	Fatal.	Serious.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
Coal Mines	2	3	5	3	3	6
Chromite Mines	...	1	1	...	1	1

96. Mr. Turnbull Junior Inspector of Mines, visited the Khost collieries, the coal mines in the Bolan Pass and in the Shahrigh Harnai valley during April 1916. The Sub-Inspector of mines inspected all the working mines frequently. Inspections.

97. The revenue from royalties realized during 1916-17 amounted to Rs. 9,335-4-3 as shown below:— Revenue and Expenditure.

Districts.	Coal mines.	Chromite mines.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Zhob	...	6,364 8 0	...	6,364 8 0
Loralai	60 6 0	...	...	60 6 0
Quetta-Pishin	647 9 0	201 8 0	48 0 0	897 1 0
Kalat	218 6 0	...	32 0 0	250 6 0
Sibi	1,574 15 3	...	32 0 0	1,606 15 3
Head-quarters	...	...	156 0 0	156 0 0
Total	2,501 4 3	6,566 0 0	268 0 0	9,335 4 3

The expenditure on the mines establishment for the year amounted to Rs. 4,634.

(Calendar year 1916.)

Working and output.

98. Mining operations on a large scale were carried out in the Railway mines alone. As regards other concessions, many of them were not worked at all. Work where done was on a small scale. Efficient labour is difficult to secure during the hot weather and to this factor is largely due the fluctuating nature of the work on most of the mines.

The following table compares the number of leases worked during the last 2 years and their output :—

	No of leases worked during		Output and value during			
			1915.		1916.	
	1915.	1916.	Output.	Value.	Output.	Value.
			Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
Coal	18	25	43,662	4,21,263	42,460	3,36,421
Chromite	13	8	1,786	26,790	4,159½	82,385

Experimental work continued for oil boring in Lasbela State. The depth of bore reached 1,560 feet when the last reported measurement was made (in December 1916). Several appearances of gas have been recorded but there have been no other signs of oil.

Export.

99. The weight of minerals removed from mines during the calendar year was as follows :—

Coal	13,564 Tons.
Coal dust	25,493 „
Chromite	21 „

It is unfortunate that most of the Baluchistan coal is fitted only for stationary engines, being so friable that it shakes out of locomotives. Its use and development has therefore been hitherto restricted.

It will be seen that very little chromite ore was exported. This was due to transport difficulties; but as the Khanai-Hindubagh Railway was completed in March 1917, this difficulty has now been removed. About 7,000 tons of chromite ore are now (June 1917) lying at Karachi awaiting shipment.

Labour Employed.

100. Manual labour is employed in all the mines in Baluchistan. At the Khost collieries of the North Western Railway and the Baluchistan Coal Company's, mine No. 50 at Haranai Steam Engines supplement manual labour.

No information is available about the number of men employed in oil prospecting work. In the other mines an average daily number of 1,126 male workers, including 25 children under 12 years of age were employed.

General health.

101. The general health of the employees has been reported by the owners to be satisfactory except in the Khost collieries and the Shahrigh mines where malaria prevails during the autumn. About 3,400 fever cases were treated in the mines hospital at Khost against 4,995 during 1915. No epidemic occurred.

Supply of labour and their wages.

102. Labour was scarce owing to the war and camel transport difficult to obtain. Wages paid to miners varied from Rs. 0-7-0 to 1-8-0 per diem.

XV.—Clay Industries.

103. Burnt bricks and flower pots have been manufactured locally for many years.

With a view to further utilising the excellent clays of the Quetta valley, Mr. J. W. N. Cumming, the City Magistrate, Quetta, began the manufacture of drain pipes, on a small scale, in 1913, on his farm at Sheikh Mandah. These being successful, he experimented the following year with roofing tiles and was able to turn out some excellent tiles from a pattern invented by Mr. J. N. Smith, G. E., M. W. D. In 1915, he similarly succeeded in making some very good Allahabad pattern tiles. The former are lighter and neater and should prove the more popular and economical. In 1916 he tried experiments in making earthenware drain troughs for lining water channels and preventing waste of water through percolation. These samples met with the approval of the Irrigation Officer and the Military Authorities, and Mr. Cumming is this year assisting them in turning out larger samples with the object of lining the water channels in Cantonment limits, as a preventative to the spread of malaria. Mr. Cumming has also had samples of clay from the Quetta valley analysed and tested in England, with the result that they are considered suitable for the manufacture of all kinds of pottery, tiles and drain pipes, including architectural pottery, glazed and unglazed.

104. Owing to the war difficulty has been experienced in procuring corrugated iron sheets for roofing houses, and the Military Works Department have been compelled to resort to the use of roofing tiles. Seth Abdul Sattar of Khan Sahib Haroon Brothers, Contractors of Quetta, has accordingly, this year, started a factory in Quetta, for the manufacture of Mr. Smith's pattern roofing tiles, on a large scale. It is hoped that this new industry will develop and will provide a substitute for corrugated iron sheets, which increase the heat in buildings during the summer and add to the cold during the winter.

XVI.—Archæological work.

105. No Archæological work was done during the year.

XVII.—The McMahon Museum, Quetta.

106. The McMahon Museum was established in October 1906, under the control of a Managing Committee consisting of the Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin, as *Ex-officio* President, an Honorary Secretary and several members. The post of Honorary Secretary has been filled by Mr. J. W. N. Cumming ever since the establishment of the Museum.

New members are formally appointed by the Political Agent on the recommendation of the Committee. The Committee meet once a month during the summer. The staff consists of a Curator (Mr. J. Clinton Bond), who also does the work of Taxidermist; a clerk; an Assistant Taxidermist; an office peon and one Museum Bearer.

107. The Museum contains the following sections:—

Natural History Section.—The ornithology of the country is well represented, the Mammalian collection, however, is as yet incomplete.

The Reptilla are fully represented.

There are many deep sea fishes from the Arabian Sea, but the fresh water forms are limited. Conchology is well represented, but the majority of specimens are not of the Arabian Sea. We have also a very small collection of Mollases and Crustacea. The above three groups need classification by an expert.

There is a large collection of Oological specimens principally collected by Mr. J. W. N. Cumming. An Osteological collection has recently been started. An extensive collection of insects awaits classification. In the Botanical section there are exhibited a number of specimens of timber of the country. Unfortunately there are very few fully labelled pressed specimens.

Geology.—There are a good number of exhibits of Geological specimens, though many of the minerals are foreign. This group, however, contains many interesting Baluchistan fossils.

The Economic Section—contains a variety of the Products, Arts and Industries of the country, including a collection of Agricultural implements.

There is also a collection of arms and armour, both ancient and modern.

Archæology.—The Archæological exhibits are most interesting, they include many examples from Seistan presented by Sir Henry McMahon.

The Coin Cabinets contain many valuable specimens which are in charge of Mr. J. Michael.

108. *Past year's work.*—The work during the past year has consisted chiefly in re-arranging and re-labelling all the exhibits and re-shaping and colouring the Ornithological specimens. Many new specimens were also added to the collection.

The re-modelling of all the Mammalian exhibits is in hand and fresh specimens are badly required.

Some of the cases have also been altered. There still, however, remain many other unsuitable cases which will be altered as funds permit.

109. *Future work.*—Future work will include, besides the usual Museum work, the continuation of the re-modelling of the mammals, the preparation of Osteological specimens, and the forming of a collection of casts of snakes, lizards, and fish, in their natural colors, whenever fresh undamaged specimens are obtained.

110. *Proposals.*—It is proposed, when adequate funds are forthcoming, to carry out the following works:—

(1) A collection of Plaster casts of fish, etc. (duplicate specimens being kept in alcohol) from the Arabian Sea, and a collection of Archæological and other specimens of interest from the Las Bela and Mekran Coasts.

(2) A complete collection of the mammals of Baluchistan.

(3) The making of Exhibition cases for the Lepedoptera, duplicate coins and casts, and for nests and eggs. All of these are in cabinets at present.

An extra case for manufactures is also required.

(4) Two large mammal groups with assessories under glass.

(5) Three cases of life-size type specimens of the Baluchistan tribes.

111. The Baluchistan Natural History Society has been working in conjunction with the Museum since its formation, in June 1907; by Sir Henry McMahon.

XVIII.—Judicial. (For calendar year 1916.)

112. The following is a summary of Civil, Revenue and Criminal work done according to regular judicial procedure in 1916 compared with the figures for the year 1915 :—

—	Civil and Revenue cases and appeals.								Criminal cases and appeals.			
	Number of regular cases.		Number of miscellaneous cases.		Number of regular appeals.		Number of miscellaneous appeals.		Number of cases.		Number of appeals.	
	1915.	1916.	1915.	1916.	1915.	1916.	1915.	1916.	1915.	1916.	1915.	1916.
Pending from previous year . .	220	271	154	71	21	33	6	1	30	50	5	2
Instituted during the year . . .	3,927	3,933	555	532	207	233	43	21	2,644	2,836	128	148
Total .	4,147	4,204	709	603	228	266	49	22	2,674	2,886	133	150
Disposed of during the year . .	3,861	3,952	638	570	194	218	47	13	2,623	2,856	131	146
Transferred to Jirga register . .	15	12	...	...	1	16	1	1	1	...	...	2
Pending at the end of the year . .	271	240	71	33	33	32	1	8	50	30	2	2

113. The total value of regular Civil suits instituted during 1916 was Rs. 7,73,837 as compared with Rs. 5,01,735 in 1915. The increase was chiefly in the Sibi district owing to the institution of two big cases. Two sentences of death and two of transportation for life were passed under the Indian Penal Code in the Quetta-Pishin district and three persons were sentenced to death in the Loralai district under the Murderous Outrages Regulation. Out of the two persons sentenced to death in Quetta one was acquitted on appeal by the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General as Judge of the High Court, while the second was released under the orders of His Excellency the Viceroy on an application for mercy made to him by the accused. One person sentenced to transportation for life was also released, and in the case of another the sentence of transportation for life was reduced to transportation for ten years by the Local Government.

114. These returns bring out the very heavy nature of the Criminal and Civil work of the Quetta-Pishin district as compared with the other districts in Baluchistan, if under Criminal cases those tried both by Jirga and by the regular Judicial Courts are included. The figures for 1916 stand as follows :—

—	Criminal cases disposed of both by Jirga and Judicially.	Criminal cases disposed of by Judicial Courts only.	Regular original Civil cases disposed of.	Contested Civil cases.
Quetta	2,885	2,442	2,428	555
Sibi	1,009	230	923	99
Loralai	886	45	353	54
Zhob	468	41	118	21
Kalat (Bolan only)	84	84	115	19
Chagai	31	14	15	2

115. No returns are at present submitted as to the results of suits for execution of decrees, the disposal of which forms one of the most important functions of the Civil Courts. Orders for the submission of such returns in future years are being issued.

116. The Honorary Magistrates in Quetta, Khan Bahadur Burjorjee D. Patel, C.I.E., and Khan Bahadur Ardeshir D. Marker, are reported to have done uniformly excellent work throughout the year and to have been of much assistance to the District Authorities.

XIX.—Registration. (For calendar year 1916.)

117. The total number of documents (including wills) registered was 679 against 618 in 1915. Only 2 documents of which the registration was optional appear to have been registered in the whole of Baluchistan, and it is evident that the advantages of registration are not appreciated by the people.

The income from fees and other sources amounted to Rs. 3,211-6 against Rs. 3,050-8-3 in 1915 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,488-3-9 against Rs. 1,409-5-4.

118. The only registered joint stock company is the Quetta Club, Limited.

The fees realised under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, amounted to Rs. 20 against Rs. 55 in the past year.

XX.—Jails. (For calendar year 1916.)

119. The daily average number of prisoners was 398 against 432 and the total number of prisoners received was 4,758 against 4,806 in 1915.

120. The following table compares the most important figures for the jails and lock-ups in the various districts:—

Name of district.	Daily average number of prisoners.				Dieting cost per annum per head of average strength excluding civil prisoners.	Daily average of sick prisoners.	Percentage of daily sick to daily average.
	Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.			
					Rs. A. P.		
Zhob	20·52	45·20	...	65·72	49 3 8	...	...
Sibi	43·41	71·39	0·25	115·05	34 10 3	1·83	1·59
Quetta-Pishin (Subsidiary Jails and lock-ups.)	1·16	32·24	·19	33·59	104 8 8	...	...
Quetta District Jail.	36·03	21·98	1·13	59·14	65 9 8	3·24	5·48
Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway.	...	1·32	...	1·32	56 1 1	...	...
Loralai	19·07	88·38	1·46	108·91	49 4 8	2·26	2·08
Chagai	...	9·10	...	9·10	57 8 6	...	...
Total	120·19	269·61	3·03	392·83	52 8 6	...	...

Thus the district with the highest daily average number of prisoners of all kinds was Sibi with a total of 115, while the district with the highest number of under-trial prisoners was Loralai with an average of 88. The high cost of dieting of the prisoners in the Quetta-Pishin subsidiary jail and lock-ups as compared with that in other districts is being enquired into.

121. The cost of guard and maintenance was Rs. 39,782 against Rs. 34,303 the cost per head being Rs. 101-4-4 against Rs. 83-3-1 in the previous year. A lower daily average number of prisoners increased the establishment charges per head from Rs. 24-11-4 in 1915 to Rs. 27-11-1 in 1916 and the charges for dieting rose from Rs. 39-13-7 per head to Rs. 52-8-6 owing to the general rise in prices.

122. In July 1916 seven prisoners broke out of the Sibi Jail, but six were re-arrested; out of the ten prisoners who escaped from the Sibi Jail in 1915, only two are now at large.

In June 1916, five prisoners at work in a public garden at Loralai escaped. One was caught. The escape was due to slackness, so gross as to be almost certainly intentional, on the part of warders, three of whom were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. An under-trial prisoner broke out of the Barkhan Jail but was recaptured.

123. The health of the prisoners appears from the returns to have been good; but it is doubtful whether the numbers of sick prisoners have been in all cases correctly returned. Otherwise it is difficult to understand how it comes about that the Quetta District Jail which is under constant European supervision and is in charge of the Civil Surgeon, Quetta, shows by far the highest percentage of sickness. This point is under enquiry.

XXI.—Excise.

124. *Administration.* (1) *Changes.*—The issue price of excise opium from the Quetta Treasury was raised from Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 per seer of 80 tolas from the 1st April 1916.

The rates of duty levied on Ganja or any preparation or admixture thereof imported into Baluchistan from British India or from Foreign territories were raised with effect from the 1st April 1916 from Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 15 to Rs. 10 and Rs. 20 per seer.

Similarly the duty levied on Charas was raised from Rs. 12 and Rs. 24 to Rs. 14 and Rs. 28 from the same date.

The maximum limit of retail sale of Bhang, or any preparation or admixture thereof was reduced from 1 seer (80 tolas) to 20 tolas.

The duty on Indian beer was raised with effect from 1st April 1916 from 3 to 4½ annas per gallon.

Revised rules were issued governing the possession, import into, export from, and transport within and through British Baluchistan of the leaves of the cocoa plant (Erythroxylum coca), and of cocaine and its preparations.

Under Section 62, Sub-section 2, clause (*c*), of the Excise Regulation, 1915 (I of 1915), rules regarding appeals from original or appellate orders of Excise officers were also issued.

(2) *Fixed Fee system.*—The experiment of leasing out shops for the retail sale of country spirit at Sibi and Loralai was continued during the year.

(3) *Advisory Committees.*—Except at Quetta there is no town or bazar in the Province where an Advisory Committee is practicable. At Quetta questions connected with the reduction, location of shops, and the hours of sale, and other kindred matters, are referred to an Advisory Committee. At places other than Quetta the number and location of excise shops are supervised by the local authorities, who consult the *Punchayats* when any change is thought necessary.

125. *Statistics.*—The following statistics are attached :—

(1) 7 Imperial excise forms prescribed by the Government of India.

(2) Provincial forms A and B showing the wholesale and retail vend of foreign spirits and fermented liquors in Baluchistan.

(3) A statement showing the number of convictions for drunkenness.

(4) Statement of offences relating to cocaine.

Some columns of the Imperial tables pertaining to the consumption of foreign and fermented liquors have been left blank as the Baluchistan excise rules do not provide for the control, by means of passes of the import into Baluchistan of foreign liquors, whether manufactured inside or outside India. The information collected from traders and others has however been given in the Provincial forms A and B.

126. *Number and location of shops for the sale of excisable articles.*—The subjoined comparative table shows that there was no material change in the number of shops licensed for the retail vend of excisable articles.

Description.	1915-16.	1916-17.
(1) Foreign and fermented liquor—		
(*a*) Off the premises	14	14
(*b*) On the premises	1	1
(*c*) Fermented liquors only on the premises	2	2
(2) Country spirits—		
(*a*) Distillery spirits	44	42
(*b*) Outstill spirits	7	7
(3) Opium including poppy heads	41	41
(4) Drugs other than opium (Bhang, Charas and Ganja together)	49	49

It would be dangerous to reduce further the number of licenses for the sale of opium and hemp drugs, as the smuggling of such drugs from Kalat, Persia and Afghanistan which it is difficult to prevent, would only be encouraged thereby.

Two shops for the sale of country liquor were closed, one in the town of Quetta and the other at Malguzar in the Sibi District.

127. *Consumption of excisable articles.*—The following table shows the quantities of the various excisable articles consumed during the past two years :—

Description.	1915-16.	1916-17.
(1) Country liquor—		
(*a*) Distillery spirit (in London Proof Imperial gallons)	29,564	35,223
(*b*) Outstill " (" " " ")	1,128	1,187
TOTAL	30,692	36,410
(2) Foreign liquors—		
(*a*) Wines (in gallons)	1,367	1,151
(*b*) Spirits (in gallons)	5,746	4,209
(*c*) Rum (in gallons)	325	92
TOTAL	7,438	5,452
(3) Fermented liquors (beer)—		
Indian made (gallons)	173,001	161,671
Imported (gallons)	2,783	3,335
TOTAL	175,784	165,006
	Mds. Seers.	Mds. Seers.
(4) Opium (Issues from Quetta Treasury)	15 14½	14 23
(5) Bhang (in seers)	1,192	851
(6) Charas (in seers)	699	895
(7) Ganja (in seers)	4	3

The stoppage of import of cheap German liquor into India is chiefly responsible for the increase in the consumption of country liquor.

There has been a further drop in the sale of locally manufactured beer, attributed partly to a rise in prices, and partly to changes in the Quetta garrison due to the war.

The fall in the sales of bhang and the corresponding rise in those of charas seem to have been caused by the reduction in the quantity of bhang which can be sold retail.

128. *Excise Revenue.*—The following table compares the excise revenue of the last two years :—

	1915-16.	1916-17.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
(*a*) Foreign spirits and foreign fermented liquors	9,237 0 0	8,947 0 0
(*b*) Vend fees on account of country spirits	38,069 0 0	45,614 0 0
(*c*) Still head duty on country spirits	1,50,807 2 0	1,78,134 10 0
(*d*) Rent of distillery	1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0
(*e*) Duty on Indian made beer	37,313 4 0	70,351 9 6
(*f*) Vend fees on account of opium and its preparations	18,540 0 0	19,655 0 0
(*g*) Sale price of opium not given in Imperial Form No. 1	6,838 2 3	7,513 0 0
(*h*) Gain on opium	9,251 9 9	9,562 0 0
(*i*) Vend fees on account of hemp drugs including Sibi bonded warehouse dues	21,424 15 3	21,316 0 9
(*j*) Duty on hemp drugs	12,378 2 0	12,714 13 7
(*k*) Other items	99 3 0	88 8 6
TOTAL	3,05,758 6 3	3,75,696 10 4

The chief increases fall under heads (*b*), (*c*) and (*e*).

As regards (*b*) :—Higher fees were given because it was known that the sales of country spirits would rise through the stoppage of Foreign spirits.

As regards (*c*) :—As explained above the prohibition of cheap German liquor led to the increase in consumption of the local country liquor.

As regards (*e*) :—The increase was due to the enhancement of duty already noted.

The expenditure of the two years is compared below :—

	1915-16.	1916-17.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
(*a*) Salaries and establishment	7,480 3 10	6,949 5 4
(*b*) Allowances	2,120 3 9	3,252 0 4
Supplies and services.		
(*c*) Construction and repairs of buildings	624 9 3	382 0 6
(*d*) Other charges	...	626 11 8
(*e*) Contingencies and special charges	1,737 10 6	2,128 11 6
TOTAL	11,962 11 4	13,338 13 4

129. *Result of the new Abkari System.*—The net financial result of the new abkari system is shown below :—

Particulars.	Average of 3 years, preceding the introduction of the new system.	1909-10.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs A. P.
Receipts (excluding distillery rent).	1,15,811 9 11	1,07,467 5 8	1,75,089 1 1	1,88,876 2 0	2,23,748 10 0
Expenditure (excluding cost of new stills and improvements to the distillery buildings).	960 4 1	5,191 14 8	11,782 7 7	11,015 13 1	12,171 4 2
Net income	1,14,851 5 10	1,02,275 7 0	1,63,306 9 6	1,77,860 4 11	2,11,577 5 10

130. The number of cases of smuggling detected was as follows:—

	Opium.	Charas.	Bhang.	Liquor.
Quetta-Pishin	5	7	3	3
Sibi	1	...	...	...
Loralai	...	1	...	...
Kalat	...	1	1	1

The quantities of smuggled articles which were confiscated are given below:—

	Seers.	Chks.	Tolas.
Opium	...	10	1½
Charas	3	2	¼
Bhang	2	12	2½
Ganja	...	...	...
Cocaine	...	...	...
Liquor	3½ bottles.	...	...

The places of origin of the confiscated articles were as follows:—

	Seers.	Chks.	Tolas.
Charas from Kandahar	2	6	¼
Charas from Ghazni	...	3	...
Charas from Kalat	...	1	1
Opium from Kandahar	...	7	4½
Bhang from Kalat	2	6	2½
Bhang from Kandahar	...	6	...

131. *Cases against the licensees.*—There was only one case against a licensee, the retail vendor for country liquor in the Chagai District, who was detected selling country liquor below the prescribed strength, and punished.

XXII.—Salt.

132. No change was made in the Salt administration of the province.

The price of Punjab salt rose greatly about November 1916. The question of opening a Government Depôt for its sale was under consideration when the year closed.

133. The revenue on local salt amounted to Rs. 630 against Rs. 694-4-0 in 1915-16. There is no direct expenditure under this head.

XXIII.—Veterinary.

134. *Control.*—Mr. J. G. Cattell, I.C.V.D., held charge of the Office of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Sind, Baluchistan, and Rajputana, throughout the year, with the exception of 16 days in the beginning of April 1916, when he was on privilege leave and Khan Sahib S. G. Haji, Deputy Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Sind, acted as Superintendent in addition to his own duties.

135. *Contagious diseases.*—The following table compares the number of deaths of animals from contagious diseases reported during the year with those of the preceding year:—

District.	Equines.						Bovines.								Others.													
	Influenza.	Surra.	Anthrax.	Rabies.	Dourine.	Total.	Foot and mouth disease.	Black quarter.	Anthrax.	Rinderpest.	Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia.	Rabies.	Other Contagious diseases.	Total.	Foot and mouth disease.	Rinderpest.	Parentic diseases.	Surra.	Anthrax.	Scabies.	Sheep and goat pox.	Distomiasis.	Pleuro-Pneumonia Contagious.	Wire worm.	Rabies.	Other Contagious diseases.	Total.	Grand Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Quetta-Pishin District	...	...	2	...	...	2	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	14	309	126	...	...	...	90	15	...	2	...	...	1	543	559
Sibi District	...	..	...	...	...	...	106	2	...	...	6	...	...	114	...	...	...	...	10	55	140	...	350	20	...	...	575	689
Loralai District	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	924	925	...	...	...	...	...	5,035	6,594	...	...	907	...	15	12,551	13,478
Zhob District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,070	...	...	...	428	60	150	...	185	...	...	...	1,893	1,893
Total for 1916-17	...	...	2	2	...	4	113	2	...	7	6	1	924	1,053	1,379	126	...	...	438	5,240	6,899	...	537	927	...	16	15,562	16,619
Total for 1915-16	4	1	...	...	...	5	8	686	18	...	...	...	1	713	20	329	402	538	625	698	795	501	...	...	...	8	7,039	7,757

The very large increase in the reported number of deaths from epidemic diseases as compared with the preceding year was due to better reporting of outbreaks by patwaris, to the greater prevalence of sheep-pox and scab, and to the concurrence of disease and fodder scarcity. Although there has been improvement in reporting outbreaks of diseases by patwaris, it is probable that many outbreaks were not reported.

136. Owing to the continued prevalence of dourine, no coverings by Government stallions were allowed during the year. About 1,400 animals from the various districts were examined by the Superintendent and the Veterinary Inspector. Four animals were diagnosed as suffering from dourine. Sixty suspicious cases were also detected.

137. *Bovine contagious diseases*—

Rinderpest.—Twenty-five animals were reported to have been attacked and 7 died.

Foot and mouth disease.—1,688 animals were attacked in the Sibi and Quetta-Pishin Districts and 113 died. The control of this disease among cattle is important, because infected cattle are often used to tread out grain on the threshing-floors, and the infected grain may spread the disease widely.

Other contagious diseases.—1,612 animals were attacked by unknown contagious diseases in the Loralai District and 924 died. Reports were received late and the outbreaks were not visited by a Veterinary Assistant.

138. *Contagious diseases in other animals*—

Rinderpest.—200 sheep and goats were attacked in the Quetta-Pishin District and 126 died.

Foot and mouth diseases.—4,035 goats and sheep were attacked in the Quetta-Pishin and Zhob Districts and 1,379 died. The mortality was heaviest among lambs and kids.

Sheep-pox.—12,021 animals were attacked in the Quetta-Pishin, Sibi, Loralai and Zhob Districts and 6,899 died.

Only four outbreaks of the disease could be attended by Veterinary Assistants and it is impossible to say whether sheep-pox alone was responsible for the heavy losses.

Contagious Pleuro-pneumonia.—754 goats were attacked in the Sibi, Quetta-Pishin and Zhob Districts and 537 died.

Scabies.—Out of 8,403 sheep and goats attacked, 5,240 died, mostly in the Loralai District. Only 271 dippings were carried out. It is not clear why this number was so small, as in the preceding year 2,881 dippings were carried out and it was reported that the people were beginning to appreciate this form of treatment.

Wire worm.—927 sheep and goats died out of 1,117 attacked in the Loralai and Sibi Districts.

Anthrax.—438 sheep and goats died out of 608 attacked in the Zhob and Sibi Districts.

Rabies.—Thirteen cases of rabies in dogs were reported from the Quetta-Pishin and Loralai Districts.

139. *Preventive inoculation.*—No preventive inoculation work could be performed during the year.

Dispensaries.—There were three veterinary dispensaries working in the province at the beginning of the year. A dispensary was opened at Quetta on the 11th April 1916 and the one at Pishin was closed temporarily. The dispensary at Duki was reopened in October 1916. There were thus four dispensaries working in the Province at the end of the year.

The total number treated at the four veterinary dispensaries at Sibi, Quetta, Loralai and Duki was 3,917 against 3,880 in 1915-16.

140. *Tours and Inspection.*—Mr. Cattell was on tour for 70 days and travelled 3,677 miles by rail and 498 miles by road. He attended the Sibi Horse and Cattle Show, and the Quetta and Pishin Horse Shows and visited the veterinary dispensaries at Quetta, Sibi and Loralai. He also inspected the ponies on the Hurnai-Loralai and Kach-Ziarat tonga roads. He acted as Veterinary Officer of the Army Remount Department, Baluchistan Circle, in addition to his own duties. He prepared a leaflet on the causation, treatment and prevention of sheep scab and goat scab for distribution to subordinate revenue officers and flock owners and subordinate staff. The Veterinary Inspector toured for 95 days and inspected the veterinary dispensaries at Quetta, Sibi, Loralai and Duki, and also inspected the ponies of the Hurnai-Loralai Tonga line. The Veterinary Assistants visited 120 villages and treated 5,036 animals for contagious and 139 for non-contagious diseases and castrated 15 animals.

141. *Cattle Shows.*—On the recommendation of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, the Quetta Cattle Show was abandoned this year for the reasons given in the report for 1915-16. Prizes were given for sheep and goats. The Sibi Cattle Show was held, as usual, in February. 653 animals competed for prizes against 296 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 525 in cash and two silver medals were awarded as prizes.

The numbers of the splendid Bhag Nari breed of cattle (from the Kalat plains adjoining the Nari river) sold at the Sibi Cattle Shows, mainly for use in the Punjab, are increasing yearly and it is to be feared that the country may thereby be depleted of its best young

breeding stock. Cattle owners, allured by the prospect of immediate gain, are said to be giving little thought to the future and it is a question for consideration whether some restriction on these sales should not be imposed.

142. *Expenditure.*—The cost of the Department to the Province during the year was Rs. 9,874 against Rs. 11,501 in the preceding year. This expenditure does not include a sum of Rs. 1,115 spent on the tuition and training of Veterinary students in the College at Lahore.

143. *General.*—It is becoming evident that it is difficult for one Superintendent to supervise the veterinary work in Sind, Rajputana and Baluchistan. A great deal requires to be done in investigation of diseases and methods of prevention and treatment most suitable to local conditions, but the Superintendent has little time to devote to these subjects.

The Superintendent is handicapped by not having a professional assistant in his office. He has to attend to a great deal of technical work and to prepare and examine all specimens sent in from the districts for examination. Much of this work could be done by a professional subordinate and the Superintendent would have time to devote his attention to more important matters. Both these questions are under consideration of the Local Government.

The importance to Baluchistan of the work of the Civil Veterinary Department can scarcely be exaggerated. The population is mainly pastoral and semi-nomadic, and the chief industry of the province is the production of wool of a high quality, which is almost all exported through Karachi to Europe. This production would be greatly increased and improved if the diseases now rampant among sheep and goats could be controlled.

XXIV.—Horse-Breeding.

144. *Stallions at work.*—Owing to a serious outbreak of Dourine, and the consequent necessity of keeping the stallions under observation, coverings by Imperial Horse and Provincial pony stallions were not allowed during the year.

145. *Results.*—The following table shows the number of foals produced in 1916-17 from coverings of 1915-16 as compared with the number of foals produced in 1915-16 from coverings in the previous year:—

	Number of mares covered in		Number of foals produced in	
	1914-15.	1915-16.	1915-16 (from coverings in 1914-15).	1916-17 (from coverings in 1915-16).
(*a*) Horse-breeding—				
(1) Imperial stud stallions	909	586	457	227
(2) District (Provincial) stallions.	237	119	84	39
(*b*) Mule and donkey breeding	319	164	132	37
Total	1,465	869	673	303

The percentage of foals produced in 1916-17 was 34·87 against 45·94 for the previous year.

146. *Branded mares.*—The number of branded mares on the register of the Imperial Stud at the end of the year was 958 against 1,237 at the commencement of the year. There were 305 removed from the register on account of death, old age, sale and transfer, while 8 mares were branded during the year, and 13 were received from other circles.

147. *Horse shows and stock.*—The shows held in the Province and the number of exhibits are given below:—

Place.	Date of shows	Exhibits.	
		1915-16.	1916-17.
Quetta	4th to 8th September 1916	418	365
Sibi	12th to 15th February 1917	449	575
Pishin	29th and 30th September 1916	No horse show held.	133

Fifty four remounts were purchased at the Quetta and Sibi fairs for Government departments against 35 in the preceding year.

In consequence of the prevalence of Influenza and Dourine in the Loralai District and the withdrawal of the Imperial Stallions, no Horse Show was held at Gumbaz.

148. *Enquiries into Dourine.*—The Superintendent of the Army Remount Department has after prolonged enquiries come to the conclusion that Dourine has for many years been

endemic in the Marri tribal territory and in the adjoining portions of the Loralai district, and that it is dangerous to maintain Imperial Stud Stallions in places near these areas when the mares coming to them cannot be properly supervised. He recommends that in their place less valuable pony stallions should be maintained. A large number of the Sardars of Baluchistan were consulted at Quetta in September 1916 as to the possibility of taking vigorous measures for the eradication of dourine; and, while they seemed to be of opinion that there would be no objection to the castration of diseased stallions and the destruction of diseased mares, they insisted that this should be done only with the consent of the owners and on the payment of compensation, which should be fixed by a committee containing local people. In view of the high and fictitious value often placed on their horses by local breeders, such a measure might involve very heavy claims for compensation against Government. Moreover the knowledge that their mares were liable to destruction might, it is thought, make owners conceal their diseased animals in tribal territories, to emerge therefrom when the inspecting officers had disappeared, and this might only increase the spread of the disease. On the whole, then, public opinion in Baluchistan does not seem ripe for energetic action, and it will probably be found that the only palliatives practicable at present are those suggested by the Superintendent of the Army Remount Department.

XXV.—PLAGUE.

149. Precautions against plague were continued, inspections taking place at Hirok during the summer and at Sibi during the winter.

Captain P. Toomey, I.S.M.D., Assistant Surgeon (retired), was in charge throughout the year except for one month, when B. Parshotam Dass, Assistant Surgeon, Sibi, held charge.

150. The total number of persons examined was 134,247 against 122,387 during the year 1915-16. Of this number 71,585, who held certificates of ten days residence in non-infected areas and were travelling in separate compartments, were allowed to proceed on their journey without detention; 55,561 persons were detained for a few hours, disinfected and allowed to proceed, while 7,101 were detained for observation in the camp.

151. The total net expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 16,763-14-10 against Rs. 17,799-2-7 in 1915-16. Of this Rs. 9,000 was charged to Provincial Revenues and the balance of Rs. 7,763-14-10 to the various Civil and Military Local Funds in the Province.

XXVI.—FINANCE.

Provincial Settlement.

152. The year under review was the third of the present quasi-provincial settlement.

Provincial Accounts for 1916-17.

The following comparative statement exhibits (*a*) the standard figures adopted for the current settlement, (*b*) the sanctioned estimates for 1916-17, (*c*) the actuals (provisional) for 1916-17, (*d*) the actuals for 1915-16 and (*e*) variations between (*c*) and (*d*).

RECEIPTS.

Major heads.	Standard figures.	Sanctioned Estimates for 1916-17.	Actuals (Provisional) for 1916-17.	Actuals for 1915-16.	Variations between columns 4 and 5.	
					Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil Department—						
I.—Land Revenue	9,25,000	10,18,000	10,86,093	9,45,527	1,40,566	...
II.—Opium	6,000	7,000	7,513	6,838	675	...
III.—Salt	2,000	1,000	630	694	...	64
IV.—Stamps	87,000	86,000	80,015 + 6,800	82,750 + 6,800	...	2,735
V.—Excise	2,80,000	3,13,000	3,68,194	2,98,920	69,274	...
VIII.—Income Tax	20,000	22,000	35,177	21,829	13,348	...
IX.—Forests	22,000	20,000	18,277	21,633	...	3,356
X.—Registration	3,000	3,000	3,207	3,188	19	...
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	24,000	25,000	48,303	38,128	10,175	...
XVI B.—Law and Justice—Jails	1,000	1,000	850	858	...	8
XVII.—Police	17,000	18,000	23,611	20,710	2,901	...
XIX.—Education	16,000	19,000	17,847	18,689	...	842
XX.—Medical	2,000	...	26	264	...	238
XXIA.—Agriculture	...	5,000	4,252	2,260	1,992	...
XXIB.—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.	2,000	...	24	8	16	...
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, retired and compassionate allowances.	3,000	5,000	4,798	5,458	...	660
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	1,000	...	144	363	...	219
XXV.—Miscellaneous	7,000	5,000	7,187	5,507	1,680	...
XXXI.—Civil Works	8,000	5,000	6,821	7,355	...	534
TOTAL	14,26,000	15,53,000	17,19,769	14,87,779	2,40,646	8,656

RECEIPTS—*contd.*

Meajor Heads.	Standard figures.	Sanctioned estimates for 1916-17.	Actuals (Provisional) for 1916-17.	Actuals for 1915-16.	Variation between columns 4 and 5.	
					Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Public Works Department.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
XXX.—Minor Irrigation Works	71,000	65,000	37,214	21,784	15,430	...
XXXI.—Civil Works	31,000	42,000	39,523	41,429	...	1,906
Total	1,02,000	1,07,000	76,737	63,213	15,430	1,906
Assignments—						
Fixed (i) Provincial to Imperial Revenues.	—10,000	—30,000	—30,000	—10,000	...	...
(ii) Imperial to Provincial	...	6,493	79,159	63,066	...	...
Total	—10,000	—23,507 or 24,000	49,159	53,066	...	3,907
Total receipts	15,18,000	16,36,000	18,45,665	16,04,058	2,56,076	14,469
Opening balance	...	6,73,000	6,61,981	6,01,781	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	...	23,09 000	25,07,646	22,05,839	...	

EXPENDITURE.

Major Heads.	Standard figures.	Sanctioned estimates for 1916-17.	Actuals (Provisional) for 1916-17.	Actuals for 1915-16.	Variations between columns 4 and 5.	
					Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Civil Department.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.—Refunds and drawbacks	5,000	5,000	1,804	3,208	...	1,404
2.—Assignment and compensations	2,01,000	2,02,000	2,01,745	2,01,888	...	143
3.—Land Revenue	2,33,000	2,05,000	2,20,242	2,29,586	...	9,344
4.—Opium	...	...	159	156	3	...
5.—Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.—Stamps	1,000	1,000	1,376	1,312	64	...
7.—Excise	13,000	13,000	12,924	11,355	1,569	...
11.—Forests	30,000	30,000	26,929	27,995	...	1,066
12.—Registration	1,000	1,000	1,536	1,424	102	...
19 A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	21,000	24,000	23,945	27,478	...	3,533
19 B.—Law and Justice—Jails	32,000	33,000	39,315	38,170	1,145	...
20.—Police	6,85,000	6,08,000	5,90,472	5,90,235	237	...
22.—Education	86,000	1,08,000	97,778	91,031	6,747	...
24.—Medical	1,23,000	1,16,000	92,965	1,10,958	...	17,993
25.—Political	19,48,000	20,80,000	28,02,273	20,41,851	7,60,422	...
26 A.—Agriculture	...	31,000	25,764	36,672	...	10,908
26 B.—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.	33,000	13,000	12,451	10,024	2,427	...
29.—Superannuation allowances and pensions	17,000	34,000	35,870	32,778	3,092	...
30.—Stationery and Printing	11,000	11,000	9,700	13,148	...	3,448
32.—Miscellaneous	29,000	52,000	10,535	5,275	5,260	...
45.—Civil Works	1,30,000	1,30,000	1,17,237	1,40,918	...	23,681
Total	35,99,000	36,97,000	43,25,020	36,15,472	7,81,068	71,520
Public Works Department.						
43.—Minor Works and Navigation (Irrigation).	1,36,000	1,36,000	2,92,800	2,84,076	8,724	...
45.—Civil Works	8,20,000	8,15,000	8,25,596	7,32,027	93,569	...
Total	9,56,000	9,51,000	11,18,396	10,16,103	1,02,293	...
Total expenditure	45,55,000	46,48,000	54,43,416	46,31,575	8,83,361	71,520
Provincial share	15,18,000	15,50,000	18,14,472	15,43,858	...	...
Closing balance	...	7,59,000	6,93,174	6,61,981	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	15,18,000	23,09,000	25,07,646	22,05,839	...	...

Causes of variations of revenue and receipts.

153. The principal variations in receipts, where not commented on elsewehre in this report, are explained below :—

IV.—Stamps—Decrease Rs. 2,735.

The decrease occurs principally under "sale of court fee stamps" which is due to the decreased value of suits in the Quetta-Pishin and Sibi Districts.

VIII.—Assessed Taxes—Increase Rs. 13,348.

Increase is due to enhanced rate of Income Tax introduced from the beginning of the year.

XVII.—Police—Increase Rs. 2,901.

The increase is in cattle pound receipts and miscellaneous items.

Assignments.

The assignments for 1915-16 and 1916-17 are compared below :—

	1915-16.	1916-17.
	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Transfer of charges on account of Khoidad Khel Chiefs subsidy from Imperial to Provincial Revenues	400	400
(2) Remission of contributions from local bodies following the decision of the Government of India to relieve them of certain charges	6,093	6,093
(3) Temporary increase in the contribution to the Zhob Militia Forage Fund	10,500	10,666
(4) The Surkhab river irrigation project	46,073	62,000
Total	63,066	79,159
Deduct— Fixed assignment from Provincial Revenues to Imperial	10,000	30,000
	53,066	49,159

Causes of variations of expenditure.

154. The principal variations in expenditure requiring explanation where not commented on elsewhere in this report are explained below :—

3.—Land Revenue—Decrease Rs 9,344.

Partly due to less expenditure on settlement operations in Baluchistan and partly to savings effected under "Allowances" and "Contingencies."

24.—Medical—Decrease Rs. 17,993.

Due to the Civil Surgeon, Quetta, having proceeded on Field Service, and the temporary combination of the duties of Chief Medical Officer and Civil Surgeon, Quetta, under the Chief Medical Officer. Some Medical Subordinates also reverted to Military duty and have not been replaced.

25.—Political—Increase Rs. 7,60,422.

The following abnormal expenditure was incurred during the year :—

1. Major Keyes' deputation to the Mekran Border	5,04,072
2. Increase in the pay of District Levies	60,098
3 Bills of Assistant Political Agent, Mekran, for 1915-16 paid during 1916-17	33,221
4. Increased expenditure incurred in Zhob on Durbar presents	3,500
5. Increased expenditure on Zhob Militia Forage Fund	25,720
6. Scarcity Allowance for Mekran Levy Corps	7,000
7. Additional expenditure on Travelliag Allowance and Contingencies of Agency in general	4,000
8. Expenditure on account of special measures adopted in connection with the war	1,04,000
	7,41,611

26A.—Agriculture—Decrease Rs. 10,908.

The expenditure of the previous year was swollen by the cost of measures for the destruction of locusts, which were not necessary during 1916-17.

26B.—Scientific, etc.—Increase Rs. 2,427.

The pay of the Curator of the Quetta Museum was raised and expenditure on Travelling Allowance and Contingencies increased.

32.—Miscellaneous—Increase Rs. 5,260.

The increase falls under the following sub-heads :—

Donation for charitable purposes	500
Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges	1,100
„ refunds	2,700
Payments arising out of war adjusted in the Civil Department	960

155. As shown in the statements of receipts and expenditure the year opened with a balance of Rs. 6,61,981 and closed with a credit balance of Rs. 6,98,174. The latter figure is, however, provisional only and will be affected by book adjustments still remaining to be made by the Audit Department. Summary.

156. The following statement shows the accounts of the Imperial portion of the budget. Imperial Accounts.

IMPERIAL REVENUES AND EXPENDITURE.

Heads of Revenue.	1915-16	1916-17.		Heads of expenditure.	1915-16.	1916-17.	
	Actuals.	Sanctioned estimates.	Provisional Actuals.		Actuals.	Sanctioned estimates.	Provisional Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
XII.—Interest on loans.	11,501	12,000	7,484	23.—Ecclesiastical	25,075	28,000	25,793
				25.—Political	4,90,974	4,97,000	4,77,916
				26B.—Miscellaneous and other Department.	...	...	18
				27.—Territorial and Political Pensions.	36,768	38,000	40,038
XVIB.—Law and Justice—Jails.	...	...	...	28.—Civil Furlough and absentee allowance.	340	...	148
Convict receipts at Port Blair.	100	...	37	32.—Miscellaneous	...	...	959
				33.—Famine Relief	19,000	...	...
				Share of Provincial expenditure (Civil and Public Works Departments) debitable to Imperial.	30,87,717	30,98,000	36,28,944
XXII.—Receipts in aid of superannuation and Retired allowances. (Subscriptions under the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Regulations).	1,668	...	1,603	45.—Civil Works, Public Works Department, Posts and Telegraphs.	7,335	6,000	10,359
TOTAL	13,269	12,000	9,124	TOTAL	36,67,209	36,67,000	41,84,175

XXVII.—EMPLOYMENT OF MUHAMMADANS.

157. The total number of Hindu and Muhammadan employés holding ministerial appointments in Baluchistan during 1916-17 as compared with 1915-16 was as follows:—

		Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Percentage of Muhammadan to total number employed.
Appointments between Rs. 20 and 50	1915-16	137	139	50·36
	1916-17	138	145	51·24
Appointments between Rs. 50 and 100	1915-16	67	22	24·73
	1916-17	63	22	25·88
Appointments over Rs. 100	1915-16	29	8	21·62
	1916-17	30	9	23·07
TOTAL	1915-16	233	169	42·04
	1916-17	231	176	43·24

There has thus been an all round improvement in the proportion of Muhammadans employed, which is as it should be in a Muhammadan Province. The proportion of Muhammadans in the better paid appointments is however still far too low. The Political Agency of Loralai appears to be the only one which has maintained equality throughout in the distribution of appointments between the two religions, the Kalat Agency being fairly successful in this respect. On the other hand the Zhob district contains a most disproportionate number of Hindu clerks, all the most highly paid posts being monopolized by Hindus, who largely preponderate also in the posts on lower pay, not only at headquarters but in the Tahsils.

H. DOBBS,

Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan.

QUETTA-PISHIN DISTRICT.

Area and Population.

1. There has been no change in the area of this District which stands at 5,220 square miles and the population according to the census of 1911 is 1,27,648.

Principal officers.

2. Lieutenant-Colonel A. McConaghey, C.I.E., I.A., held charge of the District from 1st to 4th April 1916 and Major H. B. St. John, from 5th to the end of the year. Major H. B. St. John, C.I.E., was Assistant Political Agent, Quetta, from 1st to 13th April 1916 and Major H. V. Biscoe from 14th April 1916 to the close of the year.

Rai Sahib Lala Ladha Ram and Khan Sahib Sardar Mohammad Anwarjan remained in charge of the Pishin and Chaman Sub-Divisions respectively throughout the year.

General attitude and conduct of the tribes.

3. The general attitude and conduct of the tribes both on the Border and within the District was very satisfactory during the year under report.

With the exception of the murder of Mr. Grogan at Chaman, a crime which is generally believed to have been committed by an outlaw from the Ashezai tribe for a purely personal motive, the tribes on the Chaman Border have been friendly and well behaved. There have been no offences of any importance against Government while the number of thefts of camels and donkeys from other tribes, a class of offence to which the Achakzais in general are much addicted showed a marked decrease. The notorious outlaws Ahmedu, Ayub, etc., were active in Shorawak but they confined their attentions to the Nushki Border and committed no serious offence in the Quetta District. On the Sherarod side the Mashwani tribe, which had given considerable trouble in 1915, behaved satisfactorily which fact can be attributed to the Kurram Post having been taken away from the Rustomzais and given to the Samalanis.

The general improvement in the behaviour of the tribes while to a great extent ascribable to the satisfactory attitude of the Afghan Government is also due to the willing co-operation afforded by some of the principal Achakzai Maliks and to the effective control exercised by the Sub-Divisional Officers over the tribesmen in their respective Sub-Divisions.

The following are the more serious cases that occurred during the year in the district:—

(1) On the night of the 24th April 1916 a gang composed of 12 Achakzai and 5 Barech badmashes under the leadership of Ayub Ghaibezai attacked an encampment of Kakars at Bazal some 5 or 6 miles from Dolangi and carried away their cattle and flocks as well as some cattle belonging to one of the Segi villages. The raiders were pursued by Kakars and Segis and a fight ensued near the Border in which two Barech were wounded and a Pirkani was made prisoner. One of these subsequently died and the others were sentenced to suffer 14 years' rigorous imprisonment. All the stolen property was recovered.

(2) On the evening of the 14th May 1916 two thieves broke into a bania's shop at Manzaki in the Pishin District. On the alarm being raised the villagers collected. A fight ensued in which one of the thieves by name Sultan a Tokhi from across the border was captured, while the other thief after shooting one of the villagers managed to escape. Sultan was sentenced to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment.

(3) On the night of the 25th May 1916 the son of Mr. Grogan, Loco Foreman at Chaman, was shot by a transfrontier badmash. The identity of the assailant and the motive for this deed have not as yet been properly established. It is however, generally believed that the murder was committed by a well-known Ashezai outlaw who had been taunted by his fellow tribesmen for having been wounded by a Hindu Bania in Chaman and wished to retrieve his reputation by murdering a European.

(4) On the 12th October 1916, the relatives of Haji Ali Muhammad Kakozai fired at and slightly wounded a Gulistan bania who was returning to his village. The case was subsequently compromised by the parties.

Law and Justice.

4. *Police.*—The total number of cognizable offences of all kinds reported was 1,824 against 1,176 in the year 1915, the increase being mainly in cases under the Police and other Special and Local Laws. Under the Indian Penal Code there was a rise of 80 cases which occurred chiefly under thefts receiving stolen property and robberies. The increase is attributed to the frequent changes amongst troops and to the number of persons of doubtful character

who passed through the District in quest of labour on the Nushki Dalbandin and Khanai Hindubagh Railway construction. Of the 109 cases of lurking house trespass and house breaking, 20 cases only resulted in conviction the percentage being the same as last year, *viz.*, 18.

There were four cases of murder as against three of 1915. In the first case a Brahui Havildar of the 124th Baluchistan Infantry murdered his wife, suspecting her of infidelity while he was absent on field service and in the second, which was of a similar character, a Yusafzai Pathan named Sammandar killed his wife in a fit of jealousy. The third was a curious case in which a syce was supposed to have been murdered by three persons in conspiracy with deceased's wife and the fourth case occurred at Chaman where the son of the Loco Foreman, a Mr. Grogan, was shot by trans-border badmashes. Neither the motive for this deed nor the identity of the assailants has yet been properly established but it is believed that it was committed by a well known Achakzai outlaw who had been taunted by his fellow tribesmen for having been wounded by a Hindu Bania a short time before and who wished to prove his courage by killing a European.

The statement given below shows the number of cognizable cases, the percentage of convictions and the number of persons arrested and convicted during the year under review as compared with the figures of the previous year:—

COGNIZABLE CASES.

Year	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage.
1915	1,176	916	78
1916	1,824	1,543	84
PERSONS.			
1915	1,220	974	78
1916	1,752	1,600	91
PROPERTY.			
1915	22,663	8,510	38
1916	21,813	6,019	28

The behaviour of the men has been good and the working of the Police Administration during the year has on the whole been satisfactory.

CANTONMENT POLICE.

5. The number of cognizable offences of all kinds that occurred during the year was 389 against 116 during the previous year. Eliminating class VI (petty cases) the number of cases under the Indian Penal Code was 127 as compared with 87 in the previous year. The increase which occurred under the heads of 'theft' and 'receiving stolen property' is generally attributed to the frequent changes amongst troops.

6. *Criminal Justice.*—(*A.—Under the Indian Penal Code and Special and Local Laws.*)—The practice of referring to jirgas all offences in which tribesmen are concerned was continued. The following figures are, therefore, generally concerned with the offences committed by aliens.

The total number of criminal cases disposed of during the calender year 1916 amounted to 2,442 as against 2057 during the preceding year and the number of persons under trial to 3,097 against 2,882, of these 2,128 were convicted; 928 acquitted or discharged; 8 died or escaped and 33 remained under trial at the close of the year. Two sentences of death and one of transportation for life were passed; 209 persons were sentenced to imprisonment (rigorous or simple); 1,934 to fines and 15 to whipping while 13 were called upon to furnish security to keep the peace or to be of good behaviour. The total amount of fines imposed during the year was Rs. 8,491-12-0 against Rs. 12,089-10-9 during the year 1915. Of this a sum of Rs. 3,609-8-0 was realized and credited into the Treasury and Rs. 421-14 were paid by way of compensation.

The number of appeals and applications for revisions before the District Courts (appeals to the Judicial Commissioner being excluded) was 68 against 50 for the preceding year. Of these 39 were rejected.

7. *Criminal Justice.*—(*B.—Under the Frontier Crimes Regulation*).—The number of cases disposed of during the year 1916 was 443 as against 437 in the year 1915 and the number of persons under trial was 1,397 against 1,294 in the preceding year. Of these 1,039 were acquitted or discharged 287 were formally convicted, 38 sentenced to imprisonment; 107 to fines while 202 were ordered to furnish security for good behaviour or to keep the peace. The reason for the large number of persons technically acquitted is that in the majority of cases compromises were arrived at, which necessitated an order of acquittal or discharge being pronounced. The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 8,614-7-6 against Rs. 1,652, in the year 1915. Of this Rs. 1,386-8-6 were recovered and credited into Treasury and a sum of Rs. 4,050-15-6 was paid as compensation to aggrieved parties.

8. *Civil Justice.*—(*A.—Under Civil Procedure Code*).—2,386 original suits were instituted as compared with 2,559 for the previous year. Of these, 2,157 were for money or moveable property, while title and miscellaneous suits accounted for the remaining 229 cases. Including 176 suits pending from the last year the total number of cases before the courts amounted to 2,562 as against 2,710 in the year 1915. Of these 2,440 were disposed of leaving a balance of 122 suits pending at the close of the year. The total value of the suits instituted and capable of valuation was Rs. 3,26,021-11-7 against Rs. 3,35,740-3-4 in the preceding year. The number of miscellaneous suits before the courts was 452 against 456 for the year 1915. Of 102 appeals that came before the courts 15 were transferred to the Jirga Register and 19 remained pending at the close of the year. No appeal was dismissed *ex-parte*; in 34 cases the decisions of the Lower Courts were confirmed; they were modified in 10 and reversed in 18 while 6 cases were remanded for further enquiries. The number of miscellaneous appeals before the courts was 16. In 4 of these the decisions of the Lower Court were confirmed and reversed in 2. Three cases were remanded to the Lower Court for further enquiry and one transferred to the Jirga Register while the remaining 6 remained pending at the close of the year.

9. *Civil Justice.*—(*B.—Under the Frontier Crimes Regulation*).—The total number of cases referred to Councils of Elders was 244 as compared with 224 in 1915. Of these 232 were disposed of and 12 remained pending at the close of the year. 46 cases were connected with land and water 66 were women cases; 82 were for money or movable property and 38 were suits of a miscellaneous nature.

General remarks on the working of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

10. The working of the Jirgas was satisfactory on the whole.

Levies.

11. No change took place in the strength of the Levy Establishment. The total cost also remained unchanged, *i.e.*, Rs. 10,096 per month. The work of the Levies was satisfactory and the behaviour of the men on the whole good. The proposal for raising the pay of the higher ranks of Levies is still under consideration.

General condition of the people and District.

12. The general health of the people was good. A few cases of small pox occurred in different parts of District; and a sort of contagious fever known in Pushtu as "Khwa Chapi" was prevalent in the Toba Section of the Chaman Sub-Division. About 10 persons are said to have died of the disease. The health of the cattle and sheep was generally satisfactory. The cattle in some parts of the Pishin Sub-Division suffered from "Pun" and "Khurab" but the mortality was small. Prices of food-stuffs and fodder rulled high owing to the war in Europe.

The construction of a narrow gauge Railway line from Khanai to the Chrome Mines at Hindubagh was commenced by the Railway Department during the year under report and is nearing completion. For the present it is only to be utilised for the transport of Chrome ore but it is hoped that it will eventually be opened for ordinary goods and passenger traffic.

Irrigation.

13. No new artesian wells were sunk. One new karez was excavated during the year in Mouza Miankhanzai in the Quetta Tahsil. The work on the Surkhab Reservoir was temporarily stopped under orders from Government.

No water from the Nar Nullah was available for cultivation outside the Quetta Cantonment and the water in the Khushdil Khan reservoir was only sufficient to supply one watering to the area sown.

The following table shows the income derived from the Shebo, Khushdil Khan, and Nar Nullah irrigation schemes and the area under Rabi and Kharif crops during the year 1915-16 and 1916-17.

	Revenue.		Rabi.				Kharif.			
	1915-16.	1916-17.	1915-16.		1916-17.		1915-16.		1916-17.	
	Amount.	Amount.	Matured.	Kharaba.	Matured.	Kharaba.	Matured.	Kharaba.	Matured.	Kharaba.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Khushdil Khan	32,851 1 0	36,850 7 4	3,193 0 0	1,036 1 0	1,897 3 0	1,440 3 0	329 2 0	7 3 0	8 1 0	2 2 0
Shebo	7,112 13 4	13,255 6 8	1,176 0 0	286 0 0	918 1 0	337 3 0	79 3 0	49 1 0	51 1 0	11 2 0
Total	39,963 14 4	50,105 14 0	4,369 0 0	1,322 1 0	2,816 0 0	1,778 2 0	409 1 0	57 0 0	59 2 0	14 0 0
Nar Nullah	1,165 4 10	*Nil.*	142 3 30	38 0 0	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	7 3 10	4 1 10	*Nil.*	*Nil.*

The Government share of the principal crops wheat and barley is as follows:—

—	1916-17.			1915-16.		
	Mds.	Srs.	Chh.	Mds.	Srs.	Chh.
Shebo and Khushdil Khan.						
Wheat	8,716	19	0	7,626	16	0
Barley	608	3	0	1,581	14	0
Nar Nullah.						
Wheat				250	13	0

EDUCATION.

14. One new primary school was opened at Khasoi (Pishin Sub-Division) and the Lady Sandeman Girls School and Miss Warren School for Christian girls were raised to the Middle Standard.

The Low Caste school was separated into two Sections. The Normal School (Training Class) was removed from Gulistan to Quetta during the year under report.

The total number of schools of all kinds increased from 34 to 37 and the number of scholars attending these schools rose from 2,258 to 2,380 (1,945 boys and 435 girls). The number of local scholars was 613 against 556 in the previous year.

The reports of the Superintendent of Education and Inspector of Schools on their examination of the various schools in the town and District were generally satisfactory.

The number of Secondary Schools now stands at 6 against 4 and the number of scholars in these on 31st March 1917 was 1,292 against 1,078.

The rates of school fees in the Secondary school were slightly increased and in the Primary Departments the education was made free.

New school houses were built at Chashma Achozai and Mohammad Khel and teachers' quarters were constructed at Baleli. A good building was also provided for the Training Class at Quetta.

The Sandeman and D. A. V. High Schools at Quetta sent up 17 and 28 boys respectively for the Matriculation Examination of the Punjab University of whom 9 and 24 came out successful. Of the 69 candidates who appeared for the Middle School Examination 42 came out successful, *viz.*:—

Name of School.	No. appeared.	No. passed.
Sandeman High School, Quetta	38	21
D. A. V. High School	28	18
Gulistan Middle School	3	3

Land Revenue.

15. The figures of the collections under land revenue compared with those of the preceding year are as follows:—

	For the year under report.			For the preceding year.		
Demand—	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
1. (*a*) On account of arrears, etc., of revenue of previous years outstanding at the end of the last year	13,529	7	2	672	10	4
(*b*) On account of revenue (gross) for the year under report	1,75,719	4	3	1,91,531	0	10
Total Demand	1,89,248	11	5	1,92,203	11	2
Collections—						
2. (*a*) On account of arrears of revenue of previous years	10,506	11	10	642	3	9
(*b*) On account of revenue for the year under report	1,63,907	14	8	1,67,798	3	6
Total Collections*	1,74,414	10	6	1,68,440	7	3
Non-Recoveries—						
3. (*a*) Remissions and amount written off	3,445	5	11	162	2	4
(*b*) Malikana	7,804	1	9	8,683	4	0
(*c*) Suspensions	...			...		
(*d*) Grain allowance paid out of the revenue in kind and Jagirdari allowance	1,642	0	8	1,602	0	8
(*e*) Arrears recoverable other than suspensions	1,953	1	1	13,321	3	0
Total Non-Recoveries	14,844	9	5	23,768	10	0

*Includes Rs. 10-8-6 recovered in excess.

N.B.—In addition to these collections a sum of Rs. 2,238-2 on account of coal, chromite, and other miscellaneous receipts was credited into the Treasury bringing the total revenue collections under the head "1—Land Revenue" to Rs. 1,76,652-12-6 against Rs. 1,70,078-1-0.

The figures of land revenue do not include the revenue derived from the Khushdil Khan and Shebo canal irrigation schemes. The actual collections of the year show an increase of Rs. 5,974-3-3 as compared with the collections of last year. This is due to certain arrears of last years having been recovered and credited into the Treasury during the year under report. Excluding items for the past year's arrears from the gross demands of the two years, the demand for the year under report is less by Rs. 15,811-12-7. This decrease may be attributed to scarcity of rain and snow in 1916-17 which proved injurious to Khushkaba cultivation.

The following statement shows the distribution of land revenue of 1916-17 by Tahsils for the Rabi and Kharif harvests :—

Name of Tahsil.	Fixed Revenue.		Fluctuating Revenue.		Water Mills.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.			
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Quetta	36,930 7 5	18,465 3 9	3,378 1 2	1,486 8 9	1,039 0 2	766 0 3	*62,065 5 6
Pishin	44,029 7 10	5,503 10 11	19,885 15 6	1,068 6 5	838 9 6	61 4 0	†71,387 6 2
Shararud	549 13 1	274 14 6	33 11 7	2 13 7	19 0 0	0 12 0	881 0 9

*Excludes Rs. 9-3-5 recovered in excess.

†Excludes Rs. 1-5-1 recovered in excess.

The prices realized at the auction of the Government share of the revenue grain were as given below :—

—	1915-16.	1916-17.
Wheat	Rs. 4 a maund (fixed by Revenue Commissioner for account purposes.)	Rs. 4-11-9 to 5-3-0 per maund.
Barley	Rs. 3-12 per 100 lb.	Rs. 3-4-0 to 3-14-6 per maund.

The revenue of Toba is under a fixed cash assessment of Rs. 7,418 per annum (excluding Durbar Muafis of Rs. 150) and was recovered in full.

Weather and Crops.

16. There has been no change in rain recording stations during the year. The following table shows the rainfall recorded at the various stations :—

—	Stations.						
	Quetta.	Hanna (Nar-Nullah).	Pishin.	Band Khushdil Khan.	Barshore.	Sabura.	Urak.
1915-16	6·55	6·44 ·06 snow.	8·00	4·57 ·33 snow.	8·00	7·29 3·31 snow.	10·53 8·30 snow.
1916-17	8·40	10·12	7·34	5·58	6·82	7·84 3·04 snow.	13·90

The rain gauges were inspected by Sub Divisional Officers.

The rainfall during the year was below normal.

The annexed table shows the total area sown and harvested separately for Rabi and Kharif (both irrigated and un-irrigated) :—

	Quetta.			Pishin.			Shararud.		
	Area sown.	Area failed.	Area harvested.	Area sown.	Area failed.	Area harvested.	Area sown.	Area failed.	Area harvested.
	A. R. P.								A. R. P.
Rabi .	14,967 3 0	4,129 0 0	10,838 3 0	26,656 1 0	5,469 2 0	21,186 3 0	746 1 35	473 3 18	272 2 17
Khariff .	4,737 3 0	481 3 0	4,256 0 0	4,424 0 0	241 0 0	4,183 0 0	51 3 12	7 2 20	44 0 32
Total .	19,705 2 0	4,610 3 0	15,094 3 0	31,080 1 0	5,710 2 0	25,369 3 0	798 1 7	481 1 38	316 3 9

The average retail rates per maund of grain and bhoosa at Quetta are shown in the subjoined statement :—

Name of article.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Wheat	4 1 10	4 6 7	4 11 4	4 11 11
Barley	3 6 7	3 7 5	3 9 2	3 11 7
Indian Corn	3 8 3	4 1 11	4 3 1	3 15 6
Bhoosa	0 11 0	0 12 2	0 14 3	1 2 4

The following table gives the statistics of the Sailaba (flood irrigated) and Khushkabal (rain crop) cultivation for 1915-16 and 1916-17.

Year.	Quetta Tahsil.	Pishin Tahsil.	Total.
1915-16.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Total area sown	8,946 1 0	34,675 1 0	43,621 2 0
Successfully cropped	3,691 3 0	21,208 1 0	24,900 0 0
Failed	5,254 2 0	13,467 0 0	18,721 2 0
1916-17.			
Total area sown	4,532 3 0	17,362 1 0	21,895 0 0
Successfully cropped	708 2 0	4,882 1 0	5,590 3 0
Failed	3,824 1 0	12,480 0 0	16,304 1 0

Public Works.

17. A sum of Rs. 8,306-8-11 was spent on public works in charge of Civil Officers against Rs. 15,465 during the preceding year. Of this a sum of Rs. 4,814-4-6 was spent on original works, *viz* :—

	Rs. A. P.
(1) School building at Mohamed Khel	1,498 4 3
(2) School building at Chashma Achozai	1,850 14 10
(3) Miscellaneous petty works	1,465 1 5
Total	4,814 4 6
Repairs to buildings, roads, and Government karezes in charge of civil officers cost	3,492 4 5

Arboriculture.

18. Many new trees were planted in the district and the usual pruning and thinning of trees on the roads round Quetta was carried out during the year. Coppicing was also done to the willows in Wood Cock Spinney. About 2,000 fruit and other trees were distributed from the District and Forest Nurseries for planting in public gardens and on the road sides.

In co-operation with the Cantonment Authorities measures were adopted to combat the borer beetle whose increasing activities were doing much harm to the trees. About 1,200 infected white Poplars were felled within the Civil limits of the Quetta Town and the wood burnt.

Considerable progress was made in the McMahon Park during the year, but improvements were considerably hampered by the insufficiency of water. The well sunk in 1915 did not prove a success and the question of sinking an artesian well is now under consideration. The services of a trained Superintendent of Arboriculture were secured during the year under report and it is hoped that the various gardens in Quetta Civil station will now be better looked after.

Taccavi Advances.

19. The Taccavi Advances outstanding on the 1st April 1916 amounted to Rs. 78,713-13-6. Advances amounting to Rs. 18,975 were made during the year as under :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Land Improvement Loans Act	14,940	0	0
2. Agriculturists' Loans Act	4,035	0	0
Total	18,975	0	0

Total repayments amounted to :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Principal	17,538	9	0
2. Interest	2,066	12	6
Total	19,605	5	6

No remissions on account of principal and interest were granted during the year.

The balance outstanding on the 31st March 1917 on account of principal amounted to Rs. 80,150-4-6.

Postal.

20. No new Post Offices were opened in the District during the year. None were closed.

Minerals (Coal).

21. Of the 9 coal mines in the district only 8 were worked during the year. The total amount of coal and coal dust raised was 4,968 Tons, 13 Cwt., 1 Qr., 12 Lbs. valued at Rs. 19,896-4-1 showing an increase of about 834 Tons, 1 Cwt. 0 Qr., 24 Lbs. in the output and of Rs. 1,990-2-10 in the value as compared with the figures for the previous year. The average number of persons employed at the mines daily was 108 against 97 in the preceding year. No women or children were employed. No new concessions for coal mining were granted during the year. One old lease was surrendered by Messrs. Allibhoy and Brothers and transferred to Mr. Tikamdass Girdhari Dass of Shikarpur, Sind.

Chromite.

Of the two chromite mines only one was worked during the year. The number of men employed daily averaged 15 and the total outturn amounted to 36·25 tons against 8 men and 49 tons respectively during the preceding year. Chromite mining lease No. 1 for an area of 160 acres at Khanozai in Pishin was transferred from the Baluchistan Mining Syndicate to the Baluchistan Chrome Company Limited, and Prospecting license for Chrome Ore for an area of 80 acres near Kashoi in Pishin was also granted to the Baluchistan Chrome Company, Limited, during the year. The revenue realised from coal and chromite amounted to Rs. 897-1-0 (Coal Rs. 607-9-0 and Chromite Rs. 289-8-0) as compared with Rs. 1,118-6-0 (Coal Rs. 786-2-0 and Chromite Rs. 332-4-0) during the preceding year.

The country salt produced in the Pishin Tahsil amounted to 180 maunds valued at Rs. 231-4-0 against 245 maunds worth Rs. 306-14-0 in the preceding year.

TRADE.

22. The value of imports and exports of the Pishin District for the year 1916-17 is compared below with the figures for 1915-16 :—

	Imports.			Exports.		
	1915-16.	1916-17.	Increase+ Decrease—	1915-16.	1916-17.	Increase+ Decrease—.
Pishin District	1,15,36,235	1,18,07,106	+2,70,871	65,17,395	68,53,511	+3,36,116

The principal increases in imports occur under Fruit, Vegetables Nuts—Drugs and Medicines—Ghi ; skins ; Indian Piece goods and Seeds. The increase in the import of Fruit Vegetable Nuts and Ghi are due to the fact that a large amount of these commodities were sent to Mesopotamia for the troops. The chief increases in exports come under the heads Piece-goods, Sugar, Spices, Manufactured articles of merchandise, and Tea. On the other hand the decreases fall under the heads Leather Piece-goods, Iron, Brass, Copper and Stationery which are accounted for by the war in Europe.

The figures for the road borne traffic with Kalat are : —

	1915-16.	1916-17.	Increase.	Decrease.
Imports	1,15,366	44,373	...	70,993
Exports	31,123	17,241	...	13,882

The principal decreases in exports to the Kalat State fall under the heads of Cattle, Indian and Foreign piece goods, Fruit, Vegetables, Nuts and Manufactured articles of Merchandise. The chief increases occur under the heads Refined Sugar, Other rain crops, Hides of cattle and other Spring crops.

Horse Breeding.

23. The Quetta Horse Show was held on the 4th September 1916 and the four following days. The total number of animals exhibited at the show was 365 as compared with 418 in 1915 and 552 in 1914. The number of horses (excluding ponies, mules and donkeys) was 260 as compared with 318 in 1915. Ten remounts were purchased by the Army Remount Department. The show this year was again, held under difficult conditions and it was only the necessity for preserving continuity that prevented it being abandoned altogether. The outbreak of Dourine early in the year necessitated the stoppage of all coverings with the result that there was a considerable falling off in the numbers of brood mares. Another disadvantage was the high price of fodder which prevented many of the poorer and more distant owners from bringing their animals to Quetta while the troubles in Jhallawan also helped to keep many of the usual Kalat State exhibitors away from the show.

The Quetta Horse Show cost Rs. 3,481-13-8. Owing to the outbreak of Dourine and the subsequent stoppage of coverings on the 17th February 1916 no mares were covered by Baluchistan Arab and Kilkenney Kathiawar during the year under report.

The Subsidiary Horse Show was held at Pishin on the 29th and 30th September 1916. The number of horses (excluding ponies, and mules) was 100 as compared with 39 in the year 1914-15. (There was no show in 1915-16.) There was a satisfactory increase in the numbers exhibited both over the previous fair and those of the year before and the fair was a success. It cost Rs. 460-11-3.

Cattle Breeding.

24. The classes for cows and bullocks at the show were dispensed with this year and the show was confined to sheep and goats of Quetta and the neighbouring villages. The number of these exhibited was 107 as compared with 74 in the preceding year.

Jails and Lock-ups.

25. The general health of the prisoners in the Quetta Jail, the Subsidiary Jail at Pishin and the lock-ups in the district was good and there was no epedemic disease. In the Quetta Jail the daily average number of sick was 3·15 against a daily average strength of 54·01. There were three deaths among convict and undertrial prisoners, one from Bright's disease, and the other two from Lobar Pneumonia and Dysentery respectively. No prisoner escaped from the jails but one Muhammad Alam Barakzai with 5 or 6 other transborder prisoners attempted to escape from the Pishin Sub-Jail in April by breaking through the wall of the building. Fortunately the hole was detected before completion and the attempt failed. This incident however brought to light the faulty construction of the Jail buildings both in Pishin and Chaman and steps are being taken to remedy the defects.

Municipal.

26. The Quetta Municipal Fund opened with a balance of Rs. 1,22,580-11-7 including Rs. 45,000 invested in Government Promissory Notes and Rs. 50 out in permanent advance.

The receipts and expenditure aggregated Rs. 3,86,221-5-4 and Rs. 3,67,231-7-1 * as against Rs. 3,23,003-4-3 and Rs. 3,51,920-8-2. The closing balance on 31st March 1917 consisted of Rs. 96,520-9-10 in cash, a sum of Rs. 35,000 in Government Promissory Notes, Rs. 20,000 in 4 per cent. conversion loan of 1916-17 and Rs. 50 out in permanent advance. The cash balance includes a sum of Rs. 3,7481-8 held in deposits.

* Includes Rs. 10,000 invested in Government Promissory Loan Notes forming a part of the balance.

The number of the Municipal Commissioners was 25 of whom 19 were non-officials.

Forests.

27. No change took place in the reserved area. The number of passes issued for shooting in the reserved areas number 3 and the fees realized amount to Rs. 4 against Rs. 10 in the preceding year.

Local Funds.

28. The Pishin Sadder and District Bazar Fund opened with a cash balance of Rs. 34,867-5-8 in addition to a sum of Rs. 55,000* invested in Government Promissory Notes and Rs. 7,325-9-10 which was outstanding in recoverable advances.

* Nominal value.

The receipts and expenditure aggregated Rs. 82,767-2-10 and Rs. 68,159-11-10 against Rs. 69,358-4-9 and Rs. 81,775-10-0, in 1915-16. A sum of Rs. 15,000 was invested in the 4 per cent. conversion loan during the year and 3½ Government Promissory Notes of the nominal value of Rs. 15,600, were also converted into conversion loan of the nominal value of Rs. 15,000.

The closing balance on the 31st March 1917 consisted of Rs. 49,474-12-8 in cash, a sum of Rs. 69,400 in Promissory Notes and conversion loan and Rs. 9,910-7-3 outstanding in recoverable advances.

Registration.

29. The total number of compulsory registrations effected during the year 1916 was the same as last year, *viz.*, 398. The total value of the immoveable property affected amounted to Rs. 6,46,950-8-11 as compared with Rs. 6,92,949-11-1 for the preceding year.

Two documents the registration of which is optional were registered during the year 1916 against 5 in the year 1915 and the value of the immoveable property affected thereby amounted to Rs. 179 as compared with Rs. 124-8 of the preceding year. The total receipts on account of registration fees amounted to Rs. 2,398-6 against Rs. 2,402-6-3 in the year 1915 and the expenditure on account of copying fees, commission, etc., was Rs. 1,120-15-8 against Rs. 1,111-15-4 in the preceding year.

Employment of Muhammadans.

30. The percentage of Muhammadans to Hindu employés holding ministerial appointments in the District at the close of the year was 31·76 as against 31·39 in the preceding year.

Migration.

31. There were no notable cases of emigration beyond the annual movements of the nomadic and semi-nomadic portions of the population and of similar tribes from the Afghan border.

H. B. ST. JOHN, *Major*,
Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin.

Sibi District.

I.—Area and Population.

The area is 11,193 square miles and the population consists of 1,17,189 souls according to the last Census of 1911.

II.—Principal Officers.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. McConaghey held charge of the district throughout the year.

Mr. C. P. Skrine was Assistant Political Agent upto 31st August 1916, and Mr. T. J. C. Acton thereafter. The post of Civil Surgeon was held by Dr. A. C. J. Elwin throughout the year.

Rai Bahadur Diwan Jamiat Rai, C.I.E., was Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi, from 1st April 1916 to 21st June 1916, L. Maju Ram from 22nd June to 31st August, and M. Gul Mohammad Khan thereafter.

The post of Extra Assistant Commissioner, Nasirabad, was held by Khan Sahib M. Juma Khan upto 5th October 1916 and thereafter by Sahibzada Mirza Izaz-ud-Din Ahmad Khan.

III.—Attitude and Conduct of the Tribes.

Marri Tribe.—The Marri Jirga's award regarding the payment of compensation, etc., in the Chhalgari-Shaheja case has been carried out and the case finally closed.

In July 1916, a serious feud broke out between the Loharani Marris and Khetrans of Barkhan. This case was settled in the Fort Munro Jirga.

There has been a marked improvement in the attitude and behaviour of the tribe since July 1916. The numbers of cattle thefts and raids have decreased.

During the year several Gurchanis of Dera Ghazi Khan, who had taken refuge in the Marri country, were sent back to their Tuman.

The improvement, reported last year, in the work done by the Marri Nawab, Khan Bahadur Nawab Mir Khair Bakhsh Khan, C.I.E., has continued and his relations with his headmen and tribe have been greatly strengthened.

The deaths of Wadera Khair Mohammad Khan, Rahzan, and of Ali Beg Loharani Mukaddam, two of the influential headmen of the Marri Tribe, were a matter of regret.

Bugti Tribe.—Nawab Sir Shahbaz Khan, K.C.I.E., Bugti Chief, died at Jacobabad on the 15th January 1917.

His death was the cause of great regret throughout the Agency. He has been succeeded by his son, Sadar Bahadur Sardar Mehrab Khan. It is early as yet to forecast what effect the death of the late Nawab will have on the tribe. Matters under Sardar Mehrab Khan are moving smoothly and the family dissensions are happily, for the present, in abeyance.

The blood feud between the Gurchanis of Dera Ghazi Khan and the Massori Bugtis was settled at the Fort Munro Jirga to the satisfaction of both parties.

The behaviour of the tribe since the settlement of Mir Akhtaran Khan's case (Marri) in March last has been good and no serious troubles have arisen between the Bugtis and the Marris.

Fort Munro Jirgas.—The Jirgas held at Fort Munro in October 1916, were successful and a marked improvement was shown in the settlement of important inter-tribal cases.

Dombkis.—The relations between the young Dombki Sardar's mother and Mir Baloch Khan have been strained throughout the year. The question of Sarbrahship was referred to a Special Jirga at Sibi, but the members of the same, unfortunately, were unable to arrive at an unanimous award and the question is still under consideration.

On 12th May the Mail Tonga travelling from Hurnai to Loralai was looted. The case was decided at the Quetta Shahi Jirga in October last.

Seventy-nine Martini Henry Rifles and Carbines have been given to the district for the purpose of arming levies and local men for the better protection of the Hurnai-Dilkuna section of the Loralai Road and of the Kach-Ziarat Road.

In the other portions of this Agency the general attitude of the tribes has been good.

IV.—Operation of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

The number of cases dealt with under the Frontier Crimes Regulation was 1,887 (Civil 739, Criminal 1,073 and Revenue 75), against 1,528 in the preceding year. Of these 1,281 (Civil 477, Criminal 779 and Revenue 25), were decided and 606 were under investigation at the close of the year.

2. In the majority of cases the Jirga findings were accepted by parties. The working of the Local Jirgas has been good.

3. The fines inflicted during the year amounted to Rs. 12,429-6-9 and the realization, Rs. 15,291-10-0. In the majority of cases compensation is fixed to be paid by instalments.

4. The number of persons punished for criminal offences was 144 against 93 in the preceding year and that of the persons required to give security was 226 against 327.

V. —LAND REVENUE.

The Land Revenue figures for 1916-17 and the preceding year are contrasted below :—

	1916-17.					1915-16.				
	Rabi.	Kharif.	Grazing Tax.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Grazing Tax.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
1. Demand—										
(*a*) On account of arrears, etc., of previous years outstanding at the end of last year	90,839 7 7	3,907 14 8	502 0 0	745 4 6	95,994 10 9	24,454 15 2	30,812 3 9	...	722 10 0	55,989 12 11
(*b*) On account of revenue (gross) for the year under report	1,96,049 12 9	1,36,272 9 9	13,827 13 6	1,806 5 0	3,47,956 9 0	*1,89,561 3 7	1,18,493 14 8	16,111 1 0	1,981 2 10	3,26,147 6 1
Total Demand	2,86,889 4 4	1,40,180 8 5	14,329 12 6	2,551 9 6	4,43,951 3 9	2,14,016 2 9	1,49,306 2 5	16,111 1 0	2,703 12 10	3,82,137 3 0
2. Collections—										
(*a*) On account of arrears of revenue of past years	52,716 3 5	2,160 10 2	502 0 0	22 10 6	55,401 8 1	10,361 11 9	25,320 12 1	...	...	35,682 7 10
(*b*) On account of arrears of revenue of past year under report	1,77,911 2 7	1,29,232 2 2	13,169 0 7	1,806 5 0	3,22,118 10 4	99,169 11 11	1,12,678 1 10	14,437 12 9	1,958 8 4	2,28,244 2 10
Total Collections	2,30,627 6 0	1,31,392 12 4	13,671 0 7	1,828 15 6	†3,77,520 2 5	1,09,531 7 8	1,37,998 13 11	14,437 12 9	1,958 8 4	2,63,926 10 8
3. Non Recoveries—										
(*a*) Remissions	1,319 6 3	1,923 14 3	...	...	3,243 4 6	9,283 0 7	5,491 7 8	392 4 8	...	15,166 12 11
(*b*) Hak Malikana (Lambardari allowance)	5,499 6 7	1,576 9 4	658 12 11	...	7,734 12 10	4,085 9 11	1,495 6 2	778 15 7	...	6,359 15 8
(*c*) Suspensions	35,122 14 0	3,837 5 3	...	...	38,960 3 3	73,095 15 5	2,760 8 2	502 0 0	745 4 6	77,013 12 1
(*d*) Grain allowance paid out of revenue in kind	...	431 4 0	...	...	431 4 0	275 9 0	412 8 0	...	...	689 1 0
(*e*) Arrears recoverable other than suspensions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1. For past years	14,301 8 0	10 4 11	...	722 10 0	15,034 6 11	5,366 12 9	...	...	...	5,366 12 9
2. For year under report	18 11 6	1,008 6 4	...	...	1,027 1 10	12,466 11 5	1,147 6 6	...	...	13,614 1 11
Total Non-recoveries	56,261 14 4	8,787 12 1	658 12 11	722 10 0	66,431 1 4	1,04,484 11 1	11,307 4 6	1,673 4 3	745 4 6	1,18,210 8 4

* Last year 1 pie was shown in excess on account of revenue (gross.)

† The amount actually credited into Treasury is Rs. 3,77,520-2-7 as 2 pies were credited in excess on account of an oversight.

There is a total increase of Rs. 93,874-7-6 in the net revenue collections excluding arrears (Rs. 55,401-8-1) for the year under report as compared with the collections of 1915-16 as shewn below:—

Increase.

	Rs.	A.	P.	
Sibi Tehsil	58,976	7	3	This is due to the timely and good rains at the time of Rabi sowing.
Shahrig Tehsil	2,485	12	1	Increase under Khushkaba cultivation due to timely rains.
Nasirabad Tehsil	34,717	6	3	Increase due to good Rabi and Kharif harvests.
	96,179	9	7	

Decrease.

Kohlu Tehsil	2,305	2	1	The Rabi crops were not good owing to the absence of timely rains.
Net increase	93,874	7	6	

2. *System followed.*—The old system of Tashkhis, Batai and Cash assessment has been in force. In the Sibi Tehsil, the system of Tashkhis instead of Batai was followed with the exception of a few villages who preferred the Batai system.

3. *Area under crop*—

	1916-17.		1915-16.	
	A.	R	A.	R
A. Sibi Tehsil	44,486	0	33,175	0
	A.	G.	A.	G.
B. Nasirabad Tehsil	124,892	6	109,542	0
	A.	R.	A.	R.
C. Shahrig Tehsil	9,647	1	10,029	3
D. Kohlu Tehsil	4,271	0	5,246	0

Out of the above totals the following are amounts of Kharaba:—

	A.	R.	A.	R.
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
A.	21,518	0	11,540	0
	A.	G.	A.	G.
B.	*19,081	1	23,386	0
	A.	R.	A.	R.
C.	737	2	2,136	2
D.	275	0	282	0

4. *Arrears for past years.*—Out of a sum of Rs. 95,994-10-9 recoverable on account of arrears of revenue at the beginning of the year under report the recovery of a sum of R23,821-12-2 due on account of quinquennial assessment was under suspension on account of recoveries being made in instalments, Rs. 1,736-15-7 were remitted, Rs. 55,401-8-1 were recovered and Rs. 15,034-6-11 were outstanding when the year closed. (This last sum is chiefly owed by zamindars residing in Sind and steps are being taken to recover the same.

5. *Suspensions and remissions.*—The recovery of a sum of R38,960-3-3 was suspended in the Nasirabad Tehsil as below:—

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Kharif 1916-17	3,837	5	3				
*				* Arrears	23,821	12	2
Quinquennial Assessment	35,122	14	0	For year under report	11,301	1	10
	38,960	3	3		35,122	14	0

while a sum of R3,243-4-6 was remitted as under:—

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Nasirabad	2,816	3	11	Rabi	1,079	4	4
				Kharif	1,736	15	7
Shahrig	427	0	7	Rabi	240	1	11
				Kharif	186	14	8

*Kharif 11,286 due chiefly to Kabula and Bagh floods. An increase in Revenue will be forthcoming in Rabi 1917-18 owing to the floods which should compensate for loss sustained in Kharif crops.

6. No coercive measures were adopted.

7. Transactions of water rate in the Nasirabad Tehsil.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Arrears at the close of last year	3,761	13	1
Assessment for the year under report	1,44,686	3	0
TOTAL	1,48,448	0	1
Realized	1,41,944	11	5
Remitted	2,235	14	2
Suspended	3,273	5	9
TOTAL	1,47,453	15	4
Balance recoverable	994	0	9

VI.—GENERAL CONDITIONS OF CROPS, PEOPLE, AND THE DISTRICT.

VI. (1) *Crops.*—The subjoined table shows the area sown and harvested in each Tehsil.

		Area sown. Acres.	Area harvested. Acres.
Sibi Tehsil	Rabi	21,026	16,366
	Kharif	23,460	6,603
Kohlu Tehsil	Rabi	2,900	2,684
	Kharif	1,371	1,312
Nasirabad Tehsil	Rabi	51,366	43,571
	Kharif	73,526	62,240
Shahrig Tehsil	Rabi	5,261	4,578
	Kharif	4,385	4,331
TOTAL	Rabi	80,553	67,197
	Kharif	102,742	74,487

(2) *Weather.*—There was no change in the number of raingauges. The subjoined table shows the amount of rainfall recorded at the principal stations:—

Name of Station.	From October 1915 to September 1916.	From October 1914 to September 1915.
Jhatpat	4·26	1·39 inches
Sibi	5·95	5·92 „
Hurnai	13·14	17·66 „
Kohlu	18·36	9·66 „

(3) *Public Health.*—There was no contagious or epidemic disease in the district as a whole. Malarial fever prevailed in October and November but was not of a virulent type. Measles were prevalent in the latter part of the year.

(4) *Famine.*—The Mari and Bugti tracts suffered from drought again in 1916-17 and the mortality among flocks was great. The special loan of Rs. 20,000 was given to each of the two tribes.

(5) *Prices of Food Stuffs and Labour.*—The prices continued to show a tendency to a rise throughout the year. The causes were due to deficient rainfall and the greater demand both for supplies and labour required for the construction of railway lines in the province. The prices of the following articles in the Sibi Bazar were as follows:—

Article.	1915-16.		1916-17	
	Srs.	Chhs.	Srs.	Chhs.
Wheat	9	3—1	9	3—13
Barley	10	11—3	10	4—24
Ghee	0	13—11	0	11—7
		60		96
				44
				749

Labour conditions were difficult and the wages were high during the year.

(6) *Agriculture and Agricultural Stock.*—The general condition of the agricultural stock was good. Attacks of Foot and Mouth and other diseases were successfully deal with by the Veterinary Department and the mortality was not great. 121 sheep and goats were treated by dipping baths for scab.

(7) *Taccavi.*—The subjoined table shows transactions under Taccavi Advances in 1916-17 :—

	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists Loans Act.	Total.
Outstanding on 31st March 1916 .	29,900 0 0	51,170 8 0	81,070 8 0
Advanced during 1916-17 . .	8,050 0 0	15,040 0 0	23,090 0 0
TOTAL .	37,950 0 0	66,210 8 0	1,04,160 8 0
Recoveries Principal . .	8,463 13 0	12,979 5 0	21,443 2 0
Interest . .	1,031 2 9	1,259 6 10	2,290 9 7
Outstanding on 31st March 1917 .	29,486 3 0	53,231 3 0	82,717 6 0

Owing to failure of crops the recovery of instalments aggregating Rs. 8,844-9-0 on account of principal and Rs. 555-0-2 on account of interest was suspended and a sum of Rs. 10,353-12-0 on account of principal and Rs. 333-1-7 on account of interest remained overdue at the end of the year.

(8) *Immigration and Emigration.*—There was no immigration or emigration beyond the customary annual movements of the nomadic population.

(9) *Minerals.*—The output of the Khost Coal Mines, which continued to be worked by the North-Western Railway, was 29,736 tons against 29,684 tons in 1915-16. Difficulty was experienced in securing the requisite amount of labour.

There was one fatal accident causing one death and three non-fatal accidents. Out of the 6 applications for Prospecting Licenses and Mining Leases (3 pending from last year and 3 received during the year under report) 3 were disposed of and 3 were pending at the close of the year. The total revenue from all mines was Rs. 1,606-15-3 against Rs. 1,043-10-11 in 1915-16.

The Indo-Burma Petroleum Company's application for a prospecting license in the Bugti tribal country is still under consideration.

VII.—IRRIGATION.

The permanent weir at Nari has not yet been completed owing to the destruction by a heavy flood in August 1916 of a considerable portion of the completed work. The main canal and the distributaries worked well during the year.

The Gharat Mana Dam was completed by October 1916, but the success of the work is reported to be somewhat doubtful.

The Begari and the Desert Canals in Nasirabad worked well and the supply of water from them was generally satisfactory.

VIII.—FORESTS.

The 19 State Reserved Forests in the Sibi District (including Sobha Jamali Forest which is under the direct management of the Civil Department) with an area of 128 square miles remained unaltered.

The European Olive trees at Turvekan, Dilkuna and Hurnai and grafted Olive trees in the Dilkuna Unclassed forest are doing well.

The total income amounted to Rs. 6,237-0-2 against an expenditure of Rs. 6,287-3-8.

IX.—HORSE BREEDING OPERATIONS.

1. Owing to the outbreak of Dourine no Stallions were at work in the Sibi District during the year as they were under observation and no mares were therefore covered.

2(*a*) *Horse show.*—The usual Horse Show was held at Sibi on 12th February and the following days. The number of animals exhibited was 575 against 449 in the preceding year. The animals competing in all classes were on the whole good, especially the branded mares by Thoroughbred and Arabs or Countrybred Stallions. The following purchases were made at the show :—

(i) *By the Army Remount Department.*

Two young stock horses and one donkey stallion.

(ii) *By the Sind police.*

29 Remounts.

(iii) *By the Zhob Militia.*

13 Remounts.

(iv) *By private dealers.*

11 Young stock Mules.

The expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,280.

(*b*) *Cattle show.*—The number of exhibits was 653 against 296 in the preceding year. A large number of cattle were purchased by the Municipal Committee of Hyderabad, Sind, Agricultural Department in Sind, Supply and Transport Corps and the Punjab Canal Colonies. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 590. Out of this Rs. 525 were spent in giving prizes and Rs. 65 on contingencies.

3. *Veterinary dispensaries.*—The dispensary at Mohabbatpur remained closed throughout the year for want of a Veterinary Assistant. The number of patients treated in the dispensary at Sibi was :—

	In patients.	Out-patients.	Total.
1916-17	15	1,075	1,090
1915-16	27	973	1,000

X.—Excise.

1. One case of possession of opium was detected and the offender was convicted and punished.

2. There were three cases of drunkenness and offenders in all the cases were convicted and punished.

3. The only change which took place in the number of shops was the reduction of one for retail sale of liquor at Malguzar.

4. There was no change in the timings for the opening and closing of shops.

5. The experimental system of leasing the 2 country liquor shops in the Sibi Town on fixed fee proved unsatisfactory and it has, therefore, been decided to discontinue it from the year 1917-18.

XI.—Education.

The total of schools in the district remained unaltered. The number of scholars on rolls on the last working day of 1916-17 was 668 against 629 last year.

The total income on account of Education was Rs. 2,937-2-4 against Rs. 3,658-10-4, the income of the preceding year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 24,649-8-2 against Rs. 25,618-11-11.

The school building and school master's quarters at Goth Ghulam Mohammad which were under construction during the preceding year were completed during the year. Quarters for the school masters at Kurk and Gullu Shahr were also built.

XII.—Levies.

The number of levies including Postal Levies was 703 and the expenditure on their maintenance amounted to Rs. 2,00,785-7-11. Their work on the whole was satisfactory. The Levy Thanas were duly inspected by the officers while out on tour.

XIII.—Civil and Criminal Justice.

The subjoined table gives the number of cases disposed of :—

	Civil Justice.		Criminal Justice.	
	1915.	1916.	1915.	1916.
Original	951	923	276	230
Appellate . . .	21	11	24	13
Execution of decrease .	567	586	...	...
Total .	1,539	1,520	300	243

	1915.	1916.
Revenue cases	529	585
Miscellaneous Civil and Criminal cases	444	600
Total .	973	1,185

XIV.—Jails and Lock-ups.

The total number of prisoners in the various Jails and Lock-ups in this district at the commencement of the year was 124 and the admissions were 977 making a total of 1,101. Out of this total, 1,017 prisoners have been released or transferred during the year.

The total cost on guards and maintenance of prisoners amounted to Rs. 11,027-7-7 giving an average cost per head per annum of Rs. 95-13-7.

The health and condition of prisoners has been generally good throughout the year.

On 23rd July 1916, seven prisoners in Political cases escaped from the jail. Out of this number, six were re-arrested and prosecuted. The remaining prisoner, an inhabitant of the Kalat State, is still at large and for his arrest efforts are still being made.

Out of the 10 prisoners who succeeded in escaping from the Sibi Jail in November 1915 only two are now at large. One is an inhabitant of the Chagai district and the other a Jat belonging to the Marri tribe for whose arrest security has been taken.

Several alterations have been made in the Jail Buildings and the question of further improvements is still under consideration.

XV.—Registration and Stamps.

(*i*) *Registration.*

Eighty-nine documents in all were registered. The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 281-12-0 including Rs. 50-12-0 on account of copying fee.

(*ii*) *Stamps.*

The receipts under stamps during the year amounted to Rs. 12,838-11-0.

XVI.—Police.

The total number of true cognizable cases of all kinds given in the Police return for 1916 was 227 against 192 in the preceding year.

There was no case of murder, but 1 of culpable homicide and 17 of burglary against 1 of murder and 19 of burglary in the preceding year.

Under the heading of cognizable cases the percentage of conviction was 49 while 62 per cent of persons arrested were convicted, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 48 and 51 respectively.

The percentage of property recovered to that stolen was 38 against 50 in the previous year.

The working of the Police on the whole was good.

XVII.—Public Works.

The expenditure on public works in charge of Civil Officers amounted to Rs. 15,583-11-4 against Rs. 17,578-5-9 in the preceding year.

XVIII—Postal.

No additions or reductions were made in the number and composition of post offices in the district. The experimental branch office at Sobhatpur was made permanent during the year.

XIX.—Local Funds.

Sanction was received for the amalgamation of the Ziarat Improvement Fund into the Shahring Bazar Fund with effect from the year 1917-18. The condition of the Local Funds in the district for the year under review was satisfactory as shown by the subjoined table.

Serial No.	Name of Fund.	Opening Balance on 1st April 1916.	Receipts during 1916-17.	Expenditure during 1916-17.	Closing Balance.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Sibi Bazar Fund	8,831 11 10	33,752 11 10	29,720 7 3	12,864 0 5
2	Shahring Bazar Fund . . .	5,134 13 1	9,048 15 2	9,368 1 11	4,815 10 9*
2	Ziarat Improvent Fund . .	722 1 11	6,304 2 8	6,143 3 7	883 1 0

* In addition a sum of Rs. 6,900 is invested in Government paper.

XX.—Arboriculture.

The following fruit and shade trees were planted in the public gardens and along the roadsides :—

Sibi	695
Harnai	2,473
Kohlu	200
Nasirabad	1,550
Ziarat	40

An experimental orange plantation has been started at Harnai and the young trees which were obtained from the Punjab, the Central Provinces and Madras were doing well at the close of the year.

XXI.—Plague.

Captain P. Toomey, I.S.M.D., continued in charge of the Plague camp throughout the year except one month during winter when he was on privilege leave.

The camp as usual remained at Hirok during summer and at Sibi during winter.

The total number of persons examined was 1,34,247 against 1,22,387 in the preceding year. Of the former 71,585 were allowed to proceed to their destinations, 55,561 were released after disinfection and 7,101 after necessary segregation in the plague camp.

The expenditure on the maintenance of the plague camp amounted to Rs. 11,938-2-2 against Rs. 13,538-5-10 in 1915-16. The decrease was chiefly due to a judicious economy in expenditure on printing and stationery, buildings, miscellaneous and establishment.

There were no Plague or Cholera cases in the Camp.

XXII.—General Remarks.

Two deaths among the important persons of the district occurred during the year :—

(*i*) Nawab Sir Shahbaz Khan, K.C.I.E., the Bugti Chief.

(*ii*) Khan Sahib Jahn Mohammad Khan Khosa.

The district continued peaceful and the people contented. Officers amounting to about R30,000 for investment in the War Loan were received and arrangements are being made to help the persons concerned in the purchase of the different kinds of the loan.

The agricultural condition of the district was on the whole fair, with the exception of the Marri and the Bugti tracts which suffered severely from drought and were given help in the form of Special Loans.

A permanent vacancy in the ministerial establishment which occurred during the year was given to a Hindu clerk, who was on the supernumerary List B, of the reorganisation scheme.

F. McCONAGHEY, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Sibi.

Administration Report of the Loralai District for the year 1916-17.

Area and Population.

The Loralai District covers an area of 7,525 square miles according to the latest survey and has a population of 80,769 according to the Census of 1911.

Principal Officers.

Major A. D. G. Ramsay, I.A., C.I.E., held charge of the district throughout the year.

The office of the Assistant Political Agent, Loralai, was held by Major C. E. Bruce, I.A. from 1st April to 6th December. The appointment remained vacant from 7th December 1916 to close of the year. From 17th February 1917 a temporary appointment of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Bori, was created to carry on the sub-divisional duties of the Assistant Political Agent, Loralai.

Khan Sahib Gulzar Khan held charge of the Duki Sinjawi sub-division throughout the year, and Khan Sahib Muhammad Gul Khan of the Bar-Khan-Musakhel sub-division up to 30th November 1916. He was permitted to resign his appointment as Extra Assistant Commissioner, Baluchistan, with effect from 1st December 1916. Charge of the sub-division was then given to Tahsildar Sayed Hurmat Ali Shah in addition to his own duties until he was relieved by M. Sarbuland Khan appointed Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Mr. E. J. Gleeson held charge of the Police throughout the year.

General attitude and conduct of principal tribes.

This has on the whole been satisfactory.

A gang of Musakhel badmashes came down from Afghanistan and hung about during the winter in Largha Sherani and the vicinity of the Chuhar Khel Dhana: they did little or no mischief in the limits of this district or in Zhob. The names of the gang were as follows:—

1. Sultan	sons of Khanak Marghazan.
2. Rahman	
3. Gullan	
4. Sahiban	
5. Rahim dil, Zmarai.	
6. Mir Alam	Kudezai Belkhel.
7. Gulla Khan	
8. Yar Khan	
9. Balo Khan	
10. Doda	
11. Shuja	
12. Muhammad	
13. Shadigul	

The gang or individual members thereof, committed two murders in Musakhel against their own people against whom they had a grudge.

Gullan (No. 3 of the men named above) was killed by Chandan and Mahzar Marghazans on 30th March 1917 in Laghara in Zhob District. The question of reward to these two men is under consideration. Since drafting this report a telegram has been received from Political Agent, Zhob, that Mandokhel scouts had a fight with a gang of 6 badmashes of whom they killed 3, who have since been ascertained to be Yar Khan Mohammad and Shadigul (8, 12 and 13 of foregoing list) and wounded a 4th who has been ascertained to be Miralam (No. 6 on the list).

The Dumars have again signally failed to act up to their obligations as regards security of the mail tonga. The mail tonga was again held up by 6 men at mile $\frac{29}{2\&3}$ on the night of 8th February 1917, the driver was bound hand and foot, and the parcels mail was looted. The circumstances attending this incident and the facts elicited by enquiries leave no room for any doubt that this offence was committed by the Dumars themselves.

OPERATION OF THE FRONTIER CRIMES REGULATION.

The following table shows the number of cases disposed of under the Frontier Crimes Regulation during 1916 as compared with the year 1915 :—

	1915.	1916.	Increase.	Decrease.
Civil	892	743	...	49
Criminal	510	695	185	...
TOTAL .	1,402	1,438	185	49

The findings of the jirgas were generally accepted, and the work done by them during the year under report was satisfactory with the one single exception of the interprovincial jirga held at Shinghar in May 1916, which was in some respects a fiasco. The reasons were firstly the absence of any British representative from the Dera Ismail Khan district and secondly the attitude of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sherani, who represented Dera Ismail Khan.

The result was that responsibility in several big cases of raids and dacoity in Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Ghazi Khan districts could not be settled and the cases were postponed to the next interprovincial Jirga.

The Political Agents of Zhob and Loralai and the Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ismail Khan held a conference on the subject at Fort Sandeman in April 1917 and agreement was arrived at.

The following were some of the important internal cases during the year.

Sherjan, son of Bakhtiar Khan, who was mentioned as a detenu at Loralai in last report was murdered on the night of 23-24th June 1916. The case is still under enquiry and has been marked for the Fort Munro Jirga in the autumn of 1917.

In case of raid on mail tonga near Dilkuna on the 12th May 1916 referred to in last year's report the tribes concerned of the three districts Sibi, Loralai and Zhob were held responsible and the following fines were imposed on certain tribes of Loralai district :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Pechis both in Sibi and Loralai districts	325	14	10
2. Vanechis	325	14	11
3. Dumars of Sinjawi	341	1	9
4. Zakhpels and Saragaras of Bori	310	12	0
TOTAL .	1,303	11	6

Though nothing could be proved there was ground for suspicion that some local men were concerned, as there were seven raiders, but the tracks of only four could be followed beyond a certain point till these also were lost.

Another case of looting the mail tonga on Harnai-Loralai road occurred on the evening of 8th February 1917 at mile $\frac{29}{3}$, some five miles east of Smallan. The tonga without mails or driver arrived at the tonga sarai at Smallan with harness cut : the search party found the driver lying bound hand and foot. There were six assailants but the track of four only could be found. Taking into consideration the twisting nature of the road, and its ups and downs, and the cut harness, it was beyond doubt that the remaining two raiders had sat in the tonga and driven it from the scene of the raid right up almost to the beginning of Smallan Bazzar. Suspicion pointed strongly to the offence having been committed by local Dumars. Several arrests were made and on enquiry one Nathozai, who was arrested on suspicion, confessed that the offence was committed by him along with five other companions who all were local Dumars notorious for bad character. One of the men he implicated also confessed and corroborated the other man's story. The jirga held that there was not enough evidence against the persons actually accused to justify their individual punishment. They held however that there was not the smallest doubt that this and other previous offences was the work of local Dumars and recommended that the land revenue of the entire Dumar tribe, and of all other permanent alien residents of Sinjawi tehsil, should be raised from $\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{5}$th, and grazing tax enhanced by 25 per cent. for a period of two years, to be extended thereafter if necessary ; the owners of the parcels to be compensated out of the extra penal revenue thus recovered, and the Political Agent, if he saw fit, to utilize the money also in imposing punitive levy posts with a view to guard the safety of the road. Orders on these recommendations have not yet been passed.

Most of the cases of cattle lifting pending against the Marris, referred to in last year's report, were settled at Sibi in February 1917, and decrees of Rs. 3,917 granted in favour of the Powindahs. Some cases which could not be taken up at Sibi were laid before the Gumbaz joint jirga in April 1917 along with similar claims by other local people of this district, and sums amounting to Rs. 4,297 were decreed against the Marris.

The Postmaster of Mekhtar was murdered on the night of 7-8th September 1916 : the case was referred to the Sibi Shahi Jirga of February 1917, which recommended certain

imprisonments, of terms varying from 6 to 12 months, to Chowkidars, etc., and also a fine of Rs: 3,000 (1,500 to be paid as blood money to the heirs of the deceased and Rs. 1,500 to be credited into treasury as a fine .....) to be recovered from the villagers if they failed to produce the real murderers within three months on expiry of which the Political Agent should pass final orders in the matter. The period of grace is still current and final orders have not been passed.

Compensation and fines to the amount of Rs. 44,086-5-4 were imposed in Political cases during the year under report, against Rs. 49,567-15-0 imposed during 1915. A sum of Rs. 16,605-7-6 including last years balance was recovered against Rs. 15,984-3-8 recovered during 1915. Of the sum recovered Rs. 12,787-10-0 was paid to the injured parties as compensation.

The number of persons punished for crimes under the findings of the jirgas during 1916 was 148 against 215 during 1915, and that of persons required to furnish security for good behaviour and keeping the peace was 391 as compared with 324 during 1915.

Horse Breeding and Horse Shows.

The Government stallions were withdrawn during the previous year from Duki and Barkhan by the Army Remount Department owing to presence of dourine and influenza in the district and it is understood that they are not going to be stationed there again. No horse show was held this year at Gumbaz in consequence.

A scheme has been suggested to replace the Government stallions by local pony stallions to be maintained from provincial revenues or the Loralai town excluded local fund, or both, but no such scheme can materialise until Baluchistan has a separate Civil Veterinary Superintendent of its own, instead of the present inadequate arrangement of sharing one with Sind and Rajputana.

District Levies.

The total number of levies at the close of the year including those employed on carrying mails was 364 and the expenditure on their maintenance amounted to Rs. 1,25,624-3-11. The increases of pay of levy sowars and footmen, alluded to in last years' report as being under consideration, were sanctioned and came into effect during the year under report.

The question of increasing the pay of levy Jamadars, Duffadars and Havildars in this district was under consideration at the close of the year.

Public Works.

A sum of Rs. 10,100 was spent on original works and repairs in charge of Civil Officers as against Rs. 18,555-2-1 in the preceding year. The decrease is due to the war and necessity for economy.

Post Office.

The mail tongas which left Harnai for Loralai on the 12th May 1916 and on the 8th February 1917 were looted. Particulars of the raids have already been given in previous paragraphs of this report.

Weather and crops.

The number of rain recording stations in the district was the same as last year, *viz.*, 5. The rainfall recorded at these stations during the year from 1st October 1915 to 30th September 1916 is compared below with that of the previous year.

	1915-16.			1914-15.		
	I.	T.	C.	I.	T.	C.
Loralai	10	3	9	9	0	0
Duki	13	4	8	10	5	6
Sinjawai	10	6	7	13	1	8
Barkhan	15	9	9	15	9	4
Musaknel	16	3	2	15	0	1

Timely rain fell in October 1915 in all the tahsils excepting Bori and Sinjawi which led to a larger Khushkaba area being sown with rabi; but deficient rain fall afterwards in January, February and March 1916 resulted in a poor crop.

In the Bori and Sinjawi Tahsils the crop was much below the average.

On Abi areas the water supply of the springs did not show any very marked diminution, and the outturn of rabi crops was normal in all the tehsils except in Bori where the crop was far above the average.

Flying locusts were seen in July 1916 in the Bori, Sinjawi and Duki tahsils but did no damage.

The total area sown and harvested separately for rabi and kharif is compared below with that of the previous year.

	1916-17.				1915-16.			
	Rabi.		Kharif.		Rabi.		Kharif.	
	Sown.	Harvested.	Sown.	Harvested.	Sown.	Harvested.	Sown.	Harvested.
Bori .	11,432 3 0	9,696 0 0	4,302 0 0	3,754 1 0	15,166 0 0	10,526 0 0	2,963 0 0	1,998 2 0
Duki .	16,400 1 0	12,064 1 0	4,217 0 0	2,511 0 0	23,642 1 0	17,766 0 0	984 0 0	580 0 0
Sinjawi .	3,656 1 0	3,073 3 0	2,085 0 0	1,909 3 0	2,682 2 0	2,169 0 0	1,752 3 0	1,645 2 0
Barkhan.	26,105 1 0	15,074 0 0	17,887 0 0	9,435 0 0	25,799 2 0	14,100 2 0	8,555 0 0	3,589 2 0
Musakhel	5,905 1 20	2,679 3 34	4,631 1 10	2,074 0 39	4,450 1 33	3,081 1 18	1,989 1 11	1,084 2 3
Total .	63,499 3 20	42,587 3 34	33,122 1 10	19,684 0 39	71,740 2 33	47,642 3 18	16,244 0 11	8,898 0 3

Land Revenue.

The total realizations under this head are compared below with those of the preceding year.

	1916-17.	1915-16.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
(1) Demand—		
(a) On account of arrears of revenue of previous years outstanding at the end of last year.	25,354 11 0	...
(b) On account of revenue gross for the year under report	...	...
Rabi	2,36,887 5 5	1,95,670 5 3
Khariff	62,698 5 6	35,878 7 4
Grazing tax	48,760 1 9	53,634 1 10
Mills and Miscellaneous . . .	2,611 11 10	7,342 12 7
Total demand . . .	3,76,312 3 6	2,92,525 11 0
(2) Collections—		
(a) On account of arrears of revenue of past year	24,404 11 0	...
(b) On account of revenue for the year under report.	...	...
Rabi	2,17,176 8 2	1,70,707 0 3
Kharif	58,328 13 6	29,732 9 9
Grazing tax	44,930 6 8	37,628 1 0
Mills and Miscellaneous . . .	2,499 11 7	7,265 11 7
Total collections . .	3,47,340 2 11	2,45,333 6 7
(3) Non-recoveries—		
(a) Remissions	957 5 1	46 5 6
(b) Malikana	18,507 10 11	13,741 11 5
(c) Suspensions	950 0 0	25,354 11 0
(d) Grain allowances paid out of revenue in kind	8,491 0 8	8,049 8 6
(e) Arrears recoverable	65 15 11	...
Total	28,972 0 7	47,192 4 5

It will be seen that the revenue collections for the year 1916-17 excluding arrears for previous years, amounted to Rs. 3,22,935-7-11, against Rs. 2,45,333-6-7, showing an increase of Rs. 77,602-1-4, which was shared by all the heads of revenue excepting mills and miscellaneous. The decrease under the latter head is due to the fact that in 1915-16 the receipts under this head were artificially swollen by the sum of Rs. 4,928-10-9, having been recovered from the Luni tribe as fine for misbehaviour in 1913-14.

The increase under rabi and kharif is attributable partly to more favourable rates having been obtained for Government revenue grain and partly to good and timely rainfalls which enabled a very large area of khushkaba cultivation being undertaken in the district.

The increase under grazing tax is due to good grazing.

A remission and suspension of R950 each in respect of grazing tax were granted to Musooris of the Barkhan Tahsil owing to heavy mortality in their cattle in 1914-15 and 1915-16. Another remission of Rs. 7-5-1 was sanctioned in the Musakhel Tahsil in consequence of certain mills having remained out of work owing to heavy rainfalls and floods in the year.

General condition of the district and the people.

An epidemic of measles spread all over the district during the later autumn, winter and spring. The disease was virulent in the Luni circle of the Duki tahsil, Tor circle of the Bori tahsil, and Kingri circle of the Musakhel tahsil, and caused many deaths.

A death suspected to be from cholera occurred at Mekhtar on the 15th July 1916 but prompt measures to check the spread of disease were taken and no further cases occurred.

In the spring and early summer there was very severe scarcity of fodder and great mortality among flocks, but excellent rains throughout summer improved the situation and during the rest of the year grazing was everywhere abundant.

The following figures show the transaction under taccavi advances during the year :—

	Rs.	A.
Advances outstanding on 1st April 1916	34,900	0
„ made during the year	10,440	0
Total	45,340	0
Recoveries made during the year	15,632	2
Remitted during the year	450	0
Total	16,082	2
Balance outstanding on 31st March 1917	29,257	14

The prices of food stuffs continued to rule high during the year and the average rates at Loralai, Sinjawi, Duki Barkhan and Musakhel are compared below with those of the past year.

	Loralai.		Sinjawi.		Duki.		Barkhan.		Musakhel.	
	1915-16.	1916-17.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1915-16.	1916-17.
	s. ch.	s. ch.	s. ch.	s. ch.	s. ch.	s. ch.	s. ch.	s. ch.	s. ch.	s. ch.
Wheat per rupee	7 13	7 12	9 1	8 2	8 6	8 7	10 2	10 2	8 5	8 8
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Barley per maund	2 14 5	2 15 10	2 12 6	3 3 1	3 1 0	3 2 9	4 7 7	3 12 9	4 5 3	4 5 11
Indian corn per maund	3 13 0	3 11 7	3 11 11	4 3 4	...	...	...	...	3 11 4	3 6 2
Bhusa, per maund	...	...	0 13 7	1 0 2	0 9 9	0 12 5	0 5 10	0 6 0	0 10 6	0 6 0
	ch.	ch.	ch.	ch.	ch.	ch.	ch.	ch.	ch.	ch.
Ghi per rupee	12⅓	11¼	10½	10½	12	10⅞	11	8½	12½	10½

Migration and emigration.

There were no notable migrations during the year.

Trade.

The principal exports consist of wheat, barley, tobacco, wool, ghee, dried apricots, skins and pomegranates and imports include piece goods, sugar, tea, timber, oilman's stores, dyes, leather goods, gram, rice, pulse, gur and salt.

No statistics of trade are, however, registered.

Mines and minerals.

The output of coal was 87 tons as against 287 tons last year and the amount of royalty recovered Rs. 60-6-0 against Rs. 150-9-0.

No accident occurred during the year, and the mines were very little worked. The reason is that the shafts have got down pretty nearly as far as it is possible to pump water by hand labour and the out-look for a local coal supply is not promising.

Irrigation.

Survey plans and estimates of the Musakhel flood irrigation scheme were submitted during the year for the orders of the Local Government who decided that in view of relative inaccessibility of Musakhel and difficulty of efficient supervision the project should be held in abeyence for the present.

Forests.

No fresh reservation was made during the year.

The question of the reservation of the Narechi unclassed forest is still under consideration.

Excise.

The revenue from excise during the year 1916-17 was Rs. 15,438-10-0 as against Rs. 12,591-7-9 in the previous year.

The system of letting out the one country liquor shop at Loralai on fixed fee to be determined by inviting sealed tenders, which was introduced as an experiment last year, was stopped during the year and the old practice of selling it by public auction was resumed with effect from 1st April 1917.

One case of charas smuggling was detected during the year under report and the offender was convicted and fined Rs. 25.

No change took place in the number of shops for sale of excisable articles in the district during the year.

Education.

The number of schools in the district on the 31st March 1917 was 10, of which 9 are primary and 1 is secondary.

The number of pupils reading in these schools was 290 as compared with 298 in the previous year. Of these pupils 138 were local boys. The expenditure on the maintenance of these schools including cost of new school houses amounted to Rs. 11,612-1-0 against Rs. 13,416-14-0 in the past year.

A new school house at Rarasham and teachers quarters at Ismail Shahr were constructed during the year.

This year for the first time the secondary school at Loralai has sent up some boys for the middle school examination.

Nine boys went up for it at Loralai in March 1917 of whom 7 passed.

Civil and Criminal Justice Law.

The following table shows the number of cases disposed of during the year under report as compared with the year 1915.

	Civil.		Criminal.	
	1915.	1916.	1915.	1916.
Cases	182	353	109*	45*
Appeals	9	3	3	1
Revisions	...	1	...	...
Total	191	357	112	46

* Excluding miscellaneous and section 34 (police) cases.

Jails.

The total number of prisoners in the various sub-jails in the district at the beginning of the year was 134 and 1,232 were admitted during the year under report making a total of 1,366 of these 1,236 were released or transferred to other jails and 130 remained in the jails at the end of the year.

The total expenditure on guards and maintenance amounted to Rs. 8,749-2-6, giving an average cost per head per annum of Rs. 80-5-4.

The health of the prisoners was good.

Five prisoners at work in a public garden at Loralai escaped on the after noon of 12th June 1916. One of them, who belonged to Killa Saifulla, was caught but the other four (Sulemankhels), who were being kept under police custody at the request of Political Agent, Zhob, escaped. The escape was due to slackness, so gross as to be almost certainly intentional, on the part of warders three of whom were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

An under-trial prisoner confined in the Barkhan jail in a theft case escaped on 28th September 1916, but was recaptured.

Two more warders on Rs. 11 per mensem each were sanctioned for the Loralai jail during the year.

POLICE.

The total number of true cognizable offences of all kinds dealt with by the police in the Loralai district during the year under report was 84 against 125 in the previous year, a decrease of 41 cases.

Eliminating petty cases under class VI, the number of cases dealt with judicially was 6 against 13 in the preceeding year, a decrease of 7 cases. The distribution of these 6 is as follows:—

Relating to coin	1
Resistance or obstruction by a person to his lawful apprehension	1
Assault or use of criminal force to a woman with intent to outrage her modesty	1
Theft	3
TOTAL	6

The statement given below shows the number of cognizable cases, the percentage of conviction, and the number of persons arrested and convicted during the year under report compared with the figures for the previous year:—

Year.	Cognizable Cases.			Persons.			Property.		
	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
							Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1916 . .	84	80	95·23	88	84	95·45	1,424 12 0	392 2 0	27·52
1915 . .	13	12	92·3	124	111	89·52	384 0 0	328 2 8	85·44

The present sanctioned strength of the Loralai police force is 344 as follows:—

Inspector	1
Sub-Inspectors	8
Head constables, constables and sowars	335
TOTAL	344

The question of increase of pay of police is under the consideration of the Local Government.

STAMPS.

The revenue realized from stamps during the year was Rs. 10,081-12-0 against Rs. 9,111-10-0 in the preceding year.

REGISTRATION.

The total number of documents registered in 1916 was 48 against 41 in 1915 and the registration receipts amounted to Rs. 160-8-0 against Rs. 170-8-0 for the preceding year.

LOCAL FUNDS.

The receipts and expenditure with opening and closing balance of the various Local Funds in the district are shown below.

	Opening balance on 1st April 1916.	Receipts in 1916-17.	Expenditure in 1916-17.	Closing balance on 31st March 1917.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Loralai Town Fund . . .	7,246 5 1	21,767 1 7	20,513 10 10	8,499 11 10
Loralai Zhob Police Fund . .	3,814 15 2	27,147 13 5	23,587 7 6	7,375 5 1

Besides the cash balance shown above the Loralai Town fund possesses Government promissory notes of the nominal value of Rs. 5,100 and Rs. 800 outstanding in recoverable advances.

Employment of Muhammadans.

The percentage of Muhammadan to Hindu employés holding ministerial appointments in the district at the close of the year was 60·3 against 56·02 for the previous year.

Arboriculture.

Seven hundred and seventy-three fruit and shade trees and plants as detailed below were imported into the Loralai district during the year under report :—

From Quetta.

Fruit trees	360
Shade trees	150
Plants	106
Roses	10

From Fort Sandeman.

Fruit trees	105
Vines	20

From Saharanpur.

Fruit trees	22
Total	773

They were planted at the following stations in the district :—

Musakhel.

Fruit trees	105
Vines	20

Barkhan.

Fruit trees	90

Duki.

Fruit trees	181

All the rest were planted in Loralai.

In addition to above 106 fruit and 100 shade trees were transplanted from the local nurseries during the year.

General.

The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General accompanied by Lady Ramsay visited the district in April 1916.

S. B. Muhammad Akbar Khan Jogezai died of heart disease on 24th May 1916, and Mulla Abdulhak Sargarah, muafi holder, on the 13th March 1917.

The 10th Lancers having been ordered on active service their first wing left Loralai on 30th August and the second wing on 17th October 1916. Their place was taken by the 16th cavalry from Mesopotamia.

The 66th Punjabis arrived at Loralai on 17th March 1917 in relief of the 2-67th Punjabis who proceeded to Tank.

A meeting was held at Loralai on 31st March 1917 in connection with the Indian war loan at which various persons undertook to subscribe sums totalling Rs. 11,000.

Kadir Khan Lehrzai and the other captors of Sawan and his three companions were given cash reward of 4,000, of which Rs. 2,000 were from Baluchistan Government and Rs. 2,000 were advertised by Inspector-General of Police, Punjab, on behalf of Dera Ghazi Khan district for the capture or death of Sawan. Grain allowances varying from 25 maunds to 5 maunds, amounting in all to 95 maunds per annum, were also granted to them for life. Besides this a pay of Rs. 30 per mensem for six months every year from levies service was given to Kadir Khan, who was the principal man concerned, and a khillat of Rs. 100 cash to K. S. Allukhan as the head of the family that arranged the capture.

Some, but unfortunately not all, cases for harbouring Sawan and other outlaws, were settled at the Inter-provincial jirga held at Shingarh in May 1916 and the following fines were imposed :—

	Fines.	Compensation.	Total.
Hassankhel section of Belkhel	2,000	..	2,000
Kudezai " " "	....	3,333	3,333
On certain other minor sections of Belkhel	2,000	...	2,000
TOTAL	4,000	3,333	7,333

Three months' pay of levy service of all ranks amounting to Rs. 440 was withheld from Zmarais for general harbour and passage afforded by them to outlaws, but no further punishment was awarded as on one occasion they opposed the passage of Sawan and his gang and exchanged shots with them.

A. D. G. RAMSAY, *Major*,
Political Agent, Loralai.

Administration Report of the Zhob District for the year 1916-17.

Area and Population.

The area of the district remained unaltered, *viz.*, 10,315 square miles and the population according to the Census of 1911 is 70,366 souls.

Principal Officers.

Major A. L. Jacob, I.A., C.I.E., held charge of the district up to 9th December 1916 and was succeeded by Major C. E. Bruce, I.A., who remained in charge to the end of the year.

The office of the Assistant Political Agent was held by Captain G. Harris, I.A., from 1st to 30th April 1916, and by Major C. Daukes, I.A., from 26th May to end of the year. There was no Assistant Political Agent from 1st to 25th May 1916.

Rai Bahadur Bhola Nath remained in charge of the Lower Zhob Sub-Division throughout the year with the exception of the period from 2nd January 1917 to 16th February 1917 while he was on privilege leave and the charge was held by L. Moti Ram.

Hakim Rattan Chand remained in charge of the Upper Zhob Sub-Division throughout the year.

The following officers were with the Zhob Militia during the year:—

Major W. N. Hay, I.A., from 1st April 1916 to 31st December 1916.
Captain E. Lorimer, I.A., from 1st April 1916 to 23rd August 1916.
Captain M. H. Lucas, I.A., whole year.
Captain A. S. Auret, I.A., whole year.
Captain S. P. Williams, I.A., whole year.
2nd Lieutenant W. D. V. Slesser, I.A.R., from 24th August 1916 to end of the year.
2nd Lieutenant A. F. Reilly, I.A.R., from 17th December 1916 to end of the year.

General attitude and conduct of tribes.

Tribes in the District.—The conduct of the tribes with the following exceptions has been good:—

(1) *Batozais.*—M. Ishar Singh, Sadar Kanungo, was murdered on the 9th December 1916 when coming from Killa Saifulla to Fort Sandeman. Investigation clearly pointed to the murder having been the work of local Batozais and this was the finding of a special Jirgah appointed, though the Batozais tried to make out that it was the work of Mian Khan, son of Anwar, a Batozai outlaw, who was arrested in the Loralai District two years ago. Fines aggregating Rs. 5,000 have been imposed on the Batozais under Section 22, Frontier Crimes Regulation, subject to the sanction of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General.

(2) Upto the end of 1912 the conduct of Haji Salim Khan's section of Babars was very unsatisfactory. In 1913, Salim Khan and certain other Babar headmen were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment for harbouring offenders and this had a most salutary effect. On the release of Salim Khan in November 1915, the Babars again started giving a certain amount of trouble, which culminated in their bringing down some of the members of the gang, which they had harboured before, in order to wreak vengeance on the family of one Shahmir of Babar who had given the information, on which Haji Salim and others had been arrested and imprisoned. The result was that on the night of the 12th February 1917, Shahmir's wife Mussamat Paindai was murdered by members of this gang. Haji Salim and other Babars have been found guilty by a Jirgah of certain offences connected with this crime and the case is now under consideration.

The Sherani scouts continued to do good work. Five more bodies of Scouts, *viz.*, Mandokhels, Kibzais, Mardanzais, Fakirzais and Jalalzais were raised during the year. Of these new bodies the Mandokhel in April 1917 followed and came up with six men and killed three of these, who turned out to be three Musakhel outlaws. The Kibzai scouts captured a Mahsud robber after a fight in September 1916.

Transborder Tribes.—The "Barampta" carried out by Major Jacob against certain sections of Sulemankhels was a success and decrees aggregating Rs. 14,667-5-6 were passed against them. This had a very good effect on them and it may be said that their behaviour on the whole has been satisfactory.

The Mahsuds have been out of control for some time past and have committed countless offences on the Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu border, in the North-West Frontier Province. This naturally caused a certain number of raids to be committed by them also on this border but on the whole these have not been very serious with the exception of the raid on the Mandokhels at Zarmatt which is described later. Considering the number and seriousness of the offences committed by them on the North-West Frontier Border we have, I think, been fortunate to get off so lightly.

Raids.—The following are the more serious cases that occurred during the year:—

(1) On the night of 3rd-4th May 1916, thieves cut into the wire enclosure near the new post at Gulkach and carried off four Militia horses. According to the Political Agent, Wano, the offence was committed by a gang of five Mahsuds under one Mirza Khan, a notorious Abdulrahmankhel, whose surrender was demanded by Government after Major Dodd's murder.

(2) On the 24th June 1916, Mahsuds carried off 100 sheep from Niazikot in the Sherani country. They also took two Sherani women with them. The Sherani Chighas were successful in recovering 33 sheep. The women, after having their ornaments taken from them, were released by the culprits. The Political Agent, Wano, wrote to say that this robbery had been committed by Abdulrahmankhel Mahsuds.

(3) On the 16th August 1916, 163 cattle, 1,213 sheep and goats, 14 donkeys, some household property and a rifle and a gun were looted in Lowara Mandokhel by Dhur and Nekzankhel Mahsuds. The Militia party which went in pursuit of the raiders got into contact with them and killed two. Two Militia horses broke loose and were lost during the fight.

(4) On the 4th September 1916, Mandokhels at Zarmatt near Siritoi were raided by a gang of 300 Mahsuds and Kharots. The Mandokhels sustained the following losses:—

a. 10 men and 2 women killed.
b. 7 men wounded.
c. 2,790 goats and sheep
d. 143 cattle
e. 181 donkeys } stolen.
f. 2 ponies
g. 5 rifles

Zhob Militia parties went in pursuit but failed to cut them off. The Southern Waziristan Militia and Wazir Chighas however encountered the gang, killing at least four, capturing one unwounded man and a number of the animals.

(5) On the 8th September 1916, the mail coming from Miralikhel was looted between Brunj and Safi by one Urdu, a Sherani outlaw, and by another unknown person. A Mandokhel Chigha at once turned out and brought back the mail bag but the robbers made good their escape, taking the Postal sowar's horse with them.

(6) On the 12th September 1916, four Mahsud badmashes appeared in the Kibzai country, bound and gagged one Sardar Khojalzai and carried him off together with his 59 donkeys and six cows. Information being received, a "Chigha" turned out in pursuit and rescued Sardar with the animals, the robbers making good their escape. A report being made at the Lakaband Thana, the Tahsildar, Fort Sandeman, who happened to be there, went in pursuit, accompanied by the Kibzai Scouts and some local people. A fight took place in which one unwounded Mahsud was captured with a rifle and a pair of binoculars. He was tried by Jirgah and punished.

(7) On the 9th December 1916 M. Ishar Singh, Sadar Kanungo, was murdered near Tarki Alezai on the Batozai and Ghorezai border. The special Jirgah appointed found that the crime was committed by local Batozais, and not by Mian Khan, son of Anwar, on whom the Batozai had tried to throw the guilt.

The telegraph line was cut on seven occasions. Cattle raids were rife as usual.

Tribal Disputes.

There were no serious tribal disputes in the District during the year.

Jirgahs.

The working of the local Jirgahs was very satisfactory. The Zhob-Wano Joint Jirgahs could not be held at Gulkach for want of transport in Zhob. Instead, the Sulemankhel Jirgah was held at Fort Sandeman in November 1916 to settle certain cases against the Sultankhels and Minzais sections. The usual Sulemankhel Jirgahs were also held at Fort Sandeman in March 1917. The results of both these Jirgahs were satisfactory. The Largha-Bargha Joint Jirgahs were held at Shinghar in May 1916. The majority of small cases were decided but no decisions could be arrived at in the dacoity cases involving tribal responsibility owing to the inability of the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, to attend the Jirgahs personally on account of Mahsud trouble on his border. An agreement has now been arrived at in a meeting between the District Officers of Zhob, Loralai and Dera Ismail Khan on the points under dispute and the dacoity cases will be taken up in the ensuing autumn.

Frontier Crimes Regulation.

The number of Jirgah cases during the year under report and the preceding year are compared below:—

	1916-17.	1915-16.
Criminal	892	996
Civil	812	746
Revenue	627	504
Total	2,331	2,236

The number of persons punished in criminal cases under Jirgah proceedings was 781 against 802 in the preceding year. Out of these 477 persons were called upon to furnish security. The amount of fine inflicted during the year under report was Rs. 5,759-7-3 against Rs. 11,906-1-7 during 1915. All but Rs. 298-1-6 of the sum represents compensation due in cases from one party to another. Fines due to Government represent only about 1-20th of the sum. The total recoveries on account of fine during the year amounted to Rs. 3,829-3-3 of which Rs. 1,303 were for the year under report and Rs. 2,526-3-3 for previous years.

Land Revenue.

The figures of Land Revenue for the year 1916-17 and those for the preceding year are compared below :—

Particulars.	1915-16.	1916-17.	Remarks.
1. Demand—	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
(*a*) On account of arrears of revenue of previous year outstanding at the end of last year . . .	244 5 9	3,140 6 0	
(*b*) On account of revenue (gross) for the year under report . .	2,34,859 3 6	1,78,822 10 3	
Total .	2,35,103 9 3	1,81,963 0 3	
2. Collections—			
(*a*) On account of arrears of revenue of previous years	209 6 11	314 7 10	
(*b*) On account of revenue for the year under report	2,07,289 0 11	1,56,004 0 11*	*Record Room fees Rs. 44-15-3 not included in these figures.
Total .	2,07,498 7 10	1,56,318 8 9*	
3. Non-recoveries—			
(*a*) Remissions	613 0 10	10 0 0	
(*b*) Malikana	11,012 14 7	8,446 10 0	
(*c*) Suspensions	...	...	
(*d*) Grain allowance paid out of revenue	12,838 12 0	13,108 12 2	
(*e*) Arrears recoverable (other than suspensions)	3,140 6 0	1,416 5 8	
(*f*) Tirni receipts allowed for . .	....	9 0 0	
(*g*) Written off, *vide* the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General's order No. 158 S. R., dated the 12th February 1917 . .	...	2,653 11 8	
Total .	27,605 1 5	25,644 7 6	

	Rs. A. P.
†1915-16 . . .	2,07,289 0 11
1916-17 . . .	1,56,004 0 11
Decrease .	51,285 0 0

The net Land Revenue collections for the year under report excluding arrears show a decrease of Rs. 51,285-0-0 † as compared with the preceding year.

This decrease is made up as under :—

Tahsils.	Increase or Decrease.	Land Revenue.	Tirni.	Chromite.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Fort Sandeman	—21,555 15 10	—1,733 8 5	—19,822 7 5	...
Hindubagh	—3,486 6 0	—4,069 12 1	+940 10 1	—357 4 0
Killa Saifulla	—26,242 10 2	—29,749 5 6	+3,506 11 4	...
Total .	—51,285 0 0	—35,552 10 0	—15,375 2 0	—357 4 0

Land Revenue.—The crops were fair in the Fort Sandeman Tahsil. The decrease is almost entirely the result of the cash assessment ("Ijaras") made during the year. When arriving at the amount of cash assessment the rate of revenue grain was taken to be Rs. 3-13-4 per maund (average of preceding three years) but the actual price fetched by the revenue grain during the year under report was Rs. 4-10 per maund. The decrease in the Hindubagh and Killa Saifulla Tahsils is due to the failure of Khushkaba crops for want of timely rain.

Grazing Tax.—The decrease in the Fort Sandeman Tahsil is due to want of grazing, and a considerable mortality among cattle. The number of Powindahs who passed through the district was also smaller than usual. The increase in the Hindubagh and Killa Saifulla Tahsils appears to be due to the abolition of Kamaruddin Karez Sub Tahsil.

The area harvested during the year is given below :—

	Acre.	Rs.	P.
Fort Sandeman Tahsil	6,484	0	35
Hindubagh Tahsil	4,390	0	0
Killa Saifulla Tahsil	9,244	3	0

No difficulty was experienced in the recovery of revenue and no coercive measures were employed.

A remission of land revenue amounting to Rs. 10 was granted in the Fort Sandeman Tahsil owing to damage done to crops by hail.

General condition of the District and the People.

Owing to general rise in prices and drought the general condition was far from satisfactory. There was a large mortality among cattle in the Fort Sandeman Tahsil for want of grazing. The Kharif crops in the Killa Saifulla Tahsil were a failure owing to drought.

Public Health.

In the summer of 1916 cholera was imported into the district by Powindahs returning from the Punjab *viâ* Dhanasar. The disease spread throughout the lower Zhob Sub-Division. The total number of cases reported was 384 and deaths 117. Measles also spread through all the three tahsils of the district resulting in a large number of deaths, especially children.

Prices of food stuff and labour.

The prices of food stuff ruled high owing to general scarcity and the war in Europe. The average rates are compared below with those of the previous year :—

	Fort Sandeman.		Hindubagh.		Killa Saifulla.	
	1915-16.	1916-17	1915-16.	1916-17.	1915-16.	1916-17.
	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.
Wheat, 1st sort per rupee.	6 $10\frac{5}{8}$	6 $10\frac{1}{8}$	...	...	...	7 $13\frac{1}{16}$
Wheat, 2nd sort per rupee.	6 $13\frac{1}{16}$	6 $12\frac{1}{8}$	8 $6\frac{11}{16}$	7 $2\frac{21}{16}$	8 $7\frac{11}{16}$	8 $\frac{23}{32}$
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Gram per maund . .	5 2 9	5 9 8	5 1 2	5 6 6	5 14 8	5 10 0
Barley per maund .	3 14 8	4 2 8	4 5 6	4 13 1	3 15 8	3 13 1
	ch.	ch.	ch.	ch.	ch.	ch.
Ghee per rupee . .	$12\frac{67}{288}$	$10\frac{11}{48}$	$12\frac{5}{48}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{11}{48}$	$10\frac{9}{40}$

Labourers earned from annas ten to annas twelve a day.

Agriculture and Agricultural Stock.

The year was exceptionally bad as regards the health of the sheep and goats. A very large number of these died from various diseases in the Hindubagh Tahsil and Khorasan Circle while in the Fort Sandeman Tahsil great mortality was caused amongst the cattle, sheep and goats for want of grazing.

In consequence of scarcity of fodder in the Upper Zhob Sub-Division almost all the people left for Khorasan and other places.

Taccavi.

The following table shows the transactions under Taccavi advances for the year 1916-17 :—

	Outstanding on 31st March 1916.	Advances made during 1916-17.	Total.	Recoveries.		Outstanding on 31st March 1917.
				Principal.	Interest.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Land Improvement Loans Act . .	23,172 0 0	2,140 0 0	25,312 0 0	5,819 10 6	605 10 8	19,492 5 6
Agriculturists Loans Act . . .	24,628 14 7	11,460 0 0	36,088 14 7	17,988 15 7	1,439 7 5	18,099 15 0
Total .	47,800 14 7	13,600 0 0	61,400 14 7	23,808 10 1	2,045 2 1	37,592 4 6

Arboriculture.

Three thousand cuttings of various kinds of fruit trees were planted during the year in nurseries in the Political garden at Fort Sandeman. Six hundred willow cuttings were supplied to the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Upper Zhob, for planting along the channels at Hindubagh.

The sub-joined table shows the fruit trees and cuttings issued from the nurseries in the Political gardens at Fort Sandeman during the year :—

	Fruit trees.	Grafted trees.	Roses.
For planting in the Zhob Militia lines at Head-Quarters	70	80	50
Deputy Superintendent, Police at Loralai . .	...	20	...
For planting in the Police lines at Fort Sandeman .	...	10	...
Sent to Musa Khel	...	81	...
Zimindars in the district	2,606	...	...
Total .	2,676	191	50

Weather and Crops.

The number of rain recording stations in the district was reduced to 4 during the year, against 5 in the preceding year, on account of abolition of the Kamaruddin Karez Sub-Tahsil.

A statement showing the rainfall recorded at the various stations during the year 1916-17 as compared with last year is given below :—

	Fort Sandeman.	Hindubagh.	Killa Saifulla.	Murgha.
1915-16 . . .	7·52	4·94	4·25	11·33
1916-17 . . .	12·39	7·54	9·25	11·83

The rain gauges were inspected during the year.

The rabi crops of certain villages in the Killa Saifulla and Hindubagh Tahsils were affected by rust. The Macci crop in the Kibzai circle of the Fort Sandeman Tahsil was affected by a disease called "Sparghosha."

On 13th July 1916, a swarm of locusts visited Moghal China Mahal of the Hindubagh Tahsil and damaged the China and Kangni crops. A small swarm of locusts also passed over certain villages in the Killa Saifulla Tahsil but did no damage.

In March 1917 good rain fell throughout the district and greatly improved the prospects of the next Rabi harvest.

About the end of March 1917 strong wind and hail damaged the vegetables and flowers, etc., in the gardens at Fort Sandeman, and uprooted some of the fruit trees and damaged the fruit.

Mines and Minerals.

The revenue of the year under report amounted to Rs. 6,364-8-0 against Rs. 6,721-12-0 in the preceding year and the output of the chromite ore was 4,123 tons against 1,065 tons in 1915-16.

No new leases were issued during the year. Two applications were received for the grant of mining leases but necessary enquiries were not completed before the year closed.

One serious accident occurred at Mine No. 143 situated about 18 miles south-east of Hindubagh in which a labourer received injury to his eyes resulting in total blindness.

Irrigation.

The Upper Kesh Scheme has not yet been completed. The rabi sown during 1915-16 yielded a revenue of 33 maunds wheat. A little kharif was also sown, but came to nothing for want of water. The total revenue amounted to Rs. 143-0-7.

Forests.

No new reservation was made during the year. The usual measures for the eradiction of the bark boring beetle in the Shinghar forests were continued.

The receipts on account of royalty on wood at Fort Sandeman amounted to Rs. 1,700 against Rs. 1,668-8-0 in 1915-16.

Horse Breeding Operations.

No Government stallion was stationed in Zhob during the year under report.

Education.

The number of schools in the districts during the year under review was the same as in the past year, *viz.*, three of which two are primary and one secondary.

The number of pupils studying in these schools on the 31st March 1917, was 174 compared with 171 in the previous year.

The total expenditure on the maintenance of these schools amounted to Rs. 8,774-3-8 against Rs. 12,477-6-6 for the preceding year.

The Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Fort Sandeman, sent up four boys for the Middle School examination of whom three were successful and one of these stood first in the province.

The Girls School at Fort Sandeman remained without a permanent Head Mistress for 4½ months. After Mrs. J. S. Sodhi tendered her resignation the 2nd Mistress was appointed to officiate as Head Mistress, but, being untrained, was not found a success.

Efforts were made through the Superintendent of Education in Baluchistan to secure the services of a trained Head Mistress, but without success, as the minimum pay of the post is low.

Zhob Militia.

The charge of the Zhob Militia was held from 1st April 1916 to 31st December 1916, by Major W. N. Hay, C.I.E., and from 1st January 1917 to end of March 1917 by Captain M. H. Lucas.

The sanctioned strength of the corps remains at 610 cavalry and 802 Infantry but the latter, from 1st September 1916, was reduced as a temporary measure, to 702 in order to allow of the formation of local scouts. The Militia was maintained during the year at a total cost of Rs. 5,28,453-11-9.

The Militia came into contact with raiders or outlaws on the following occasions :—

(*a*) A patrol from Shinbaz was attacked near the old Chachobi post on the Kundar on the 1st April 1916. A patrol from Gulkach also appeared on the scene two hours later. A running fight ensued for about two hours, the raiders making good their escape across the Gomal.

(*b*) A party out from Moghalkot in prosecution of the Thanadar's orders to arrest some Zillikhels, exchanged shots with a band of the latter on 8th April 1916. The Zillikhels started with the advantage of position, but they were driven off and two men with rifles captured.

(*c*) On the 5th of May 1916, the Gulkach Cavalry patrol came in contact with raiders at Juzbaz and recovered 13 cattle and 18 donkeys which had been stolen. The party claimed to have wounded 3 of the enemy. One sowar was wounded.

(*d*) On the 14th August 1916, telegraphic information from Shinbaz reported a gang of raiders in the Girdao region. Patrols were ordered out from Gulkach and Miralikhel to support the Shinbaz party and Mandokhel Scouts. The Girdao wire was subsequently cut, but Waziribagh was warned from Miralikhel. The Gulkach patrol came in contact with the raiders on the 15th and brought back two dead bodies of raiders and 47 cattle. Two Zhob Militia horses bolted during the action.

(*e*) On the 13th March 1917, news was received that some outlaws had been seen near Daryakhanzai. Lieutenant Reilly was sent out with a party of Zhob Militia Cavalry, who surrounded the rocks where they were hiding and four outlaws with rifles surrendered.

Fifty-two remounts and six riding camels and four mules were purchased for the Corps during the year.

Two hundred and twenty men were enlisted and 298 discharged.

Owing to the rise in price of every commodity there are an increasing number of men up for discharge and recruits are not coming in as quickly as one would like to see. Better pay and allowances in the Regulars and other Militia Corps have not improved matters.

The discipline of the corps throughout the year has been excellent. Only two desertions with rifles occurred during the year.

The health of the corps has been good. There have been several cases of measles and this disease has not yet been eliminated.

The following table shows the financial transactions of the Zhob Militia Funds during the year 1916-17 :—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Fund .	...	22 3 6	22 3 6	22 3 6	...
Private Fund . .	16,808 7 4	3,66,527 0 1	3,83,335 7 5	3,80,250 14 6	3,084 8 11

Four hundred and seventy two men of the cavalry and 484 men of the infantry were put through a course of musketry at headquarters during 1916. This is in addition to a modified course which is carried out at all posts.

Cavalry Detachments from Lakaband and Babar were withdrawn on the 12th December 1916. A temporary post of 40 rifles and 20 sabres has been established on 27th March 1917 at Toradarga in order to check Mahsud raids.

The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan and the General Officer Commanding 2nd Quetta Infantry Brigade inspected the Corps on the 28th April 1916 and 29th November 1916 respectively.

District Levies.

The total strength of levies including those employed in carrying mails in the district was 492 and the expenditure on their maintenance amounted to Rs. 1,51,151-12-5.

Four bodies of scouts consisting of 85 men were newly raised during the year and the pay of sowars and footmen was also substantially increased.

The levies continued to perform their duties satisfactorily.

Criminal Justice.

The total number of regular criminal cases before the various courts in the Zhob District during 1916 was 38 against 48 in 1915. All but four of these cases were disposed of during the year.

Civil Justice.

The total number of regular civil cases before the various courts in the district during 1916 was 133 against 121 for the preceding year. Out of these 118 were disposed of and 15 remained pending at the close of the year.

Police.

The post of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Zhob, remained vacant throughout the year and Mr. E. J. Gleeson, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Loralai, held charge of both the Zhob and Loralai districts.

Cognizable Crime.

The total number of cognizable offences of all kinds given in the Police returns for 1916-17 was 77 against 280 in the preceding year. Eliminating class VI (*i.e.*, petty offences) the number of cases was 20 against 15 in 1915-16.

Under the heading of cognizable cases the percentage of convictions was 60·0 against 66·67 in 1915-16 while 82·35 per cent. of persons arrested were convicted against 92·30 per cent. in the past year.

The percentage of stolen property recovered was 8·99 against 3·66 in the preceding year.

Jails and Lock-ups.

The total number of prisoners in the various jails and lock-ups in the district at the commencement of the year 1916 was 91 and 772 were admitted during the year making a total of 863. Of these 811 were released and 52 remained in jails, etc., at the close of the year.

The total cost on guards and maintenance amounted to Rs. 5,298-0-5 giving an average cost per head per annum of Rs. 80-9-9.

Registration.

The total number of compulsory registrations during the year under review was 50 against 32 in the previous year.

The total value of immoveable property affected amounted to Rs. 62,240 against Rs. 50,043-5-4 for the preceding year.

No document, the registration of which is optional, was registered during the year under report nor was any registered last year.

The total number of registrations affecting moveable property was 16 in 1916 against 16 in 1915 and the value of the property Rs. 5,701-5-0 against Rs. 37,045-4-9 in the preceding year.

The total receipts and expenditure amounted to Rs. 275-2-0 and Rs. 137-9-1 respectively.

Stamps.

The stamp revenue during the year amounted to Rs. 6,563-12-0 against Rs. 6,137-12-0 in the preceding year.

Public Works.

	Rs.	A.	P.
*Military Works Department	1,38,895	0	0
Civil	8,646	13	11
	1,47,541	13	11

A sum of Rs. 1,47,541-13-11* was spent on original works and repairs both by Civil and Military Works Department Officers during the year under report.

The following important new works were carried out during the year :—

1. Additional accommodation for Police in Zhob.
2. Camel shed for 50 camels in the Zhob Militia Cavalry lines.
3. Remodelling Moghalkot Zhob Militia Post.
4. Construction of combined Thana and Musafarkhana at Dhanasar.
5. Rebuilding Waziribagh post.
6. An additional reservoir for water supply at Fort Sandeman.
7. Improving Irrigation channel at Fort Sandeman.
8. Quarters for Forest establishment at Shinghar.
9. Assistant Political Agent's office at Shinghar.
10. Barracks for Zhob Militia at Nishpa.

Postal and Telegraphs.

No new offices were opened during the year and none were closed.

Local Funds.

The transactions under the Fort Sandeman Bazar excluded Local Fund during the year were :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Opening balance	1,800	1	6
Receipts	26,564	9	3
Total	28,364	10	9
Expenditure	19,146	4	7
Closing balance	9,218	6	2

Employment of Muhammadans.

The percentage of Muhammadan to Hindu employees holding ministerial appointments in the district at the close of the year was 37 against 35·48 in the previous year.

General.

The construction of Khanai-Hindubagh Railway was completed on 27th February 1917 and the first train arrived at Hindubagh on that date.

The Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General paid a visit to the district in the last week of April 1916. He arrived at Fort Sandeman on 26th and left for Quetta on 30th April 1916.

C. E. BRUCE, *Major*,
Political Agent in Zhob.

Administration Report of the Bolan Sub-Division. Including the portion of the Quetta-Nushki Railway which lies in the Kalat Agency, for the year 1916-17.

Area and Population.

There has been no change in the area, which is approximately 353 square miles.

The population is 2,096 souls according to the census of 1911.

Principal Officers.

The charge of the Agency was held by Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Dew, C.S.I., C.I.E., throughout the year.

The office of the Assistant Political Agent was held by Mr. C. H. Gidney, I.C.S, from 1st April 1916, to 23rd March 1917.

Land Revenue Collections.

Particulars.	1915-16.	1916-17.	Remarks.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	
(1) Demand—			
(A) On account of arrears of revenue of previous year outstanding at the end of the last year . . .	12 10 8	84 0 0	
(B) On account of revenue (gross) for the year under report . . .	4,241 3 8	3,946 1 8	
Total .	4,253 14 4	4,030 1 8	
(2) Collections—			
(a) On account of arrears of revenue of previous years	12 10 8	84 0 0	
(b) On account of revenue for the year under report	3,907 3 8	3,946 1 8	
Total .	3,919 14 4	4,030 1 8	
(3) Non-Recoveries—			
(a) Remissions.			
(b) Malikana.			
(c) Suspensions.			
(d) Cash Allowance paid out of revenue	250 0 0	...	The sum of R250 due to K. S. Sayyad Babar Shah on account of cash allowance for 1916-17, was wrongly credited into the treasury. Refund will be claimed on this account in 1917-18.
(e) Arrears recoverable (other than suspensions)	84 0 0		
Total .	334 0 0		

2. The decrease in revenue as compared with the previous year mainly falls under the Sub-head "Royalty on coal" the income on account of which for the half year ending 31st December 1916 could not be recovered from the concessionaries during the currency of the financial year under report.

3. No difficulty was experienced in the recovery of revenue and no coercive measures had to be resorted to in the District.

4. No grazing tax is recovered.

General condition of the District and the people.

The public health was on the whole good.

The prices of food-stuffs were higher than last year.

No Takavi advance was made. R50-2 on account of principal and R6-4 on account of interest were recovered during the year.

Irrigation, Forest and Education.

No Irrigation work exists nor was any new work undertaken.

There is no reserved forest in the Agency.

There is only one Primary School at Mach. No new Primary School was opened during the year.

The number of scholars on the rolls at the close of year was 14.

The expenditure incurred during the year under review on its maintenance amounted to R457-3-8 including R12 paid on account of a scholarship; R665-12 was spent on the construction of the school building.

Excise.

The Excise Revenue amounted to R4,957-12-8 including R39-12-8 recovered in excess from the opium contractor, against R5,577 the income of the last year. The decrease chiefly falls under Sub-head "Gain on sale proceeds of Excise opium."

There is only one shop for the sale of country liquors and other intoxicants at each of the three places of any importance in the District, *viz.*, Mastung Road, Kolpur and Mach. No reduction was possible.

No Advisory Committees have been appointed nor are they required. The hours for the sale of liquor fixed by the Local Government are properly observed and are suitable. The present system of selling licenses by auction is working satisfactorily.

District Levies.

The composition and the strength of Levies at the close of the year was the same as last year, *viz.*:—

1. Bolan Posts and Railway	102
2. Quetta Nushki Railway Levies	15
	117

The pay of the Levies was raised, during the year, as follows:—

1. Pay of Camel Sowars	From R20 to R23.
2. Pay of Horse Sowars	From R20 to R21.
3. Pay of Footmen	From R9 to R11.

The Levies performed their duties satisfactorily.

The total expenditure on their maintenance amounted to R21,273-6-5 as against R22,108-15-5 the last year.

Civil and Criminal Justice.

	Pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of	Pending.
Civil 1915	3	96	99	97	2
Civil 1916	2	121	123	115	8
Criminal 1915	1	127	128	128	0
Criminal 1916	...	84	84	84	0

N. B.—The number of Civil cases given in the above table includes 2 appeal cases decided by the Assistant Political Agent, Kalat, during the year under report.

Police.

The number of cognizable cases reported on the railway line was 28 against 18 in the previous year. Of these 8 cases were cancelled by the orders of the court owing to a mistake of fact.

In theft cases the value of the stolen property amounted to R295-4-0, of which property worth R53 was recovered against R619-4-0 and R3 stolen and recovered last year respectively.

Jails and Lock-ups.

There is no Jail but there are 2 lock-ups.

Registration and Stamps.

The total number of documents registered was 15 and the receipts on this account amounted to R85-2 including R27-10 on account of copying fees.

The revenue realized from the sale of stamps and plain papers amounted to R860-10 against R733-1 in the previous year.

Postal.

The Postal arrangements and the number of post offices remain the same.

Local Funds.

The subjoined schedule shows the condition of the Bolan Bazar and Quetta Nushki Railway Fund.

Opening balance.			Receipts in 1916-17.			Expenditure in 1916-17.			Closing balance.			Remarks.
R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	
2,663	13	11	2,529	1	0	2,203	7	6	2,989	7	5	This is in addition to R4,000 invested in Promissory notes.

Weather and Crops.

The following table shows the rainfall recorded in the Bolan Pass during 1916-17.

(From October 1915 to September 1916).

	Mach.	Rindli.
Average for 3 preceding years . .	Inches 12·62	5·95
1916-17	„ 11·02	5·90

The rainfall was below the average of the last three years.

The number of rain recording stations was the same as in the preceding year, *viz.* 2 :—

1. Mach—In charge of the Assistant Surgeon, Railway.
2. Rindli—In charge of the Thanedar.

The district remained immune from calamities such as locusts, etc.

Mines.

Two mining leases for coal were issued during the year, one in favour of K. B. B. D. Patel, C.I.E., and the other in that of Messrs. Sorabjee and Company of Quetta.

The total output from the mines during the year 1916 amounted to :—

Coal	2,452 tons.
Coal dust	1,719 „

The revenue realised during the year 1916-17 was R250-6-0 against R415-10-0 in the preceding year. The reason is explained in paragraph 2 under "Revenue Collections".

No new mineral was discovered.

One accident occurred in Bohar hill (lease No. 37) held by S. Bahawal Khan Satikzai in which one man was killed and one slightly injured.

General.

The income on account of the Provincial Revenues of the Sub-Division and the income tax paid by Government servants amounted to R21,246-6-11 against R19,715-10-2 in the preceding year. The increase was due to income tax recovered on the salaries of Mekran Border Mission Officers and the Additional Assistant Political Agent, Kalat.

Plague Inspection Camp at Hirok.

The Plague Inspection Camp remained at Hirok from 29th March to 7th November 1916.

No case of plague or Cholera took place in the Camp. One case of modified small pox was however detected. A few cases of measles imported by children of detained passengers took place.

One lakh thirty-five thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine passengers were dealt with in the Camp at Hirok.

Eleven accidents took place on the Railway line during the year, 5 of class A, 6 of class B.

Three men were killed, two wounded, and eight animals were killed.

J. E. B. HOTSON,
for *Political Agent, Kalat.*

CHAGAI POLITICAL AGENCY.

Area and Population.

The area of the district is 19,622 square miles and the population according to the last census was 16,344 persons.

Principal Officers.

The charge of the District was held by Major W. G. Hutchinson, I.A., throughout the year under report.

The charge of the Nuskhi Sub-Division was held by Lala Majju Ram from 1st April to 11th June, by M. Aziz Din Khan from 12th June to 4th September and by Khan Sahib Rana Mohammad Ali Khan from 5th September 1916 to the close of the year.

General attitude and conduct of the various tribes.

The general attitude of the tribes has shown a steady improvement as the year progressed. This is due to some extent to the conduct of the war and the balance slowly turning in our favour—but it is also due to our strengthened position on this border. The Badinis had hoped by going across to Afghanistan that it would need but a short time before we should be ready to call them back with many promises. Instead of this their conduct has been ignored and they have at last found themselves in very straitened circumstances, the majority of them being ready to return to their homes and abide by the terms I impose.

2. Their actions and those of the other raiding spirits across the border has also brought many hardships on the tribes living round Nushki and they are learning now by experience that the spirit of indifference and refusal to help the authorities is perhaps in the long run not the most sensible.

3. This improvement has finally shown itself in the action of most of the head men of the Barech coming in of their own accord to Quetta to see me. Their visit has been to all outward appearances a success and they left after signing ther names to a very important agreement, which, if they are able to carry it out, means the removal from the Shorawak border of the men responsible for most of the raiding.

4. The actual number of raids during the year has been more than in any previous year and culminated in June in a very serious attempt to wreck the Mail train between Kishingi and Nushki and the murder of a European Engine driver.

But here again as the year has proceeded the number of raids has very materially decreased and since September 1916 the Barech themselves have kept entirely aloof from these incursions.

The number of camels stationed at Nushki on account of Military demands has been an added incentive and attraction to the more daring spirits.

5. On the Western border we have now got the Damanis and Rekis under our control and they too for the first time are on their way to Quetta to pay their respects to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and learn a little of life outside their usual contracted sphere.

6. The year has closed with peace throughout the District and the tribes generally satisfied and contented.

Operation of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

1. The number of cases dealt with under the Frontier Crimes Regulation was 132 (116 Civil and 17 Criminal) against 92 for the preceding year.

2. In all cases the findings arrived at by Jirga were accepted, a satisfactory proof of the working of the Jirga system.

3. The fines inflicted totalled Rs6,629 of which Rs19 were credited into the treasury and Rs1,500 were paid to the parties concerned as compensation for injuries received.

District Levies.

These fall under 4 separate heads, *viz.*, (*a*) Chagai Ley Corps, (*b*) General Levies, (*c*) Railway Levies and (*d*) Political Establishment:—

(*a*) *Chagai Levy Corps.*—This remained as last year and its strength and composition now stands as follows:—

Resaldars	2
Jamadars	3
Kot Daffadars	2
Daffedars	7
Naiks	7
Pay Naiks	4
Sowars	151
Total	176

In addtion 1 Salutri, 1 Nalband and 3 Bhishtis are maintained.

(*b*) *General Levies.*—Its strength was reduced by 17 rank and file and it now stands as below :—

Jamadars	9
Daffadars	24
Sowars	174
Havaldars	5
Footmen	28
Total	240

In addition to the foregoing 9 Moharrirs and 19 shopkeepers are also maintained.

The above are exclusive of tribal Levies 17 in number which are maintained for Government service by the Zaggar Mengal and Sanjarani Sardars. These are divided as follows :—

Jamadar	1
Daffadars	3
Sowars	13
Total	17

In addition to the above a postal service between padag and Panjgur *viâ* Kharan involving an expenditure of R554 per mensem is maintained.

(*c*) *Railway Levies.*—The strength remained the same as last year, *viz.*:—

Havaldar	1
Footmen	9
Total	10

(*d*) *Political Establishment.*—The strength remained the same as last year, *viz.*:—

Sarhaddar	1
Moharrir	1
Total	2

The actual cost of maintaining these Levies amounted to R1,59,612-5-6 as under :—

	R	A.	P.
(1) Chagai Levy Corps	66,117	6	11
(2) Other Levies	93,494	14	7
Total	1,59,612	5	6

In connection with the war following additional Levies were temporarily sanctioned during the year, the cost being met from Special Secret Service expenditure of R1,50,000 allotted by the Government of India :—

1. One Kot Daffadar at R45, 2 Daffadars at R35 each, 2 Naiks on R30 each and 29 Sowars at R27 each with effect from 1st May 1916. These were recruited from the Sanjarani tribe.

2. Three trolly Khassadars at R16 each with effect from 18th July 1916.

Police.

The District Police consisting of the Nushki Havalat and Treasury Guards are under the direct charge of the Superintendent of Police, Quetta-Pishin and Sibi Districts. I have nothing to record uuder this heading.

Roads and Communications.

The only road in the district is the Nushki-Seistan Trade Route. With the completion of the railway to Dalbandin the old route, between Nushki and Dalbandin is now closed. From Dalbandin to Robat the road has been in many places materially improved and touring Motor Cars can pass up and down it. The Military have much improved the road between Saindak and Robat—making a branch road to Kacha.

A road has also been made from Saindak to Khwash in the Sarhad *viâ* Mirjawa, Ladis and Sangun. This is at the best only a rough road but touring Cars can now travel between Saindak and Khwash.

Postal Arrangements.

With the extension of the railway to Dalbandin the camel post now starts from that place.

Owing to extra demands due to the Seistan Field Force the letter post runs four times a week instead of three.

2. At the beginning of the year there was a very great accumulation of parcels at Nushki, the usual weekly parcel post being altogether insufficient to meet the extra requirements of the Seistan Field Force. To obviate this various courses were adopted but none proved satisfactory. Finally arrangements were made in conjunction with the Military and the Postal authorities to lay out a regular parcel post escort of Levies the Military providing the camels the extra cost being R200 a month for the escorts *plus* the monthly hire of the camels, according to the number used. This post leaves Dalbandin every Tuesday morning by the usual stages and reaches Dewan Chah on the 17th day. It travels irrespective of Military Convoys and is proving a satisfactory solution of the difficulties. The usual weekly Civil parcel post is also running.

Immigration and Emigration.

There is nothing to report under this head beyond the sudden decision of the Badini to leave the District and go across the border in April 1916.

This emigration is merely temporary and due to the conduct of the sons of Sardar Alam Khan Badini and some 12 or 15 of their adherents. Already many families have returned and the majority of them will be back within another month. Those few who have instigated the many raids which they have been guilty of during the last 12 months are not likely to return and have already gone to Kandahar to see if they can find a more genial and safer climate to reside in.

Land Revenue.

	For the year under report.	For preceding year.
1. *Demand*—		
(*a*) On account of arrears of revenue of previous years outstanding at the end of the last year	.....	.....
(*b*) On account of the revenue (gross) for the year under report:—	R A. P.	R A. P.
Rabi	12,351 6 6	40,317 5 4
Kharif	633 3 9	895 10 9
Grazing Tax	8,480 13 0	12,382 13 0
Miscellaneous	952 3 11	2,799 12 9
Record fees	12 0 3	1 4 3
Total Demand	22,429 11 5	56,896 14 1
2. *Collections*—		
(*a*) On account of arrears of revenues for previous years	.....	.....
(*b*) On account of the revenue for the year under report:—		
Rabi	11,643 14 4	38,124 2 3
Kharif	604 12 2	856 6 7
Grazing Tax	8,067 9 1	12,325 4 0
Miscellaneous	946 7 11	2,783 7 2
Record fees	12 0 3	1 4 3
Total Collections	21,274 11 9	54,090 8 3
3. *Non-Recoveries*—		
(*a*) Remissions	.....	.....
(*b*) Malkana:—		
Rabi	608 2 2	2,024 12 1
Kharif	28 7 7	39 4 2
Grazing Tax	413 3 11	557 9 0
Miscellaneous	5 12 0	16 5 7
Total	1,055 9 8	2,637 14 10

	For the year under report.	For preceding year.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
(c) Suspensions	.....	.....
(d) Grain allowance paid out of revenue in kind Rabi	99 6 0	98 7 0
(e) Jagir, Rabi	.....	70 0 0
(f) Arrears recoverable (other than suspensions)	.....	.....
TOTAL NON-RECOVERIES	1,154 15 8	2,806 5 10

The revenue on cereals is taken by batai or Tashkhis while that on the Sabz Khurda and Palezat is recovered at cash rates.

The Muafis granted to Zamindars amounted to Rs. 1,104-3-8 divided as follows :—

	Rs. A. P.
Land Revenue	970 12 8
Grazing Tax	133 7 0
TOTAL	1,104 3 8

The collections under Grazing Tax totalled to R8,067-9-1 as under :—

	Rs. A. P.
Nushki Tahsil	1,004 5 2
Chagai Tahsil	7,063 3 11
TOTAL	8,067 9 1

The deficiency of R32,815-12-6 as compared with the previous year is due to the scarcity of rain and non-cultivation of the Dâk lands from fear of raiders.

HORSE BREEDING OPERATIONS.

Nil.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE DISTRICT AND PEOPLE.

The general condition of the district and people has been good.

2. *Public health.*—There were no epidemics. The prevailing diseases in Nushki being Dysentry, Malarial fever and Pneumonia, etc. The sanitation arrangements in the Nushki town were satisfactory.

3. The average daily attendance in the Nushki, Dalbandin and Kacha Dispensaries was 77·34, 43·57 and 26·22 respectively. At Nushki 953 indoor patients were treated during the year, 57 of whom came from beyond the frontier. The number of indoor patients treated at Dalbandin and Kacha was 259 and 73 respectively. There were no vaccinations.

The rainfall registered at Nushki was 3·66 inches as against 8·24 inches for the preceding year.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

1. The rainfall during the year under report was untimely and much below the average.

2. The number of rain recording stations in the District remained unaltered. These are situated at Nushki, Mashkichah, Chagai and Kacha. The first and fourth named stations are in charge of the Sub-Assistant Surgeons and the other two under local officials, *i.e.*, Levy Moharrir and Patwari.

3. With the exception of Chagai the other rain-gauges were inspected by the Political Agent and the result was satisfactory. The precautions taken to ensure satisfactory exposure are good.

4. Fortunately no locusts visited the District during the year.

5. The approximate total area harvested during the year under report for Rabi and Kharif was 3,333 and 220 acres respectively.

IRRIGATION.

There are no irrigation works in the District with the exception of the Bor Nullah Band.

FORESTS.

There is only one small forest by name Kaisar forest.

Education.

The district possesses only one Primary School which is located at Nushki. The average daily attendance during the year in this school was 20·18 as against 19·48 for the previous year.

In addition there are three grant-in-aid schools located in more important villages round Nushki. The attendance of these schools is so poor as it does not warrant the continuance of the schools and owing to the apathy on the part of the people, these schools are about to be closed.

The maintenance charges of the Nushki Primary School for the year amounted to Rs. 564-8-1 and of the 3 grant-in-aid schools to Rs. 369-4-6.

Jail and Lock-ups.

There are no Jails or Subsidiary Jails in the Agency. The number of prisoners received in the Nushki Lock-up during the year was 116, 114 males and 2 females. In addition to this 6 prisoners were in the Nushki Lock-up at the commencement of the year—of these 115 prisoners were disposed of during the year, 7 remaining in the Lock-up at the close of the year.

Registration.

Nil.

Stamps.

The receipt under this head amounted to Rs. 1,205-8 as against Rs. 635-8 for the previous year. The increase of Rs. 570 is principally in the sale of Court-fee Stamps.

Local Funds.

The Nushki Town Fund is the only excluded local fund in the Chagai Agency. The balance at the beginning of the year stood at Rs. 3,697-13-10 and at the close of the year at Rs. 4,841-4-2. The receipts during the year from all sources amounted to Rs. 4,815-13-5 and the expenditure to Rs. 3,672-7-1.

Municipalities.

Nil.

Public Works.

The following is the list of original works completed during the year 1916-17:—

1. Completion of the Thana at Lashkariab.
2. Completion of the Thana at Saindak.
3. Completion of the Thana at Merui.
4. Pucca flooring in the Sub-Post Master's quarters at Saindak.
5. Pucca flooring in the Sub-Post Master's quarters at Padag.
6. Pucca flooring in the Sub-Post Master's quarters at Merui.
7. Treasurer's quarters at Kacha.
8. Bhoosa block at Kacha.
9. Havalat at Kacha.
10. Watch tower at Mall.
11. Sinking of a well at Saindak.

The usual annual repairs were completed.

Prices and Labour.

The average cost of wheat in the Nushki Tahsil stood at 9 seers 2 chataks and of Barley 9 seers 5 chataks per rupee.

In Chagai Tahsil the average prices were wheat 9 seers 6 chataks and barley 10 seers per rupee.

The labour supply is very scanty in the District. The Public Works and Railway Departments generally obtained their labour from down country. The rates offered by the Nushki Extension Railway authorities were very high.

Agriculture and Agricultural Stock.

(*a*) It is only in the extreme east of the District that the inhabitants depend on the Agriculture.

(*b*) Stock is in good condition.

Takavi Advances.

Eleven Takavi advances amounting to Rs. 3,330, were given during the year.

Takavi outstanding at the close of the year Rs. 7,060-7.

Recoveries—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Principal	4,824	9	0
Interest	491	6	5

ARBORICULTURE.

A sum of Rs. 1,965-3-2 was devoted to this purpose. This is inclusive of a sum of Rs. 786-12-7 contributed by the Nushki Town Fund. The number of fruit trees planted during the year was 55.

TRADE.

The value of the trade which passed through Nushki during the year under report amounted to Rs. 43,38,197 divided as under :—

	EXPORTS.	IMPORTS.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Afghanistan	16,98,121	16,94,436	33,92,557
Persia	7,89,445	1,56,195	9,45,640
TOTAL	24,87,566	18,50,631	43,38,197

A comparison between these figures and those registered last year gives the following result :—

Trade with Afghanistan shows an increase of Rs. 44,117 while that with Persia gives a decrease of Rs. 2,78,213, thus giving a net decrease of Rs. 2,34,096, over the preceding year. This decrease is partly due to the non-receipt for 8 months during the year of statements showing cost of articles sent through the medium of parcel post from India to Persia and *vice versa* from the British Post Master stationed at Dewan Chah and partly due to the prohibition of export of certain articles to Persia on account of War. The system of registering trade which was noted in last year's report as unsatisfactory reamined the same.

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL CASES DECIDED JUDICIALLY.

A. Criminal Justice.—The number of Criminal cases decided during the past year was 14 against 8 for the preceding year. Twenty-six persons were tried 7 of whom were acquitted, 18 were found guilty and 1 died.

The fines inflicted amounted to Rs. 62 of which Rs. 10 were paid into the treasury and the balance Rs. 52 paid as compensation to the parties who received injuries.

B. Civil Justice.—The number of Civil cases decided during the year under report was 16 as against 9 in the preceding year.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The percentage of Mohammadans to Hindu employees in the District at the close of the year was 57·1 as against 42·9.

No case of opium smuggling came to notice during the year under report.

Throughout the year Nushki and all places west thereof have been considered as "Field Service." These conditions have naturally very materially altered the usual state of affairs both at Nushki and along the Trade Route and greatly increased the duties of all, more especially of the District and postal levies. Generally speaking I consider that the levies have done well and that my posts have played the game and have done their best to meet the extra difficulties and help the Military, the one great blot being the unfortunate murder of Lieutenant Leslie Smith by a Sanjerani sowar.

The future administration of this long and dreary trade route is dependent on the Government of India's final policy as to the extension of the railway. The sanction of this would mean complete changes throughout and a great diminution of the many difficulties which now have to be met. In the present circumstances perhaps one of the greatest of these difficulties is the finding of men for posts along the road and so the consequent trouble I have with men who ought to be dismissed but whom I cannot replace. With one or two of them it means that they have been able to intrigue and give trouble with impunity, knowing my dilemmas. The extension of the railway to Dalbandin quickly showed me how advantageous a railway is and difficulties of this nature which have existed between Nushki and Dalbandin at once disappeared. Apart from any other point of view for administrative purposes above do I sincerely hope that I shall shortly see the day when the Railway is steadily working its way across the desert and reaching those posts on the western border which up till now have been so cut off.

The year started with unrest both at Nushki and on the Persian border—but owing to Military measures and the gradual turning of the scale in the big war in our favour there was a steady and progressive improvement and the close of the year showed a peaceful state of things throughout Chagai and once more a safe trade route from Dalbandin to Robat.

W. G. HUTCHINSON, *Major,*
Political Agent, Chagai.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

I. Introductory.

1. The whole of the Public Works (inclusive of Irrigation) throughout Baluchistan are under the control of the Commanding Royal Engineer, 4th (Quetta) Division, Military Works Services, who is also Secretary in the Public Works Department, to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General, Baluchistan.

All Civil and Military Works in the Province are carried out by the Military Works Services Agency except a few Minor Works in outlying Districts.

2. Colonel R. S. Maclagan, C.B., C.S.I., held the charge of the office of the Secretary, Public Works Department in Baluchistan throughout the year.

II. 45.—Civil Works—Imperial.

1. The original and additional grants allotted during the year by the Government of India, Public Works Department, the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs and the Postmaster General, Punjab and North-West Frontier Circle for outlay on the Post and Telegraph buildings in Baluchistan amounted to ₹11,733 and the actual expenditure against it amounted to ₹10,016 as detailed below :—

	Grants.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
Minor Works	4,720	4,231
Repairs	5,000	4,047
Establishment	1,893	1,634
Tools and Plant	120	104
Total	11,733	10,016

Revised estimate was passed by the Government of India for Rs. 11,000.

III.—45.—Civil Works Special Revenues.

The original grant for outlay during the year was Rs. 8,15,000, but this was finally increased to ₹8,36,500 by additions to and withdrawals from the amount originally sanctioned. The following statement shows the amounts of grants and expenditure :—

Departmental Heads.	Original Budget Grant, 1916-17.	Final grant or revised estimate, 1916-17.	Actual outlay, 1916-17.	Actual outlay, 1915-16.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original Works { Major Works	3,44,000	2,98,655	2,95,848	3,84,062
Original Works { Minor Works	1,10,000	1,13,480	1,09,610	
Repairs	2,00,000	2,65,205	2,59,780	2,15,885
Establishment	1,51,200	1,49,710	1,36,997	1,25,349
Tools and Plant	9,800	9,450	9,443	8,079
Suspense	...	...	...	...
Total	8,15,000	8,36,500	8,11,678	7,33,375
Amount short passed by the Government of India	...	—94,500	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	8,15,000	7,42,000	8,11,678	7,33,375

2. LIST OF WORKS UNDERTAKEN.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

Administration.

At Kohlu the rebuilding of Tahsil and other Civil buildings was commenced and accommodation for a British Officer was provided by additions to the Fort at Mand.

EDUCATIONAL.

The work of providing accommodation for teachers, training class at Quetta was commenced and completed.

MEDICAL.

At Quetta the work of rebuilding Lady Dufferin Zanana Hospital was put in hand and that of constructing a new female hospital at Sibi was completed.

POLICE INCLUDING MILITIA AND LEVIES, ETC.

The following works in hand last year have been completed :—

(1) Levy Lines at Chaman.
(2) Reconstructing Saddar Police Thana at Sibi.
(3) Thanas at Merui, Saindak and Lashkariab.

The following works in hand last year were still in hand at close of the year under review :—

(1) Providing additional accommodation for Head Quarters Police at Quetta.
(2) Providing additional accommodation for Police force at Loralai.
(3) Providing additional accommodation for Police in Zhob.
(4) Remodelling the post for Zhob Militia at Moghal Kot.

The following works commenced during the year were still in hand at its close :—

(1) Constructing shed for camels of Zhob Militia Cavalry Lines at Fort Sandeman.
(2) Rebuilding post for Zhob Militia at Waziribagh.
(3) Constructing combined Police Thana and Musafirkhana at Dhanasar.

COMMUNICATIONS.

ROADS.

Improvements of roads between Nushki town and Railway Station and from Smallan to Ziarat commenced during the year, and those of Kach-Ziarat and Zarrozai pass roads in progress from previous year were completed and those of Quetta-Hanna-Urak, Pishin-Khanai-Hindubagh and Quetta-Kach roads commenced during the year remained in progress.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

WATER SUPPLIES.

Works of improving water supplies at Nushki and Barkhan and constructing second reservoir at Fort Sandeman in progress from previous year were completed during the year and that of improving Siliaza Irrigation Channel at Fort Sandeman and improving water supply at Sibi in progress from previous year are still in course of construction.

WORKS IN CHARGE OF CIVIL OFFICERS.

3. A sum of Rs. 63,959 was spent by Civil Officers on original works and repairs costing under Rs. 2,500 each, as detailed below, from the funds provided from the Civil Department Budget of the Agency in addition to the sum of Rs. 8,11,399 mentioned in paragraph 1, part III, above :—

	Original Works.	Repairs.
	Rs.	Rs.
Political Agent, Quetta Pishin District	4,814	3,492
„ „ Kalat District	1,635	3,402
„ „ Chagai District	6,415	9,870
„ „ Sibi District	7,082	8,502
„ „ Loralai District	3,492	6,608
„ „ Zhob District	5,163	3,484
TOTAL	28,601	35,358
	63,959	

REVENUE.

4. The receipts chiefly comprise rents of buildings. The amount realized was Rs. 39,523 against Rs. 41,429 for the previous year. Decrease is due to buildings having been occupied for shorter periods during the year than in the previous year.

FAMINE RELIEF WORKS.

Nil.

CONTRIBUTION WORKS.

6. The works of rerolling Kalat State road miles 19-20 and improving city water supply Quetta were carried out during the year.

EXPERIMENTAL WATER BORINGS.

7. *Nil.*

EXPERIMENTAL FRUIT FARMS.

8. *Nil.*

GENERAL.

9. The increasing volume of wheeled traffic and the number of Motor Cars that are using the roads have necessitated a considerably more liberal provision of funds for widening and improving the roads.

IV.—43.—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

I. The original grant for expenditure in India on Irrigation Minor Works and Navigation in this Agency was Rl,36,000.

This amount was increased to Rs. 3,02,127 by additions sanctioned during the year including the sum of Rs. 1,87,707 for expenditure on New works, the Nari Weir and Surkhab Reservoir Project.

The distribution of the total Indian grant was :—

	Works including compensation and suspense, etc., etc.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Total.
Capital grant.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Khushdil Khan Reservoir	12,800	3,583	...	16,383
Nar Nullah Reservoir	7,150	1,917	...	9,067
Surkhab Project	1,01,697	42,000	1,230	1,44,927
Nari Weir	36,400	6,380	...	42,780
Miscellaneous works for which no Capital and Revenue accounts are kept.	25,944	8,960	500	35,404
TOTAL CAPITAL GRANT	1,83,991	62,840	1,730	2,48,561
Revenue grant.				
Shebo Canal	7,715	7,400	116	15,231
Khushdil Khan Reservoir	8,580	9,830	100	18,510
Nar Nullah Reservoir	12,875	2,600	...	15,475
Nari Canal	2,950	1,280	120	4,350
TOTAL REVENUE GRANT	32,120	21,110	336	53,566
GRAND TOTAL	2,16,111	83,950	2,066	3,02,127

In addition to Rs. 3,02,127 for expenditure in India the sum of Rs. 6,073, was allotted during the year for expenditure in England.

3. The revenue collected during the year was :—

—	Shebo.	Khushdil Khan Canals.	Nar Nullah.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water rates	13,623 (*a*)	62,989 (*b*)	...	76,612
Sales of water	...	...	2,284	2,284
Other canal produce	66	...	...	66
Water-power	113	...	...	113
Navigation	...	58	...	58
Rent of Buildings	36	399	...	435
Fines	99	40	...	139
Total for 1916-17	13,937	63,486	2,284	79,707
Actual receipts for 1915-16	7,239	7,293	7,238	21,770

(*a*) and (*b*) includes Rs. 367 and 26,139 respectively on account of arrears of 1915-16 which were not realized during the year ending 31st March 1916.

V.—Narrative Progress Report of Irrigation Works.

Quetta-Pishin District.

Shebo Canal.

1. During the year the Canal system was maintained in running order, silt clearance of the main line was carried out, and the down stream floor of the undersluices at the Head-works was extended by twelve feet to afford additional protection against scour.

2. From 1st April to 28th July the river water, supplemented by what was available from the storage tanks, was used for irrigation. The matured area being 918 acres Rabi and 51 acres Kharif.

3. The canal remained closed from 28th July to 16th November as the river supply was too small for efficient use, and it was found merely to promote the growth of jungle in the canal bed. There were good floods in the river in August, but these cannot be utilized as the heavy silt charge contained in flood water would seriously diminish the storage capacities of the tanks. While the canal was closed the main line was thoroughly cleared of silt. The canal was opened for Rabi sowings on 16th November, and remained in flow till the 31st January 1917.

4. Sowings are necessarily late on this system as the supply is principally derived from perennial streams and karezes which are turned into the Lora when sowings and first waterings are completed in the upper portion of the valley. An area of 1,100 acres was sown, and the condition of the crop is good. After January 31st the water was turned into the tanks, the volumes so stored being 8 million cubic feet and 22 million cubic feet in tanks 3 and 4 respectively.

Khushdil Khan Reservoir.

5. The system was maintained in working order. Heavy floods in August destroyed the training works which had been constructed in the previous year. These training works are situated below the junction of the Barshore and Tor Murgha torrents, and were designed to make the flood water pass down one branch of the combined stream instead of taking its natural course down a number of branches. Owing to the destruction of these works much of the water escaped down the valley instead of being caught at the Tor Murgha Head Works. To obviate such losses and to save recurrent expenditure on training works, a single bund has now been thrown across the whole valley in a line with the Tor Murgha Head Works. The idea now is to allow the floods to pass down the various branches of the torrent, and to hold the water up at the new bund and cause it to pass over the Head Works and thus enable it to be diverted into the reservoir. The bund has been aligned so as to be free from face scour and thus less liable to destruction by floods. No floods have occurred since its construction, and its effect remains to be tested. The work which was estimated to cost R18,000 was practically complete by the end of the year.

6. The water in the reservoir in the spring of 1916 was scanty and only sufficed for a second watering to 783 acres of Rabi crops out of 3,650 acres sown.

7. Although the reservoir failed to give subsequent maturing waterings, the condition of crops was good owing to rainfall in February, March and April 1916, and therefore the average yield and revenue per acre was not less than previous year.

8. During August 1916 heavy floods came down the Barshore and Tor Murgha rivers and about 164 millions cubic feet of water was stored in the reservoir; much greater, but unknown volumes being lost owing to the breaching of the training bunds.

9. The canal was opened with a small supply on 3rd October 1916 but the Rabi sowings were started about the end of the month as the zamindars at first refused to take water as a protest against the collection of Batai in the previous year at the usual rate of ⅓rd although they had only had one watering. This trouble being overcome the irrigation was started and 2,160 acres were sown till 10th December 1916 when again the reservoir dried and since then no water has been received.

10. Experiments of growing wheat with one watering and Shaftal crops for fodder are being made on the lines laid down by Mr. Howard. The results will be reported when the crops are harvested.

Nar Nullah.

11. The Spin Karez Weir which was started in 1915-16 was completed during the year, the main canal and cantonment distributary as well as both the Spin Karez and Hanna Head Works and Feeder cuts were maintained in working order.

12. The gauge of the reservoir on 1st April 1916 was 17·5 which was raised to 20·3 on the 15th April and this represents 9·66 millions cubic feet of water but only 2·6 millions cubic feet of water reached cantonment notches the remainder being absorbed and evaporated in the Reservoir and Main line and Cantonment Distributary up to 20th May 1916.

13. By summer floods in July and August the reservoir was filled to gauge 39·4 which represents over 50 millions cubic feet of water, out of which 9·78 millions cubic feet of water were actually used for sowing Rabi crops of 328 acres up to 31st October when the canal was closed by order of Secretary, Cantonment Committee and the water remained in the reservoir on gauge 23·3 which represents 14·3 millions cubic feet.

14. In November 1·34 million c.ft. was also given as second watering to 40 acres only and since then no water was given nor was any stored into the reservoir, the gauge on 1st April 1917 was 17·5. The year was very bad for storage. There were heavy floods in August but as was the case at Khushdil Khan, the diversion works were damaged, and much of the water escaped. The Spin Karez Weir was out-flanked and much of it completely wrecked, necessitating the expenditure of ₹6,000 on repairs. Measures are under consideration for enlarging the capacity of the Hanna Feeder, so as to enable a larger proportion of the flood waters to be drawn off into the Reservoir.

Surkhab Reservoir.

15. The Government of India allotted ₹1,87,000 for expenditure during the year on the construction of the Surkhab Reservoir project but only ₹1,51,000 were spent and balance of Rs. 36,000 was surrendered to the Government of India.

16. Owing to trouble with contractors regarding rates for earthwork, an attempt was made to work by daily labour. This was not a success, and at the end of June earthwork was stopped until the whole project could be reviewed and a revised estimate of the cost prepared. The orders of the Government of India on the revised estimate are still awaited.

17. The observations of Surkhab perennial and flood water and silt experiments were recorded during the year under report.

Sibi District.

18. Owing to trouble with the pile driver and the difficulty under present conditions of renewing any kind of macinery, the Nari Weir was not complete by the beginning of the hot weather. During heavy floods in August, including a record flood of 23 feet considerable portions of the completed work were destroyed. It has been necessary to revise the estimate, and it is anticipated that the work will be finished in May 1917.

19. The main canal as well as one mile of each of the three distributaries which were in our charge have been maintained throughout the year and a kacha diversion bund for diverting supplies into canal was also maintained.

20. The average discharge of the canal was as under :—

April	80 cusecs.
May	49 „
June	26 „
July	59 „
August	48 „
September	35 „
October	28 „
November	64 „
December	33 „
January 1917	137 „
February	137 „
March	77 „
TOTAL	773 „

average daily discharge 64·42 cusecs at canal head.

21. The area irrigated and revenue derived is not known to this Department. The method by which the Irrigation Revenues are to receive a credit on account of this work has still to be settled.

22. *Gharat Mana Dam.*—The work of the construction of the Mana Dam was completed entirely by end of October 1916. The success of this small work is somewhat doubtful.

ZHOB DISTRICT.

23. The work of Upper Kesh Scheme has been completed and the damages done to the covered channel by floods in August 1916 have also been repaired. The work of lower Kesh is in progress and will be completed by June 1917.

24. It is too early to say whether these schemes will be successful. The cost have come out very much in excess of the original forecasts, and the supply obtainable has been much below. The supply is at its lowest about November when the wheat crops should be sown, and this is a grave disadvantage. However we have been passing through seasons of abnormal drought, and it is possible that the results will be better than now seem likely.

VI.—RAILWAYS.

(*a*) *Quetta District.*

Report on Line and Works during year ending December 31st, 1916.

1. *Permanent Way.*—The Renewal Programme decided on *viz.* (1) substitution of Chir Wood Sleepers for D. and O. Plates on Bostan Section from 161½ to mile 179½, (2) substitution of Chir Wood Sleepers for Steel Trough Sleepers on Bostan, Chaman Section mile 277-281 and mile 289½-292, and (3) Replacing of worn 75 lbs. D. H. Rails and D. and O. Plates by 77½ lbs. B. H. Rails on chairs and wooden sleepers between Spintangi and Babarkach on Sind-Pishin Railway, could not be carried out owing to non-supply of material.

No. (2) Item however is now in hand and will be completed in March.

2. *Permanent Way—General.*—There have not been so many breakages of D. and O. Plates on Bolan Section and Sind-Pishin Section as usual. By carrying out (1) and (3) above however the D. and O. Plate road will be diminished, as it is not suitable for Heavy Engines. Owing to the running of H. G. Engines between Quetta and Chaman the road between Bostan and Chaman has suffered somewhat, a number of rails being fractured and the Trough Sleepers tending to crack. It is proposed to renew the Khojak Tunnel with wooden sleepers.

3. *Check-railing of curves,* specially on the Sind-Pishin Branch requires attention.

The old blocks give a clearance of 3″ between check and running rail, and the old iron check rails are unfit for their work. If steel rails are available it is proposed to remove all the unserviceable iron check rails and replace 3″ distance blocks by smaller ones, to be made in accordance with sharpness of curve.

On the Nushki Branch, many of the rails are showing signs of heavy wear on the sharp curves.

4. *Tunnels.*—These are generally in good order.

Tunnel No. 7 on Sind-Pishin Railway has a number of perished bricks, which have been ordered to be gradually replaced.

Khojak Tunnel No. 18. Here and there peela bricks occur and are replaced from time to time.

Tunnels 20, 21 and 22 (between Shelabagh and Sanzal) have a number of corroded bricks. None of them however are serious. All the cracked tunnels have been carefully inspected and the cracks shew no signs of development.

5. *Floods.*—There were serious floods during August 1916 causing damage (1) on Quetta-Nushki Railway, (2) at Bostan and for about 3 or 4 miles towards Khanai, (3) between Slip and Mangi and (4) between Dirgi and Zardalu.

(1) *Quetta-Nushki Railway on 16th August 1916 and 17th August 1916.*—On Quetta-Nushki Railway there were a series of thunderstorms which damaged the line and dislocated traffic for about 10 days. Dips (Nos. 62 and 63) miles 72 (Kishingi-Nushki) were washed out several times, and neighbouring bank breached in several places, the spoil from cuttings at mile 77½-78 was washed into the cutting and completely burried the line. In addition nearly all the dips and adjoining cuttings from mile 28 to Kishingi were chocked and in some places notably mile 43½ the sleeper bed in dip was scored out.

As fast as the gangs cleared out the dips, they were filled again owing to the great number of very heavy thunderstorms which occurred nearly all along the Nushki Branch at intervals.

(2) *Sind-Pishin Railway on 17th August 1916.*—Heavy rains in August also brought down water from Takatu which washed away portion of Catch Water Drain in Cutting at mile 131 on 17th August 1916, and filled the cutting with silt and gravel and washed out the pitching at neighbouring bridges. The Bostan Durra pipe line was also badly breached.

(3) *On 17th August 1916.*—At mile 102—1 near Slip Station, heavy rains caused some of the Catch Water Drains on hillside to get chocked and the line was breached for a short time. This was soon put right.

(4) *On 17th August 1916.*—At mile 90—1 just below Dirgi a very severe storm took place about the same time and the line behind the abutment of 2 × 10′ girder No. 414 was breached and water topped the bank. This was remedied by building training walls directing the water through the culvert.

(5) *On 17th August 1916.*—4—100′ Girder Bridge mile 88—16 also between Dirgi and Zardalu had a portion of pitching scored out by the same flood but this was soon put right.

The Upper (Kacha) Dam of the Dhosi Reservoir near Nushki was a little damaged and a good deal of silt collected.

6. *Stations and buildings.*—(1) Owing to a goods train over running the dead end in the Nushki dock at Spezand Station, on 20th February 1916 the station building was somewhat badly damaged but has since been put right.

(2) Ocepur crossing station between Panir and Mushkaf being opened for crossing trains on account of heavy traffic.

(3) At Kishingi owing to the increase of traffic on Nushki line, and to enable trains to cross, a third siding was laid with a trapped dead end.

(4) At Nushki partly owing to the construction work on Nushki Extension Railway, and partly owing to extra Military Traffic it was found necessary to put in 2 new sidings as the yard had become congested.

(5) At Nushki, owing to the construction of Nushki Extension Railway, a junction was put in, inside station limits, the points being key-interlocked with calling on arm of Outer Signal and trap.

(6) At Khanai, owing to construction of Khanai-Hindubagh Railway junction points were put in to allow of a broad gauge construction siding being laid. The construction siding is trapped.

7. *Accidents.*—(1) The most serious accident was on the Nushki line on June 9th, when armed raiders attacked an Up empty Goods Special at mile 75—3 between Nushki and Kishingi and murdered the European Driver and Hindu Fireman. The rest of the train crew consisting of a European Guard, one Hindu Fireman and 4 men of Carriage and Wagon staff (Hindus) escaped.

The vacuum pipe in front of the engine was pierced by a bullet, and this prevented the Driver from reversing his Engine and getting back to Nushki. After the vacuum leaked off however the train rolled back 8 miles into Nushki on a grade of 1 in 50 and was completely smashed.

(2) On 16th November 1916 a Tank Engine was returning to Mach and the Driver lost control below the Siri Bolan tunnel and ran into the Mach Catch Siding breaking a large number of iron rails. There were no casualties.

8. *Bridges and Culverts.*—For the training of Kandhar Reserve to Nushki for Nushki Extension Construction it was found necessary to use H. G. Engines between Quetta and Chaman and this entailed the strengthening of certain bridges and imposing speed restriction Bridge No. 456, at mile 247—1, Bridge No. 536 B at mile 260—4 and Bridge No. 554 at mile 264—8 were temporarily strengthened with Sullivan's staging which have since been removed.

9. *Watering Arrangements.*—The improvement to the Dhosi Reservoir by raising the lower (masonry) dam and erecting a new (kacha) dam was completed in May 1916 and

brought into use and has been supplying not only the North Western Railway and Town but also the new construction station of Nushki Extension. There were two or three very heavy floods, which temporarily slightly damaged the upper dam and brought down a good deal of silt. There is 10 feet of silt now behind the upper dam and no solution has been come to yet for getting rid of it.

(*1*) *Bostan.*—The pipe line from a spring in the hills for Station Water Supply was again badly damaged by floods in August, owing to a sort of cloud-burst. It has been temporarily repaired.

(*2*) *Sibi.*—The overhead supply of drinking water to passenger carriages and water trains was completed in June 1916. No final decision has been come to with regard to a safe and continuous supply for Locomotive purposes.

The Irrigation Department has nearly finished the weir in the Nari river; which it is hoped will prevent any total stoppage of water; this however has to be tested by experience. At present the Railway has got permission of the Civil Authorities to use the water in the two town reservoirs to supplement the existing supply in case of mobilization. The Civil Authorities agree to keep the reservoirs full and to do all necessary cleaning and the Railway has put in a Pulsometer with piped connections to the High Service Tanks. This however is only a temporary arrangement since as soon as the new drinking water arrangements for Sibi town are found to be quite satisfactory, the Agency Surgeon wishes the reservoirs to be filled up, to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes.

(*3*) *Supply Panir to Mushkaf.*—The Bibinani pipe which supplies Panir Ocepur and Mushkaf Stations as well as gang huts between, has given some trouble partly due to floods in the Bolan river and also due to travellers breaking the pipe for drinking purposes. The trouble has not been serious.

(*4*) *Khanai.*—Owing to the Khanai-Hindubagh line being built, more water will be required and the Zamindars whose karez supplies our present requirements will not give any more. Executive Engineer, Khanai-Hindubagh Railway, is however making arrangements for a new supply from another spring, and if it is a success, it may be advisable to give up our present source of supply and use the new one. It is too soon however to express an opinion on this point.

(*b*) *Narrative Progress Report of the Nushki Extension Railway.*

The Railway extension from Nushki to Dalbandin—a distance of 116·63 miles—was put in hand in September 1916. As the extension was urgently required for Military purposes it was pushed through as fast as possible and with this object the earthwork in formation was reduced to a minimum and the line was constructed as a "Surface" line. A station yard for accommodating the requirements of the construction was made 1·58 miles to the south-west of Nushki, North Western Railway Station and platelaying from this yard towards Dalbandin was begun on the 2nd of October 1916 and was completed as far as Dalbandin on the 23rd of January 1917. Intermediate stations were established at intervals of about 13 miles. After the rails reached Dalbandin measures were taken to raise the line on low bank throughout and this work as well as the construction of station buildings, staff quarters, etc., is still in hand. The carriage of Military stores, camels, troops, etc., was begun in the 2nd week of February 1917. The chief difficulty in constructing the line lay in the want of water, as none was available along the route except at Nushki and Dalbandin. There were no serious delays during the construction on account of floods and the Railway was unaffected by raids.

(*c*) *Khanai-Hindubagh Railway.*

(1) In September 1916 the Secretary of State ordered this railway to be built and equipped to carry 100 tons of chrome ore daily. He expressed a hope that the rails would reach Hindubagh by the end of February 1917 and the carriage of ore be commenced soon after.

(2) The railway is being built on the "assisted sidings" terms on behalf of the Baluchistan Mining Syndicate. Briefly the terms are that the Company pays for works that cannot be removed such as earthwork, bridges, buildings, etc., and the Government for material which can be removed such as girders, rails and sleepers, etc., in case the siding is abolished and dismantled.

(3) The maintenance is dealt with in the same way; that is, each party pays the maintenance charges on the items of which he bore the capital cost.

(4) The railway is 46 miles from Khanai to Hindubagh, 15½ miles from Hindubagh to Mine 136 and there is a small branch of 2½ miles from a point 6¾ miles beyond Hindubagh (Khatoka Junction) to Mine 135. The total length of line is therefore 64 miles. The alignment as far as Hindubagh had been surveyed in 1909. The balance of the survey work was done after September 1916.

(5) The gauge of the Railway is 2′ 6″.

(6) The ruling gradient is 1 in 40 as far as Hindubagh, 1 in 30 to Mine 136 and 1 in 25 to Mine 135.

(7) The heights and mileages of the principal points are given below:—

Khanai	Mile 0	5,486 feet above Mean Sea Level.
Kanmehtarzai Station . .	Mile 30	7,291 „ „ „ „ „
Hindubagh Station . .	Mile 46	5,893 „ „ „ „ „
Mine 136	Mile 61½	7,303 „ „ „ „ „
Mine 135	Mile 55½	6,620 „ „ „ „ „

(8) The estimated approximate cost is Rs. 55,000 per mile.

(9) The line is a fair-weather one, it dips through the broader nullahs and where bridges cannot be avoided they consist of sleeper stacks filled with stone, or corrugated iron pipes.

(10) There are seven crossing stations on the line exclusive of Khanai, six ore dumping stations, these ore stations all lie beyond Khatoka Junction. At present the Syndicate are not working any mines between Khanai and Hindubagh.

(11) The construction of the line is being done by the North Western Railway administration, in direct charge of the Engineer-in-Chief Construction.

(12) The Executive Engineer in charge of the Construction arrived in Khanai on the 21st of September. The first sod was turned on the 26th September. Linking was commenced on the 26th October 1916 and rail-head reached Hindubagh on the 26th February 1917 and mine 136 on the 12th April.

(13) The earthwork between Khanai and Hindubagh was all done by the local Kakar Pathans; beyond Hindubagh and to the Mines by the Gilzais of Afghanistan. The linking was done by Bagris from Rajputana and the masonry work by Punjabis.

(14) The permanent way rails and fastenings are all second hand from the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, South Indian Railway, and Bombay, Baroda and Central India. 17 miles also were ordered out from East Africa.

(15) The hopper wagons have come from the Bengal Nagpur Railway and other rolling stock for construction work from the Kohat-Thal and Laki-Tank Railways.

(16) The locomotives have been supplied by the Bengal Nagpur and Kalka-Simla Railways.

(17) The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General travelled over the Railway on the 9th of March as far as Hindubagh, the first truck of ore was hauled back from Hindubagh on that day in his honour. This ore was carried by camels 9 miles before it could be loaded into the railway wagons. Regular carriage of ore began on the 15th April; by the 18th May 3,000 tons had reached Karachi and at present the average daily booking from Khanai is 125 tons.

(18) It is expected that the railway will be completed and handed over to the open line of the North Western Railway by the end of September.

VII.—Plantation and preservation of trees.

In accordance with the instructions contained in the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Resolution No. 21—34-14, dated 11th July 1905, this matter has received attention throughout the year and new trees have been planted.

VIII.—General abstract of road communications in Baluchistan.

District.	A Metalled roads.	B Unmetalled roads.	C Serviceable fair-weather and temporary roads.	D Bridle paths.	Grand total classes A, B, C and D.	Opened during the year under review.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Quetta Civil and Military Districts.	573·89	72·95	34·00	281·25	962·09	2·75
Loralai District . .	399·26	257·44	169·25	1316·25	2142·20	0·00
Total .	973·15	330·39	203·25	1597·50	3104·29	2·75

R. S. MACLAGAN, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Hon'ble A. G. G.
in Baluchistan, P. W. D.

Quetta;
Dated 1st June 1917.

Medical Department for 1916.

1. The year opened with 36 dispensaries in full working order and closed with 34. The diminution of two is due to two of the State Public, Local Fund and Private aided dispensaries, *viz.*, Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General's Camp Dispensary and Lady Sandeman Zanana Dispensary, Quetta, having been temporarily closed. The former was not required during the year and the latter was closed shortly before the end of the year owing to the departure of the Lady Doctor who handed over charge on the 8th December and thereafter proceeded to England.

The dispensary ar Kohlu is still held in the school building lent for the purpose as the new buildings have not yet been constructed.

2. A dispensary was, as usual, opened at Ziarat during the Ziarat season and closed on the 20th October.

3. In the Quetta Civil Hospital a waiting room for Europeans has been built along side the Assistant Surgeon's office and also a verandah has been added to the Sub-Assistant Surgeon's quarter. Buildings.

For the new Dufferin Hospital for Women at Quetta a large open site had been acquired on which during the year buildings including an out-patient department, indoor accommodation for 20 patients in the shape of Surgical wards with an operation room, Family and general wards, quarters for Matron and establishment, etc., were begun and at the end of the year were approaching completion.

At Sibi the buildings of the new Hospital for women including dispensary, in-door accommodation for 10 patients, operation room, house for the Lady Doctor and quarters for establishment were completed during the year with the exception of one small ward and in the Civil Hospital there the five Family wards into which the old Police wards had been converted were finished.

Other works include pukka flooring for the quarters of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon at Pishin and sanitary and other improvements to the Plague camps at Sibi and Hirok.

4. Statement, B, D, and E show that the total number of cases treated at dispensaries of all classes was 322,879 an increase of 21,258 as compared with the preceding year 1915 and bringing the numbers back to practically the same level as in 1914. This increase occurs in the Dispensaries at Kohlu, Nushki, Sinjawi, Duki, Barkhan, Fort Sandeman, Killa Saifulla, Hindubagh, Dalbandin and the Women's Hospital, Fort Sandeman.

Owing to the presence of troops on the Nushki, Seistan route and to the construction of a road and railway line, the dispensaries at Nushki and Dalbandin were much frequented by men of the military detachments and by coolies employed on these works.

Excluding the figures for private non-aided dispensaries in statetement E which shows 18,788 patients against 18,605 in the previous year, there has been an increase of 21,075 in the number of persons attending the dispensaries of the Province.

The number of in-door patients was 8,443, an increase of 1,150 as compared with the previous year and a very much larger number than has ever been recorded before. The increase or decrease comes under the undermentioned dispensaries :—

Name of Dispensary.	Increase.	Decrease.
Quetta	18	...
Pishin	...	27
Chaman	98	...
Gulistan	...	3
Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General's Camp Dispensary	...	3
Sibi	90	...
Harnai	11	...
Jhatpat	...	19
Kohlu	29	...
Ziarat	9	...
Loralai	70	...
Duki	35	...
Sinjawi	13	...
Barkhan	69	...
Musakhel	4	...
Fort Sandeman	101	...
Killa Saifulla	23	...
Hindubagh	17	...
Military Outposts	30	...
Kelat	...	26
Panjgur	...	16
Turbat (Kej)	...	13
Nushki	722	...
Kacha	...	13

Name of Dispensary.	Increase.	Decrease.
Dalbandin	111	
Women's Dispensary, Quetta	...	4
„ „ Sibi	8	...
„ „ Fort Sandeman	112	...
Sharigh Railway	...	168
Bostan Railway	31	...
Shellabagh	2	...
Khost	...	83
Mach and Kolepur	20	...
Sheikhwasil	30	...
Police, Quetta	...	128
TOTAL	1,653	503
Net Increase	1,150	

This increase is specially due to the Nushki and Dalbandin dispensaries for the reasons stated above, but even deducting the rise of 833 at these two dispensaries the remaining total, 7,610 overtops by 29 the highest previous record in 1914.

5. In the statement B of State Public, Local Fund and Private aided dispensaries, the total of in-patients is shown to be 6,489 being an increase of 1,446 as compared with the previous year. The death rate was 2·53 as against 3·35 in the year before.

An increase in in-patients is probably the best indication that can be given of increasing confidence of the people in the treatment they receive and of hospital improvement. Over the three years ending with 1910 the average total number of in-patients was 5,405, in the next three years ending with 1913, it was 6,479, and for the last three years the average has been 7,772. During the period the number of beds available has risen from 333 in 1910 to 542 in 1916, though only one dispensary has been added, that at Dalbandin which was open in 1912, the increase having been attained by additions and improvements to existing dispensaries amounting in some cases to entire rebuilding.

6. In statments CI, CII, DI, DII and E details are given of the diseases for which in-door and out-door patients were treated.

7. In these dispensaries as shown in Statements B, DI and E, there were 542 beds available, *viz.*, 423 for men and 119 for women. In the previous year 425 beds for men and 111 for women were available. It is evident that there was an increase of 8 beds for females and a decrease of 2 beds for males showing a net increase of 6 beds. This is due to the increased accommodation in the Female ward of the Civil Hospital, Sibi, and also to the provision of beds for women at Ziarat. Out of the total beds as shown in statements B 233·68 beds were occupied daily on the average. From the figures it appears that 57·41 per cent of the beds provided were occupied constantly an increase of 11·72 per cent. as compared with the previous year.

8. The principal diseases for which treatment was sought and a comparison of their incidence with that of the previous year are shown below :—

Name of Diseases.	1915.	1916.	Increase.	Decrease.
Malaria	84,199	81,020	...	3,179
Diseases of the Eye	25,292	30,833	5,541	...
Diseases of the respiratory system	19,800	19,456	...	344
Other diseases of the digestive system	43,243	46,539	3,296	...
Dysentery and Diarrhœa	8,598	12,325	3,727	...
Ulcers	32,835	32,731	...	104
Other diseases of the skin	13,390	13,698	308	...
Rheumatic fevers and Rheumatism	7,464	7,984	520	...

Cases of poisoning by opium and other drugs were 336 against 229 showing an increase of 107 cases, as compared with the previous year. Of the total of such cases 116 occurred in Quetta town or district showing an increase of 12 cases as compared with the previous year.

9. Statement F of the State Public and Private aided dispensaries shows the attendance of classes. In these dispensaries there has been an actual increase of 14,717 adult patients.

The principal increases and decreases in adults are as follows:—

—	1915.	1916.	Increase.	Decrease.
Muhammadans Adults male	122,703	135,651	12,948	...
Ditto do. female	26,378	27,777	1,399	...
Europeans and Eurasians Adults male	584	897	313	...
Ditto do. do. female	528	455	...	73
Hindu Adults male	22,863	23,093	230	...
Ditto female	6,800	6,546	...	254
Others Adults male	2,183	2,282	99	...
Ditto female	939	994	55	...
	182,978	197,695	15,044	327
Net increase	14,717	...	...	...

10. The Surgical operations performed in the State Public, Local Fund and Private aided dispensaries are shown in detail in Statement G. They number 6,012 showing an actual increase of 107 over the previous year.

The increase or decrease in the number of operations performed in the following dispensaries is noted opposite each:—

Name of Dispensary.	1915.	1916.	Increase.	Decrease.
Quetta	658	1,047	389	...
Pishin	219	252	33	...
Chaman	297	203	...	94
Gulistan	372	339	...	33
Hon'ble Agent to the Governor-General's camp dispensary.	16	...	...	16
Sibi	746	821	75	...
Harnai	166	137	...	29
Jhatpat	275	239	...	36
Kohlu	39	85	46	...
Ziarat	148	67	...	81
Loralai	529	360	...	169
Duki	80	133	53	...
Sinjawi	113	131	18	...
Barkhan	83	217	134	...
Musakhel	73	41	...	32
Fort Sandeman	429	441	12	...
Killa Saifulla	74	77	3	...
Hindubagh	205	176	...	29
Military Outposts	85	24	...	61
Kelat	73	22	...	51
Panjgur	66	51	...	15
Turbat (Kej)	146	127	...	19
Nushki	295	326	31	...
Kacha	109	112	3	...
Dalbandin	49	50	1	...
Lady Sandeman Zanana Dispensary, Quetta	74	106	32	...
McIvor Female Dispensary, Sibi	60	59	...	1
Female Hospital, Fort Sandeman	426	369	...	57
Total	5,905	6,012	830	723
Net increase	107	...	...	...

11. Statements H and J show the income and expenditure and also the invested funds of dispensaries. The total income was Rs. 1,13,521 being an increase of Rs. 18,145 and the total expenditure was Rs. 109,564 being an increase of Rs. 18,668 as compared with the previous year. The increase in the expenditure is noticed under the following heads:—

	Rs.	Rs.
Salaries of medical officers	4,716	
Salaries of nurses	231	
Salaries of inferior servants	39	
European medicines	3,942	
Bazar medicines	286	
Miscellaneous	2,191	
Buildings	8,551	
		19,956
Deduct decrease.		
Diet	288	
Investment	1,000	
		1,288
Net increase		18,668

The increase in salaries of medical officers is due to Compounders or Sub-Assistant Surgeons in Military employ having held charge of some of the dispensaries for all or a portion of the year 1915 whereas during the year under report these dispensaries remained in charge of the Sub-Assistant Surgeons for the entire year.

The increase under the heads European medicines, Bazar medicines and Miscellaneous is due to the high rates prevailing in the country and the rise in prices owing to the war.

The increase under the head of buildings is accounted for by work done in the Sibi Civil Hospital.

Endeavours are made to reduce expenditure on the dieting of in-patients as far as possible and this has been fairly successful in spite of a very great increase in the numbers of such patients.

Infectious and Epidemic Diseases.

12. Eight cases of Small-pox came under treatment at various dispensaries as noted below against 13 cases in 1915 :

Quetta	5
Chaman	1
Barkhan	1
Hindubagh	1
TOTAL	8
Net Decrease	5

13. The year was quite free from plague, there being no indigenous or imported cases.

14. Cholera appeared in the Zhob district in June and an epidemic occurred in which 35 villages of the Lower Zhob sub-division were involved during the months of June, July and August, 328 cases and 174 deaths being reported, these figures being probably considerably below the real total. The disease did not appear to have great epidemic virulence and this coupled with the energetic efforts of the medical and civil officers of the district directed towards the isolation of infected areas and the protection of water supplies probably saved other districts of the province from invasion. The bazar and cantonment of Fort Sandeman and all the military outposts were effectually protected and no case occurred in any of these though the village of Apozai only a mile distant from Fort Sandeman, fortunately on a lower level and downstream, had a number of cases. The earliest cases of the outbreak occurred in the villages along the route followed by a party of Powindahs who passed through the Zhob district in the end of May on their way from the Punjab to Afghan Khurasan where also cholera was reported to have been rife, at the same time as the Zhob epidemic. These Powindahs had passed on before attention was drawn to the occurrence of suspicious cases and it was not ascertained whether deaths had occurred among them while travelling but there occurred in several villages where they had halted, cases of illness and sudden deaths which were afterwards shown to have been from cholera, and from these places other villages became infected.

Malaria.

15. The total number of cases of malarial fever treated during the year under report at the various dispensaries was 81,020 as against 84,199 in the previous year being a recorded decrease of 3,179 and in proportion a considerably greater fall. It seems that malaria was less prevalent almost throughout the province, which can be ascribed to the year being what is called a healthy one. At Quetta, Loralai and Fort Sandeman special anti-malarial measures were taken in the direction of preventing mosquitoes breeding and the results would appear to have been satisfactory. In Quetta the total cases treated fell from 7,981 in 1915 to 3,901, in Loralai from 7,035 to 1,939, but in Fort Sandeman there was a small increase from 3,791 to 4,901 though these figures are much lower than the record for 1914 which was 5,238 cases. No comparison can be made in regard to Nushki, always a notably malarious place, with the figures of former years owing to the enormous increase of population and the complete change in its character following on railway construction in the year under review. The police force in Quetta gives the most reliable index of the prevalence of malaria and of the results of anti-malarial measures. In 1915 the malarial cases among the Quetta police were 491 in-patients and 1,085 out-patients, in 1916 there were only 206 inpatients and 195 out-patients treated or practically one-fourth of the number in the former year. A considerable portion of the anti-mosquito measures conducted in Quetta were in connection with the surroundings of the police lines where many breeding places were dealt with throughout the warm half of the year. This with the issue of Quinoidine as a prophylactic would appear to have brought about results which are too marked to be attributed entirely to the year being a "healthy" one. The cheap Quinoidine was largely used during the year in place of the expensive Quinine as a prophylactic and in treatment and though occasionally it appears to cause unpleasant effects on the digestive system the results were on the whole very satisfactory.

Vaccination.

16. The total number of persons vaccinated during the year was 10,798 against 6,465 in the previous year being an increase of 4,333 and a return more or less to normal figures. Of the total cases 9,585 were recorded as successful. Much of this increase occurred in the Sibi and Loralai Districts. One thousand three hundred and fifty-four vaccine operations were performed at Kohlu and in its neighbourhood where small-pox had broken out. This was

done chiefly among Zarkuns and Marris who, it is believed, had never before consented to be vaccinated and required considerable persuasion before agreeing.

17. The Segregation Camp was located as usual at Hirok during the summer and at Sibi in the winter months. The number of persons inspected was 134,247 being 21,089 more than in the previous year. Of these 71,585 were passed on at once, 55,561 were disinfected before release and 7,101 were detained under observation. No cases of plague or cholera were detected in the Camp. There was one case of modified small-pox. Plague Camp.

18. A word is due in recognition of the part which has been played by the men who have, during the past two years, kept going the medical institutions of the province after the removal, immediately following the outbreak of war, of all except a very few of the personnel. The situation appeared at first to be hopeless, but a cadre was got together; men who had been pensioned from Government service, men physically unfit for military duty, Civil Sub-Assistant Surgeons from other provinces called up to military duty in most uncongenial surroundings, men from Mission hospitals, private practitioners, compounders of worth and experience were enlisted for temporary service or put in charge where their other duties lay and the result has been beyond expectation. The Province has given this heterogeneous company, for the most part bound to it by no ties, fair, but not lavish, pay or allowances, good buildings as a rule, good equipment, and reasonable supplies for all their professional needs and they have played up to the standard which has been set before them, in a way to encourage those who hope much for the future of medical effort in India.

A. L. DUKE, *Lieutenant-Colonel, I.M.S.,*
Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer in Baluchistan.

ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

Horse Breeding.

Stallions at work.

Owing to the serious outbreak of Dourine and consequent necessity of keeping the stallions under observation to see which were infected, no coverings took place during the year under report.

Mares covered.

2. No mares were covered during the year under report as against 586 the previous year.

District.	1916-17.	1915-16.
Quetta-Pishin	*Nil*	113
Sibi	*Nil*	66
Kalat	*Nil*	321
Loralai	*Nil*	86
Total		586

This is due to stoppage of coverings owing to Dourine.

Produce.

3. Number of foals produced during the year under report was 227 against 457 last year, *vide* table below :—

District.	Mares covered in 1915-16.	Foals produced in 1916-17.	Mares covered in 1914-15.	Foals produced in 1915-16.
Quetta-Pishin	113	45	159	88
Kalat	321	108	482	223
Sibi	66	22	115	48
Loralai	86	52	153	98
Total	586	227	909	457

Castration.

4. One hundred and four colts were castrated during the year under report against 99 the previous year as under :—

District.	1916-17.	1915-16.
Quetta-Pishin	27	28
Kalat	48	39
Sibi	6	4
Loralai	23	28
Total	104	99

Branded mares.

5. At commencement of the year under report, the number of mares on the registers was 1,237, 8 mares were branded during the year and 13 received from other Circles, raising the register number to 1,258, of these 305 were removed from the register on account of death, disease, old age, sale or transfer to other Districts.

The number on the register at the end of the year was 953, *viz.*:—

Quetta-Pishin	103
Kalat	436
Nushki	25
Sibi	206
Loralai	183
Total	953

MULE AND DONKEY BREEDING.

Stallions at work.

6. No coverings took place during the year under report owing to the outbreak of Dourine.

Mares covered.

7. The number of pony mares and donkey mares covered during the year under report was *nil* as against 60 and 104 the previous year as per table below:—

District.	1916-17.		1915-16.	
	Pony mares.	Donkey mares.	Pony mares.	Donkey mares.
Quetta-Pishin	*Nil*	*Nil*	7	41
Kalat	*Nil*	*Nil*	43	55
Sibi	*Nil*	*Nil*	8	8
Loralai	*Nil*	*Nil*	2	...
Total	*Nil*	*Nil*	60	104

Produce.

8. Five mule foals and 32 donkey foals were produced during the year under report as against 50 and 82 respectively last year as per detail below:—

MULE PRODUCE.

Pony mares covered in 1915-16.	Foals born in 1916-17.	Pony mares covered in 1914-15.	Foals born in 1915-16.
60	5	156	50

DONKEY PRODUCE.

Donkey mares covered in 1915-16.	Foals born in 1916-17.	Donkey mares covered in 1914-15.	Foals born in 1915-16.
104	32	163	82

Horse Fairs and Shows.

9. During the year under report two shows, *viz.*:—

Quetta and Sibi were held in Baluchistan.

Gumbaz horse show was not held owing to local scarcity and prevalence of Influenza.

F. H. B. PASSY, *Major,*
Supdt., A. R. D., Baluchistan Circle.

BALUCHISTAN POLICE FOR THE YEAR 1916.

1. *Strength and Cost.*—The strength and cost of the Police are as follows :—

District.	1915.		1916.	
	Strength.	Cost.	Strength.	Cost.
Quetta-Pishin (including Nushki and Bolan)	1,026	2,94,922	1,026	2,95,254
Sibi	404	90,857	404	90,625
Zhob and Loralai	520	1,51,578	588	1,77,487
TOTAL	1,950	5,37,357	2,018	5,63,366

52 additional special Police were employed at a cost of Rs. 9,078 against Rs. 7,331 in 1915 to furnish guards at the Plague Camp at Sibi and Hirok, the Khost Colliery, the Murree Brewery at Quetta, Nushki Railway Extension and with the Railway Pay Clerks. Their cost with the exception of Nushki Extension Railway was recovered from the Departments employing them.

2. *Crimes and Criminals.*—The total number of cognizable cases of all kinds dealt with by the Police during the year was 2,617 against 1,802 during the previous year. The distribution of these cases by districts was as follows :—

District.	1915.	1916.
Quetta-Pishin	1,176	1,824
Sibi	192	227
Zhob	190	160
Loralai	125	84
Bolan Pass and Railway District	18	28
Nushki Railway District	101	294
TOTAL	1,802	2,617

Eliminating 1,997 cases of class VI—Petty offences of public nuisance—the number of cognizable cases under Classes I—V amounted to 620 against 505 in the previous year.

The increase in crime is due to—

(*i*) the increase of foreign labour imported for work on the railway extensions from Nushki and Khanai,

(*ii*) the frequent changes of officers and regiments in the Cantonment, entailing the presence of large numbers of followers and servants of unknown antecedents.

3. *Result of Police Work.*—The analysis below shows the result of Police working during the year :—

District.	CASES.			PERSONS.			PROPERTY.		
	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
Quetta-Pishin	1,865	1,543	82·73	1,752	1,600	91·32	21,813	6,019	27·59
Sibi	237	166	70·04	265	230	86·79	5,334	2,026	37·98
Zhob and Loralai	246	208	84·55	252	216	85·71	2,509	486	19·37
Bolan	36	7	19·44	11	8	72·72	296	53	17·90
Chagai	302	281	93·05	289	282	97·57	1,207	519	43
TOTAL 1916	2,686	2,205	82·09	2,569	2,336	90·93	31,159	9,103	29·21
TOTAL 1915	1,866	1,448	77·59	1,924	1,550	80·56	29,993	11,589	38·63

The percentages under cases and persons are satisfactory, but those under "property" are still low.

4. *Internal Economy.*—The total number of admissions to Hospital was 1,494 against 1,476 in 1915 showing a decrease of 182.

The percentage of resignations during the year under report was 11·10 against 13·15 in 1915 and 7·06 in 1914. Difficulty is still experienced in recruiting. The demand for men for the army and increases in pay to the Police in the North-West Frontier Province and the Punjab and the general rise in prices have added to the difficulty of getting and keeping suitable men.

The question of increases to the pay of Head Constables and Constables and horse allowances of the mounted ranks in Baluchistan was under consideration when the year closed.

5. *Punishments.*—Thirteen men were punished judicially and 119 departmentally against 15 and 112 respectively in the previous year.

The number of dismissals was 22 against 24 during the previous year.

6. *Rewards.*—Rewards aggregating Rs. 694-14-0 were awarded to 76 men of the force.

7. *Sectional Percentage.*—The percentage of Hindus and Muhammadans to the force was 21·50 per cent. and 76·56 per cent. respectively. Literate members constituted 17·19 per cent. of the force.

8. *Shortage of Officer.*—The post of Assistant Superintendent of Police remained vacant throughout the year.

9. *Conduct and Discipline.*—The conduct and discipline of the force continued to be satisfactory.

G. B. WALKER, *Captain,*

Second Assistant.

Imperial Return

Name of district.	Country spirits.						Country fermented liquors.				Malt liquors.			Wines and spirits. (foreign liquor, other than beer and medicated wines and commercial spirits).			Total of columns 7, 11, 14 and 17.	Receipts from commercial spirits including medicated wines.
	Duty on distillery spirits.	Fees from distilleries.	License fees for sale of distillery spirits.	Total receipts from distillery spirits.	Receipts from out-stills and other similar systems.	Total receipts from country spirits.	Tari-Free tax receipts.	Other receipts from tari (license fees, etc.).	Receipts from country fermented liquors, all kinds, other than tari and malt liquors.	Total receipts from fermented liquors, other than malt liquors.	Duty on beers manufactured in India.	License fees for sale of beer manufactured in India or elsewhere.	Total receipts from beer.	Duty on wines and spirits manufactured in India and excised at the tariff rate.	License fees for sale of foreign liquors generally, whether imported or manufactured in India.	Total of columns 15 and 16.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.
Quetta-Pishin .	1,45,012 0 0	1,800	31,840	1,78,652 0 0	...	1,78,652 0 0	...	...	...	...	70,351 9 6	1,675	72,026 9 6	...	6,322	6,322	2,57,000 9 6	...
Sibi . .	17,524 0 0	...	4,895	22,419 0 0	...	22,419 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	437	437	22,856 0 0	...
Loralai . .	8,690 10 0	...	3,176	11,866 10 0	60	11,926 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162	162	12,088 10 0	...
Zhob . .	490 0 0	...	43	533 0 0	3,860	4,393 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	151	151	4,544 0 0	...
Chagai . .	4,810 0 0	...	1,050	5,860 0 0	...	5,860 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100	5,960 0 0	...
Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway.	1,608 0 0	...	690	2,298 0 0	...	2,298 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100	2,398 0 0	...
'Kolat State (including Lehri Niabat).'	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total .	1,78,134 10 0	1,800	41,694	2,21,628 10 0	3,920	2,25,548 10 0	...	...	...	...	70,351 9 6	1,675	72,026 9 6	...	7,272	7,272	3,04,847 3 6	...
Total of previous year.1	1,50,807 2 0	1,800	34,169	1,86,776 2 0	3,900	1,90,676 2 0	...	...	...	...	37,313 4 0	1,510	38,823 4 0	...	7,727	7,727	2,37,226 6 0	...

1. The revenue, if any, derived from excisable articles of different kinds issued to Native States and foreign countries is shown in italics.
2. The figures shown in column 12 include Rs. 37,962-0-1, duty on beer issued for consumption by the troops.
3. The figures shown in column 15 include Rs.————, duty levied at a reduced rate on spirits issued for consumption by the troops or
16. Of the amount shown in column 2, Rs. 27,818-8-0 represent duty levied at a reduced rate of Rs. 6-11-0 per gallon 20° U. P. on issues of

I.—Revenue.

Opium.				Hemp drugs.						License fees for sale of cocaine and allied drugs.	Fines and forfeitures.	Miscellaneous.	Grand total.	Total charges as shown in Imperial Return II.	Net revenue in the year.
Net gain on issues of excise opium.	License fees for sale of opium (wholesale and retail).	Duty on opium, other than excise opium.	Total receipts from opium.	Duty on ganja.	Duty on charas.	Duty on bhang.	Total duty on hemp drugs.	License fees (wholesale and retail) and warehouse dues.	Total receipts from hemp drugs.						
20.	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
6,132 0 0	15,320	...	21,452 0 0	...	...	...	...	13,480 0 0	13,480 0 0	...	...	...	2,91,932 9 6	10,048 7 2	2,81,884 2 4
1,330 0 0	1,300	...	2,630 0 0	...	9,347 0 4	1,069 2 3	10,416 2 7	3,911 0 9	14,327 3 4	...	38 8 6	...	39,851 11 10	3,290 6 2	36,561 5 8
700 0 0	1,025	...	1,725 0 0	...	...	...	...	1,625 0 0	1,625 0 0	...	...	...	15,438 10 0	...	15,438 10 0
...	600	...	600 0 0	...	...	...	...	780 0 0	780 0 0	...	...	...	5,924 0 0	...	5,924 0 0
...	940	...	940 0 0	...	...	...	...	870 0 0	870 0 0	...	10 0 0	...	7,780 0 0	...	7,780 0 0
...	470	...	470 0 0	...	...	...	...	650 0 0	650 0 0	...	40 0 0	..	3,558 0 0	...	3,558 0 0
1,400 0 0	...	...	1,400 0 0	...	2,298 11 0	...	2,298 11 0	...	2,298 11 0	...	...	...	3,698 11 0	...	3,698 11 0
9,562 0 0	19,655	...	29,217 0 0	...	11,645 11 4	1,069 2 3	12,714 13 7	21,316 0 9	34,030 14 4	...	88 8 6	...	3,68,183 10 4	13,338 13 4	3,54,844 13 0
9,251 9 9	18,540	...	27,791 9 9	...	11,529 6 0	848 12 0	12,378 2 0	21,424 15 3	33,803 1 3	...	99 3 0	...	2,98,920 4 0	11,962 11 4	2,86,957 8 8

below the figures relating to British districts, and is not included in those figures (though they are included in total).

military police.
country spirits from the Quetta Distillery for consumption by the troops in the Quetta-Pishin and Loralai districts.

H. DOBBS,
Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

IMPERIAL RETURN I.-A.

Supplementary table showing the duty realized (a) *in other British Indian provinces on excisable articles exported to Baluchistan, and* (b) *in Baluchistan on excisable articles exported to other British Indian provinces.*

Description of excisable articles.	Amount of duty realized in other provinces of India on excisable articles exported to ——.						Amount of duty realized in Baluchistan on excisable articles exported to other Indian provinces.					
	In—	In—	In—	In—	In—	Total.	To—	To— Sind.	To Punjab.	To	To—	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Beer . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,833 14 9	7,469 11 6	...	...	25,303 10 3
Total . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,833 14 9	7,469 11 6	...	...	25,303 10 3

H. DOBBS,

Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

IMPERIAL RETURN II.—EXPENDITURE.

Name of district.	Salaries and establishment.	Allowances.	Supplies and services.			Contingencies and special charges.	Refunds.	Total charges.
			Rewards.	Construction and repairs of buildings.	Other charges.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Quetta-Pishin	5,514 3 9	1,626 0 10	...	382 0 6	626 11 8	1,899 6 5	...	10,048 7 2
Sibi	1,435 1 7	1,625 15 6	...	...	...	229 5 1	...	3,290 6 2
Loralai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zhob	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chagai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	6,949 5 4	3,252 0 4	...	382 0 6	626 11 8	2,128 11 6	...	13,338 13 4
Total of previous year	7,480 3 10	2,120 3 9	...	624 9 3	...	1,737 10 6	...	11,962 11 4

H. DOBBS,

Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

Imperial Return III.—

Name of district.	Manufacture of liquor—number of				Number of wholesale licenses for sale of						Country Liquors. Number of shops licensed for retail sale of							
	Breweries.	Government distilleries.	Private distilleries.	Out-stills.	Country spirits.	Country fermented liquors.	Liquors other than commercial spirits imported or manufactured in India and excised at tariff rates.	Commercial spirits, *i.e.*, rectified and denatured spirits and medicated wines.	Opium.	Hemp drugs.	Spirits under distillery system (permanent).	Spirits under distillery system (temporary).	Spirits under out-still system (permanent).	Spirits under out-still system (temporary).	Fermented tari.	Unfermented tari.	Other country fermented liquors (pachwai, etc.) (Ordinary licenses.)	Other country fermented liquors. (Home brewing licenses).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Quetta-Pishin .	1	1	...		...	...	7	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sibi . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loralai . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Zhob . . .	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
Chagai . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bolán Pass and Nushki Railway .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total .	1	1	...	1	1	...	7	...	...	7	42	...	...	7	...	...	...	...
Total of previous year . . .	1	1	...	1	1	...	8	...	...	7	44	...	...	7	...	...	...	...

Shops and licenses.

Foreign liquors. Retail licenses—number for sale of									Number of shops licensed for retail sale of				Retail licenses—number for sale of			
Malt liquors only.	Foreign liquors to be consumed on premises and on and off premises.	Foreign liquors to be consumed off premises.	Liquors in hotels, restaurants, boarding houses and clubs and refreshment rooms and stalls other than railway refreshment rooms (excluding canteens).	Liquors in railway refreshment rooms, dâk bungalows, dining cars and steamers.	Liquors in temporary refreshment stalls (including other temporary licenses for foreign liquors).	Foreign liquors—all other special retail licenses, including canteen licenses.	Rectified spirits and medicated wines. (Druggists' permits).	Denatured spirits.	Raw opium.	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	Opium and its preparations for medical purposes only. (Ordinary druggists' permits).	Morphia. (Special druggists' permits).	Hemp drugs for medical purposes only. (Druggists' permits).	Cocaine. (Druggists' permits).
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
2	8	7	3	1	24	4	...	11	6	6	6	6	4	...	...	1
...	...	3	...	8	...	...	...	2	17	...	24	24	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	6	7	7	7	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	1	..	..	...	...	8	...	8	8	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...
2	8	14	3	14	24	4	...	14	41	17	49	49	4	...	...	1
2	10	14	4	14	13	8	...	14	41	17	49	49	4	...	...	2

H. DOBBS,

Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

Imperial Return IV.—

Name of district.	COUNTRY SPIRITS. Issues in Imperial gallons. At strength of 10° U. P.	At strength of 15° U. P. (Outstill Port Sandeman.)	At strength of 20° U. P.	Equivalent at London proof of the total of columns 2, 3 and 4.	Rates of duty.	FOREIGN LIQUORS OTHER THAN COMMERCIAL SPIRITS. Imported liquors. Spirits in Imperial gallons, London proof.	Wines in Imperial gallons.	Malt liquors in Imperial gallons.	Liquors manufactured in India paying duty at tariff rates. Spirits in Imperial gallons, London proof.	Malt liquors in Imperial gallons.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Quetta-Pishin	22,580	...	8,969	27,497·2 +50·0	Rs. A P. (a) 5 8 11 / 5 8 9; (d) 4 7 1 / 4 6 0; (c) 6 1 9; (e) 4 9 9	...	...	...	...	...
Sibi	4,534	...	118	4,175	(b) 3 14 3 / 3 14 6; (d) 4 7 1 / 4 6 0	...	...	...	...	...
Loralai	1,850	72½	350	2,006·62	(d) 4 7 1 / 4 6 0; (e) 4 9 9	...	...	...	...	...
Zhob	...	1,324	140	1,237·4	(d) 4 6 0	...	...	...	...	...
Chagai	1,185	...	20	1,082·5	(d) 4 7 1 / 4 6 0	...	...	...	...	...
Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway.	402	...	...	361·8	(d) 4 7 1	...	...	...	...	...
*Kohat State (including Lehri Niabat).'	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	30,551	1,396½	9,597	36,410·52	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of previous year	26,967	1,327½	6,617	30,692·2	...	...	...	...	...	...

*Issued for Government purposes free of duty.

1. Issues of excisable articles of all kinds to Native States and foreign countries are shown in
2. The figures shown in columns 7 to 9 and 11 include ——— gallons of spirits and ———
3. The figures shown in column 10 include ——— gallons issued free of duty to the Supply

1 The figures in column 5 include—

	Gallons	L. P.
Issue to special permit holders		539·1
Issues at a reduced duty of Rs. 4-9-9 per proof gallon to troops in the Quetta-Pishin and Loralai Districts		6,035·2

Consumption.

COMMERCIAL SPIRITS.			OPIUM AND OTHER DRUGS.									
Rectified spirits in Imperial gallons.	Denatured spirits in Imperial gallons.	Medicated wines in Imperial gallons.	Issues in seers of excise opium.	Retail sales in seers of other opium (*e.g.*, Punjab grown, Punjab Hill States, Afghan and Malwa.)	Wholesale price of opium to retail vendors.	Average retail price of opium.	Retail sales of morphia in lbs., oz., grs.	Retail sales, in seers, of charas.	Retail sales, in seers, of ganja.	Retail sales, in seers, of bhang and its preparations.	Retail sales of cocaine in lbs., oz., and grs.	REMARKS.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
					Rs.	Rs. A. P.						
20	1,071	...	398	...	25 a seer.	80 0 0 a seer.	...	2·74	$3\frac{1}{4}$	280	459 grs.	Rates of duty for proof gallon are :—
												(*a*) Quetta town—
												10° U. P. 5—8—11
												20° U. P. 5—8—9
...	50	...	95	...	25	50 0 0	...	$253\frac{3}{5}$	...	461	...	(*b*) Nasirabad and Bailway Sub-Division.
												10° U. P. 3—14—3
												20° U. P. 3—14—6
...	$3\frac{1}{2}$	...	50	...	25	64 0 0	...	$104\frac{5}{16}$	...	$43\frac{5}{32}$	...	(*c*) Special permits—
												10° U. P. 6—1—9
...	...	...	...	...	25	53 5 4	...	$51\frac{39}{160}$	...	$20\frac{1}{2}$	...	(*d*) All others.
...	...	...	40	...	25	80 0 0	...	$32\frac{7}{80}$	$\frac{11}{40}$	$35\frac{9}{20}$	...	10° U. P. 4—7—1
												20° U. P. 4—6—0
...	...	...	...	...	25	80 0 0	...	$16\frac{43}{160}$	...	$11\frac{1}{16}$	...	(*e*) Regiments of Indian Army.
												20° U. P. 4—9—9
...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	$164\frac{5}{32}$	...	...	...	
20	$1,121\frac{1}{2}$	...	683	...	25	50 0 0 to 80 0 0	...	$895\frac{25}{32}$	$3\frac{21}{40}$	$851\frac{37}{160}$	459	
20	830	...	802	...	20	40 0 0 to 70 0 0	...	$699\frac{259}{1280}$	$4\frac{33}{160}$	$1,192\frac{67}{160}$	$155\frac{1}{2}$	

Italics below the figures relating to British districts, and not included in those figures (though included in total.)
gallons of beer for consumption by troops.
and Transport Corps and ——— gallons issued direct to regiments on payment of duty.

H. DOBBS,
Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

IMPERIAL RETURN IV-A.

Imports and exports of excisable articles of different descriptions from and to other British Indian provinces (a) on payment of duty, and (b) in bond.

Description of excisable articles.	IMPORTS.						EXPORTS.					
	DUTY-PAID.			IN BOND.			DUTY-PAID.			IN BOND.		
	From—	From—	Total.	From Punjab.	From Sind.	Total.	To Sind.	To Punjab.	Total.	To—	To—	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
							Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.			
Beer	...]	...	...	...	...	...	63,409½	26,559	89,968½	...	...	...
				M. S. Ch. T.		M. S. Ch. T.						
Charas	...	...	...	16 27 10 1	...	16 27 10 1	..	....	...	...	...	...
					M. S. Ch. T.	M. S. Ch. T.						
Bhang	...	...	...	...	26 29 2 1¼	26 29 2 1¼	...	...	...	...	...	...

H. DOBBS,
Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

IMPERIAL RETURN—V.

Imperial

Name of District.	Area in Square Miles.			Population (in thousands).			Number of square miles per shop.						
							Country spirit.			Opium.		Hemp drugs.	
	Out-still system.	Distillery system.		Out-still system.	Distillery system.		Out-still area.	Distillery area.					
1	2	3		4	5		6	7		8		9	
		Urban.	Rural.		Urban.	Rural.		Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.
Quetta-Pishin . .	...	19·5	5,200·5	...	33,922	93,726	...	3·9	1,300·12	19·5	1,040·12	19·5	1,040·12
Sibi	...	...	3,925	...	...	82,423	...	...	164	...	231	...	164
Loralai	2,181	...	5,344	20,714	...	60,055	2,181	...	1,336	...	1,254	...	1,075
Zhob	6,458	...	3,857	40,186	...	30,180	1,076	...	3,857	...	1,289	...	1,289
Chagai	...	...	19,622	...	...	16,344	...	...	19,622	...	19,622	...	19,622
Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway.	...	...	353	...	...	2,096	...	...	118	...	118	...	118
Total .	8,639	19·5	38,301·5	60,900	33,922	284,824	1,234	3·9	1,035·18	19·5	1,174	19·5	978
Total of previous year	8,639	19 5	38,301·5	60,900	33,922	284,824	1,234	3·25	982·89	19·5	1,174	19·5	978

Dated the 1917.

Return—V.

Number of shops per 100,000 of population.							Consumption per 100 of the population in gallons or seers (to two places of decimals).			Average taxation per proof gallon or seer in rupees (to two places of decimals).									Average total Excise revenue per head of population (*vide* column 33 of Imperial Return 1).
Country spirit.			Opium.		Hemp drugs.					Country spirit (distillery areas).			Opium.			Hemp drugs.			
Out-still area.	Distillery area.						Country spirit (distillery area).	Opium.	Hemp drugs.	Duty.	Vend fees.	Total.	Duty including gain on sale proceeds.	Vend fees.	Total.	Duty.	Vend fees.	Total.	
10	11		12		13		14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.													
							gallons	Seers	Seers	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
...	15	4	3	5	3	5	21·54	·30	·43	5·27	1·16	6·43	25	38·49	63·49	...	24·19	24·19	2 4 6
...	...	29	...	21	...	29	5·07	·11	·87	4·19	1·17	5·36	25	13·69	38·69	6·56	5·48	12·04	0 7 9
5	...	7	...	7	...	9	3·24	·06	·18	4·47	1·63	6·10	25	20·5	45·5	...	11·01	11·01	0 3 1
15	...	3	...	11	...	11	·37	·01	·10	4·37	·38	4·75	...	19·47	19·47	...	10·82	10·82	0 1 4
...	...	6	...	6	...	6	6·62	·25	·42	4·44	·97	5·41	25	23·5	48·5	...	12·83	12·83	0 7 7
...	...	143	...	143	...	143	17·26	·55	1·30	4·44	1·90	6·34	25	40·87	65·87	...	23·78	23·78	1 11 2
11	15	13	3	12	3	13	11·03	·15	·42	5·06	1·19	6·25	25	34·56	59·56	6·56	13·44	20	0 15 4
11	17	14	3	12	3	13	9·29	·16	·49	5·10	1·15	6·25	20	30·03	50·03	5·07	11·31	16·38	0 12 5

H. DOBBS,

Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

PROVINCIAL STATEMENT "A."

Statistics of wholesale vend of spirits and fermented liquors in Baluchistan during the year 1916-17.

Name of District.	LICENSES FOR WHOLESALE VEND OF FOREIGN SPIRITS AND FERMENTED LIQUORS (INCLUDING RUM AND BEER MANUFACTURED IN INDIA).													LICENSES FOR WHOLESALE VEND OF FERMENTED LIQUORS WHETHER MADE IN INDIA OR IMPORTED.			Remarks.
		Quantity Sold.													Quantity Sold.		
		To other licensed vendors.						To the Public.									
		Imported.				Made in India.		Imported.				Made in India.					
	No. of licenses.	Wines.	Spirits (other than rum).	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.	Wines.	Spirits (other than rum).	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.	No of licenses.	To other licensed vendors (made in India).	To the Public.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Quetta-Peshin	6	...	7	11	37	...	240,630	175	389	...	416	...	19,557	1	*257,405½	...	* Out of this 89,968½ gallons were sent out of Baluchistan, against 26,005 gallons in the preceding year.
Sibi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Loralai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Zhob	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chagai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Baluchistan for 1916-17	6	...	7	11	37	...	240,630	175	389	...	416	...	19,557	1	257,405½	...	
Total for preceding year	7	8	30	...	20	...	161,282	265	399	7½	462	...	39,215	1	198,025½	427½	

H. DOBBS,
Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

PROVINCIAL STATEMENT "B".

Statement of retail vend and consumption of spirits and fermented liquors in Baluchistan during 1916-17.

Name of Districts.	SPIRITS AND FERMENTED LIQUORS.																										Fermented liquors only.		Remarks.
	Sold under shop licenses.														Sold at Railway refreshment rooms.							Sold under all other sorts of licenses (*viz.*, Hotel, Dâk Bungalow, Military canteen and occasional Bar licenses).								
	On fixed fees.							*On fees determined by auction.*																					
	Number of licenses.	Imported.				Made in India.		Number of licenses.	Imported.				Made in India.		Number of licenses.	Imported.				Made in India.		Number of licenses.	Imported.				Made in India.		Number of license.	Quantity sold.	
		Wines.	Spirits (other than Rum).	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.		Wines.	Spirits (other than Rum).	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.		Wines.	Spirits (other than Rum).	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.		Wines.	Spirits (other than Rum).	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Quetta-Peshin . . .	7	645	2,401	77	758	7	7,707	1	2	190	2	...	...	2,542	1	3	10	...	54	...	60	31	20½	157½	8½	1,699	...	123,992½	2	5,669	
Sibi	3	76¾	556	1½	102½	15	477	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4½	84½	...	132	...	627	6	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
Loralai	1	...	93½	...	20½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	5½	...	...	...	...	
Zhob	1	61½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chagai	2	35	316	3	147½	...	479	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	126	11½	...	...	1	561	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Baluchistan for 1916-17 .	14	818¼	3,366½	81½	1,028½	22	8,663	1	2	190	2	...	...	2,542	4	133½	106	...	186	1	1,248	41	22½	157½	8½	1,704½	...	123,992½	2	5,669	
Total for preceding year .	14	1,081	4,764½	110	1,167½	7	11,251	1	4	244	1	...	...	2,893	4	10½	216	...	277	...	1,054	23	7	123	...	877	...	112,375	2	5,985½	

H. DOBBS,
Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

Statement relating to Cocaine offences for the year 1916-17.

	District.	Illicit possession of cocaine.		Unlicensed sale of cocaine.		Smuggling of Cocaine.		Remarks.
		No. Arrested.	No. Convicted.	No. Arrested.	No. Convicted.	No. Arrested.	No. Convicted.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Quetta-Peshin	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Sibi	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Loralai	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Zhob	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Chagai	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway Districts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total for 1915-16	...	...	...	...	...	...	

H. DOBBS,
Revenue Commissioner
in Baluchistan.

Statement showing convictions for drunkenness in Baluchistan during 1916-17 and two preceding years.

Name of Municipality or District.	Population as per Census of 1911.	1914-15.		1915-16.		1916-17.	
		Number of persons convicted for drunkenness.	Proportion to 10,000 of population.	Number of persons convicted for drunkenness.	Proportion to 10,000 of population.	Number of persons convicted for drunkenness.	Proportion to 10,000. of population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Quetta Municipality	17,021	27	15·86	61	35·84	112	65·80
Quetta Cantonment	16,901	20	11·83	21	12·42	14	8·29
Quetta-Pishin District (other than above)	93,726	2	·21	3	·32	4	·42
Sibi Municipality	6,597	1	1·82	5	7·58	4	6·06
Sibi District (other than above)	75,826	...	...	1	·13	...	...
Loralai District	80,769	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zhob District	70,366	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chagai District	16,344	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bolan Pass District and Nushki Railway District	2,096	...	...	...	...	...	...

H. DOBBS,
Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

Review by the Political Agent, Kalat, of the report of the Wazir-i-Azam, Kalat State, on the Administration of the State for the year 1916-17.

1. There has been no falling off in the careful administration of the State Niabats.

2. The financial condition of the State is sound.

R41½ lakhs are invested in Government paper from the Khan's Fund.

	R
* Niabat Fund . . .	2,00,000
Khan's Fund	65,000
Jirga Fund	25,000
Mekran Revenue . . .	10,000
On behalf of the Sardars and Zamindars	50,000
	3,50,000

*R3,50,000 have been invested in the Indian War Loan, out of the working balance on 31st March 1917 in the State Treasury which was R6,61,547-7-8.

3. During the year under report the Land Revenue of the Kalat State Niabats showed a decrease of R32,243-8-4 as compared with the sanctioned estimates. This was chiefly due to bad seasons; it must be remembered that the major portion of the Land Revenue is derived from Khushkaba lands.

4. Sanction has been received during the year to the establishment of an Audit Department in the State from the commencement of the new year; all arrangements were made and the Department is now in working order.

5. The financial burden undertaken by the State in subscribing to the cost of the Mekran Levy Corps has been of great benefit to the Corps, enabling it to keep up its numbers and entertain another British Officer.

The State also maintained extra armed levies during the year at all the principal Niabats and these proved most useful during the unrest occasioned by the disturbances in Jhalawan.

6. It was not found possible to undertake any new works during the year, but R2,496 were paid in 1916-17 and R6,420 have been paid over in 1917-18, and a sum of one lakh has been earmarked for the Public Works Department for improvements and maintenance of the Quetta-Kalat Road. The urgent necessity for good roads from Kalat to the outlying portions of the State remains, but at present there seems no prospect of the State being able to undertake so great a financial burden.

7. The State stud has continued to do well and the young stock are now getting near the marketable age; altogether 13 animals were sold at the last Sibi Fair.

8. The Wazir-i-Azam (Khan Bahadur Nawab Mir Shams Shah, C.I.E., I.S.O.,) has continued throughout the year his unremitting attention to his duties and a distinct improvement is noticeable in the administration not only financially, but in the condition of the ryots as well as in the friendly relations maintained between them and the various Niabat officials; these latter are to be congratulated on the smooth working of their different charges during the absence of the Wazir-i-Azam in Jhalawan and while the atmosphere throughout the State was so highly charged with disturbing elements due to the War.

9. Two important schemes of public utility were under consideration when the year under review closed:—

(*a*) Establishment of a dispensary for women.

(*b*) Establishment of a Chiefs' College.

9. A scheme to form a Provident Fund for the benefit of the Kalat State servants paid from the Niabat Fund is also under consideration.

A. B. DEW, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*

Political Agent, Kalat.

Administration Report of the Kalat State for the year 1916-17.

General and Political.

His Highness Beglar Begi Sir Mir Mahmud Khan, G.C.I.E., Ahmadzai Brahui, is the recognised ruler of the State.

2. The area and population of the State comprising Sarawan, Jhalawan and Kachhi, and excluding Mekran and Kharan, are detailed below :—

	Area.	Population.
Sarawan	5,230 square miles.	63,781
Jhalawan	20,795 „ „	84,398
Kachhi	5,419 „ „	92,759
	31,444 „ „	2,40,938

This State is, for revenue and administrative purposes, divided into the following Niabats :—

In Sarawan . .	1. Kalat (including Mangochar) administered by His Highness the Khan of Kalat.	
	2. Mastung.	Administered by the Wazir-i-Azam on behalf of His Highness the Khan.
In Jhalawan . .	3. Zehri.	
	4. Surab.	
	5. Mashkai.	
	6. Khozdar.	
In Kachhi . .	7. Dhadar.	
	8. Bhag.	
	9. Nasirabad.	
	10. Gandawa.	
	11. Lehri	

3. The income from the Niabats in the charge of the Wazir-i-Azam, from all sources, actually credited into the State Treasury during the year 1916-17 including quit rent amounts to Rs. 7,96,651-4-2.

The actual receipts (Rs. 9,29,614-10-11) of the last preceding year, 1915-16, exceed the actual receipts in the year under report by Rs. 1,32,963-6-9. This decrease can be accounted for as under :—

(1) There was no such income as accruing from Camel Corps during the year under report against Rs. 78,804-7-3 of the last preceding year.

(2) The rebellion and unrest in Jhalawan during the year under report affected the State revenues to some extent.

(3) Rain did not fall in time and the crops in *Ilaqa* Kachhi were severely damaged by excessive cold, etc.

4. The actual expenditure incurred during the year under report was Rs. 7,61,015-2-3.

Deducting this expenditure of Rs. 7,61,015-2-3 from the income of Rs. 7,96,651-4-2, the surplus comes to Rs. 35,636-1-11.

5. On the 1st April 1916 the balance in hand to credit of Niabat Funds in the Treasury was Rs. 4,69,732-13-4 while on the 1st April 1917, with the addition of the above surplus of Rs. 35,636-1-11, there was, as verified by the Treasury Officer, Kalat State, a net balance of Rs. 5,05,368-15-3 to credit of Niabat Funds in the Treasury.

6. During the year under report it was proposed to have a combined Audit Office at Mastung for checking the accounts of the Kalat State as well as those of Mekran and Las Bela. Accordingly it was started on the 1st April 1917, and is working satisfactorily.

7. The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan visited Kalat by motor on the 28th August 1916. This visit was an official one. He stayed there for 3 days and on the 1st September returned to Quetta. The Sarawan and Jhalawan Sardars were with His Highness the Khan. In honour of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General's visit, His Highness the Khan of Kalat contributed Rs. 10,000 from his

private purse towards the War Fund. The Sarawan Sardars followed suit and contributed ₹2,300. Similar offers from Jhalawan Sardars were refused on account of the recent unrest in Jhalawan.

8. In June, July and August last, while there was unrest in Jhalawan, I accompanied Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Dew, I.A., C.S.I., C.I.E., Political Agent, Kalat, on tour to Surab, Khozdar, Wadh and Nal, etc. We halted for a long time at Wadh, where certain rebels and Sind dacoits were arrested. A detachment of the 106th Hazara Pioneers formed the escort to Political Agent, Kalat. During our stay at Wadh K. S. Sharbat Khan, Wazir of Las Bela State brought rations from Las Bela for the troops. Early in August, while we were camping at Khozdar, Sardar Nuruddin Mengal and Sardar Shahbaz Khan Gurgnari, who, along with their followers, had risen in rebellion and gone across the Persian Border, returned and entered the Wadh *ilaqa*. Accordingly they were arrested at Wadh with their followers as well as the arms which they had brought from the Persian Border. The landed property of Sardars Nuruddin and Shahbaz Khan and other outlaws was confiscated to the State. To look after and administer such property at Wadh, an officer with necessary establishment has been appointed.

9. During the year under report I visited Mastung, Surab and Khozdar Niabats, while my assistants inspected the records of the Dhadar, Bhag, Nasirabad, Gandawa and Lehri Niabats.

Administration of Land and Water.

10. No Land Revenue Settlement has been made in the State. In Mastung Niabat, however, a regular settlement has recently been started on a small scale. The work is, in the beginning, limited to State lands. It will be extended in future, should circumstances prove favourable. The Land Revenue is collected in kind except in a small portion of the Mastung Niabat where "Zari Kalang" or fixed assessment is levied. The rate of assessment is different in different places and in many cases it is most intricate and troublesome. The revenue rate varies from $\frac{1}{10}$th to $\frac{1}{3}$ of the gross produce.

11. No British Indian Laws and Acts are in force in the State. Certain rules were framed in 1902 to regulate Civil Procedure and are still followed. In criminal cases the Indian Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code, and the Frontier Crimes Regulations are taken as guide so far as they suit the conditions of this country. Cases are generally settled by Jirgas according to the custom of the country or by *Shariat*. Court-fees are charged generally at the same rates as are in force in British courts and are levied in the form of stamps.

12. His Highness the Khan made a further small reduction in his irregular troops during the year. His Highness the Khan has got 100 Snider Rifles and 35 old fashioned guns. Of the latter 23 are totally unserviceable.

13. I have a Judicial Court Guard of 12 men who are armed with 11 bored out ·476 M. H. Muskets. The 150 M. H. rifles which the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan had been kind enough to supply last year were of great use during the Jhalawan unrest.

For general administration and Dâk purposes 324 levies were engaged at a cost of ₹69,926-9-11. The cost of temporary establishment for watching crops during the year under report amounted to ₹10,603-3-7.

14. Six hundred and fourteen cases, criminal, civil, revenue and miscellaneous were decided by my court, while 157 civil cases of an aggregate value of ₹16,953-12-5 were decided by the Niabat courts.

15. In each Niabat there is a lockup for under-trial prisoners and the sentenced prisoners are sent to the central State Jail at Mastung. The number of under-trial prisoners during the year under report was 367 and that of the sentenced prisoners 267. The total cost incurred on this account during the year was Rs. 11,287-11-10. Certain Political Jhalawani prisoners whom it was not advisable to keep in the Mastung Jail were transferred to Jails in British territory. The cost of their maintenance is paid by the State.

16. No registration work is done in the State nor is there any Municipality.

Production and Disbursement.

17. Rain fell in most parts of the State during the year under report but not being seasonable it was not of much use to the crops. At some places standing crops were damaged by hailstones. In most of the Kachhi Niabats the crops sustained serious loss from excessive cold.

18. In connection with labour there is nothing noteworthy except that the rates of wages during the year under report were as high as last year and in some cases even higher. Like the last year prices of grain have still an upward tendency. The orders prohibiting the export of wheat from the State to any outside locality other than Quetta continued to be in force during the year.

19. No alteration in trade or manufacture occurred during the year.

20. During the year under report constant attention was devoted to the extension of sugarcane cultivation. Experiment of sugarcane cultivation in Gandawa and Mashkai produced encouraging results. Besides Dhadar, Gandawa and Mashkai, arrangements have been made to cultivate sugar-cane in Mastung also as an experimental measure for the ensuing year.

Experiments in American Cotton cultivation in Mastung and Dhadar gave hopeful results during the year under report.

Indigo was cultivated in a fairly large area in Dhadar Niabat during the year under report and with a good result. Special attention has been devoted to the improvement of agriculture and gardens in the State. The cultivation of *Shaftal* (clover) and oats is being encouraged. Some ploughs of the latest pattern have been purchased for experimental purposes. Numbers of improved fruit trees have been planted in State gardens, and arrangements are being made to plant date-palms and black shisham. An expenditure of Rs. 13,234-10-11 was incurred during the year under report under the head "Agriculture."

Public Works.

21. The total expenditure under the head "Public Works" during the year is Rs. 58,012-8-5 which includes expenditure on Public Works Establishment, repairs to Bungalows, Niabats and Thana Buildings, and roads and construction of buildings in certain Niabats. On account of the Jhalawan disturbance it has not been possible to pay full attention to Public Works during the year.

22. Like the preceding year, special attention and care was constantly bestowed on bettering the condition of His Highness the Khan's State Stud. Great progress has been made in breeding. The condition of the Galla has been very satisfactory. In the Quetta Horse-show in September last and in the Sibi Horse-show in February last a large number of stud animals were awarded prizes and certificates, a mare winning a silver medal.

23. Last year there were three State dispensaries at Mastung, Bhag and Gandawa. Another State dispensary has been opened at Khozdar and notwithstanding the fact that, owing to the present war, it is very hard to procure efficient medical officers, all the dispensaries are working satisfactorily. Besides the above dispensaries there are two dispensaries, one at Kalat and one at Dhadar; the former is maintained by the British Government and the latter, which opens at Dhadar in winter and at Mastung Road in summer, by the Church Missionary Society. The number of patients treated in the dispensaries at Mastung, Bhag, Gandawa, and Khozdar which are maintained by the State was 36,211. The total expenditure incurred on the up-keep of dispensaries during the year under report is Rs. 8,291-14-11. Seven hundred and fourteen children were vaccinated during the year. There are no means to ascertain the number of births and deaths in the State.

The general health of the people was good and there was no disease of an epidemic character. At the end of the year under report, however, measles was reported to have broken out in some of the Kachhi Niabats.

Education.

24. Last year there were six schools in the State (at Kalat, Mastung, Paringabad, Dhadar, Bhag, and Gandawa). Another school has now been opened at Khozdar which is making progress. The number of students receiving education in all these schools is 318. The total expenditure under this head in the year is Rs. 6,460-13-10. These schools teach up to Upper Primary Standard but a proposal is on foot to open middle classes in the Mastung school during the ensuing year. Some scholarships are also awarded in each school which commence with the 3rd Primary class. One student is still receiving education at the Sandeman High School, Quetta, on State scholarship. He has passed the middle school examination this year.

25. A sum of Rs. 3,930-2-8 was spent during the year under the head "Purchase of land and water for the State."

26. Besides Rs. 10,000 contributed towards the War Fund in honour of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General's visit to Kalat, referred to in paragraph No. 7, His Highness the Khan offered to British Government one hundred camels or Rs. 15,000-0-0 whichever would be more useful for the purposes of the war. Government has accepted one hundred camels and these have been handed over to the Military authorities at Quetta. From February last endeavours to assist in the war loan have been made in the State with the result that two lacs from the Niabat Fund and one lac from the Funds administered by the Political Agent as well as Rs. 50,000 on behalf of Sardars and headmen, have up to date been invested the Indian War Loan.

MIR SHAMS SHAH,
Wazir-i-Azam, Kalat State.

MASTUNG,
The 1st June 1917.

REVIEW BY THE POLITICAL AGENT, KALAT, ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE LAS BELA STATE FOR 1916-17.

It is most gratifying to be able to forward such a satisfactory report on the administration of this small State. The year under report was most trying to the tranquility and peaceful development of the State. Exaggerated rumours as to the progress of the War, uncertainty as to the attitude which the Persian Makran tribes might adopt to the Border Mission and the disturbed state of the Jhalawan tribes all tended to render the task of the Jam and his Wazir most difficult.

The Jam has remained loyal and through his Wazir afforded all the assistance which could have been expected in the quelling of the Mengal trouble. Khan Sahib Sharbat Khan with a local force brought up rations from Bela to Wadh and assisted in several, unfortunately unsuccessful, drives to secure Nura, the outlaw. This conjunction of forces and combined action by the men of Bela and the Sardars and tribesmen of the Mengal and Bizenjo tribes who were on the Government side has had an excellent effect on the people in the wild and difficult country of the Purali between Wadh and Bela.

The Political Agent visited the State during January 1917, held a durbar at Bela and presented the Jam Sahib with the Order of the C. I. E. There seemed to be a feeling of confidence and respect between the leading men and the Wazir, and all seemed pleased at the endeavours the latter was making to improve the State and more specially at the work on the road to connect Karachi with Bela, by which wheeled traffic could be introduced. The Political Agent motored between Naka Kharari and Bela, thus saving much inconvenience to the people in the way of collection of supplies and transport. It was the first time a motor had been used.

The Jam Sahib allowed Mir Ayub Khan to pay him a friendly visit at Bela, and the latter received a handsome present from the Jam. Considering his very exceptional constitution the Jam has kept good health throughout the year; he still keeps his eldest son in very tight leading strings and will allow him no freedom.

The appointment of an Audit Officer will, it is hoped, be helpful in completing a system of check for the accounts of the State. Khan Sahib Sharbat Khan, the Wazir, has done a great deal in the last three years; not only has the State furnished Rs. 1,07,575 as a free gift and for expenditure towards the War, but it has also invested Rs. 1,50,000 in the War Loan, and still shows a balance of Rs. 1,23,197-9-3 in the treasury. The revenues have increased by Rs. 1,31,238 over the amount of 1912. It is hoped when normal conditions again prevail in the coastal fishing service, it may be possible to take up the question and improve the local fishing industry which would seems to have great possibilities. There is no doubt that with a little help and sympathy from the Imperial Government much might be done to improve the condition of this small State.

A. B. DEW, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Political Agent, Kalat.

Administration Report of the Las Bela State, for the year 1916-17.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

The limits of the State remained unaltered during the year under report. Its area is 7,132 square miles with a population of 61,205 (32,640 males and 28,565 females) according to the census of 1911.

The gross average annual revenue for the last five years is Rs. 3,59,163.

The State pays no tribute to the British Government or to any other State.

The full name and the title of the Chief is Jam Mir Kamal Khan, C.I.E., Jamshedi. His hereditary title is Jam.

He was born in September 1872.

He is entitled to a personal salute of 9 guns and to be received by the Viceroy.

The heir apparent is the Jam's eldest son Mir Ghulam Muhammad Khan who was born on 4th January 1896. The daughter born to him in October 1915, died in February 1917. He is still receiving education from a tutor appointed for the purpose and is doing well, although he lacks the special training which should be imparted to the heir of a State.

Haji Mir Murad Ali Khan and Mir Abdul Karim Khan the brothers of the Jam are living outside the State at Quetta and Karachi respectively. Mir Ayub Khan, Bar.-at-Law, the uncle of the Jam Sahib, paid a visit to Bela in December for the first time after the departure of the Jam Mir Kamal Khan's family from the State in 1888.

The Revenue administration of the State is under the charge of the Wazir who is also the Treasury Officer.

During the year under report the post of Wazir was held by K. S. Sharbat Khan.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Dew, C.S.I., C.I.E., remained in the political charge of the State throughout the year.

The Jam stayed within the limits of his State during the year.

Mr. C. H. Gidney, Assistant Political Agent, Kalat, accompanied by Seth K. P. Kaikobad, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Kalat, and some Sarawan and Jhalawan Sardars toured through the Levy Tracts in the month of December 1916.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Dew, C.S.I., C.I.E., visited Bela in the end of January 1917. He held a Darbar at Bela on the 29th January 1917, in which, after investing the Jam with the order of the Companion of the Indian Empire, he awarded Khillats to the Sardars, headmen, and officials of the State. In honour of the occasion, the Jam, Sardars and headmen presented Rl5,605 to the Political Agent, for the Indian War Relief Fund.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of Land.

There was no change in the land taxation. The total revenue assessment for the year under report amounted to Rs. 69,143-15-7 which was realized in full except a small sum of Rs. 12-13-8 due from the Purali Bizanjos and Mengals.

A further sum of Rs. 46,092-9-1 was recovered on account of arrears of revenue outstanding from the previous years' demand.

CHAPTER III.

Legislation and Protection.

Civil and Criminal Justice is administered in accordance with tribal custom and usage of the country, although Hindu, Muhammadan and British Indian Law are generally taken as guide when necessary. The court of the Jam has full powers and his decisions are final except that sentences of death require confirmation by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General.

Criminal cases of all description numbered 371, including 5 pending from the previous year. Of these 360 were disposed of leaving only 11 pending at the close of the year.

In these cases 267 persons were arrested, of whom 214 were convicted and 43 were acquitted or discharged. The value of the property reported to have been stolen amounted to Rs. 15,758-7-9 and that of property recovered to Rs. 6,571-12-0.

The amount of fines outstanding on 31st March 1916, was Rs. 2,369-10-0 and Rs. 17,724-2-9 was imposed during the year under report.

Of these a sum of Rs. 10,996-11-11 was realised and Rs. 584-4-0 remitted or written off leaving Rs. 8,512-12--10 still recoverable.

No capital sentence was passed nor any appeal made.

There were 2 cases of suicide.

Civil Justice.

The number of Civil, revenue, miscellaneous and execution cases disposed of during the year was as follows :—

	1916-17.	1915-16.
Civil	457	439
Revenue	367	409
Miscellaneous	47	88
Execution	105	120
	976	1,056

The value of the civil and execution cases disposed of during the year was Rs. 17,860-9-5 and Rs. 5,465-5-5 respectively.

There were 24 civil, revenue and miscellaneous and execution cases pending on 31st March 1917.

Prison.

There is a jail at Bela and lock-ups at the headquarters of all the Niabats. Diet and clothing of the prisoners are supplied by the State. There were 20 prisoners in the Bela Jail on 31st March 1917 against 10 in the preceding year. The total cost of the diet and clothing including those of the long term convicts confined in British Jails during the year amounted to Rs. 1,964-0-4 against Rs. 1,152-7-9 in the previous year.

Registration.

Six documents were registered against two last year. The value of the documents registered amounted to Rs. 2,765 against Rs. 1,400 and the fees realized amounted to Rs. 18 against Rs. 6 for the last year.

Military Forces.

Cavalry	10
Artillery	3
Infantry	113
	126

The State Lasi (local) Fauj consisted of 126 men of all ranks and the Military Police (Punjabi, Muhamadans, Sikhs and others) of 58.

The cost of their maintenance came to Rs. 11,980-4-8 and Rs. 10,244-14-1 respectively as against Rs. 11,946-14-2 and Rs. 9,522-9-2 for the last year.

Police.

No regular Police Force exists in the State.

Village Watchmen.

The State Levies who are entrusted with the duties of Police as well as other miscellaneous work connected with the revenue and judicial administration of the State, also perform the duties of village watchmen. The number is the same as last year, *viz.*, 116.

Armament.

There are only 3 serviceable Muzzle-loading guns in the State and 70 Muskati rifles of Martini pattern.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

Weather and Crops.

The Wanda (Rabi or Spring crop) was good in nearly all the Niabats. The cultivation of Was crops (Kharif or Autumn) was damaged by heavy floods. Seed was again sown but the harvest was a poor one owing to its having been sown late in the season.

The rainfall was abundant and general throughout the State. The fodder deficiency of the last few years has not arisen.

There were three rainguages, as last year, at Bela, Sonmiani and Ormara. That at Bela was in the charge of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon, while the Naibs at Sonmiani and Ormara looked after their respective gauges as heretofore. The gauges at Bela and Sonmiani were inspected by the Wazir during the year and found to be well protected. It is reported that the gauge at Ormara is also well protected.

	I.	T.	C.
Average rainfall in the State was	10	3	0

		I.	T.	C.
Ormara		10	7	5
Sonmiani		8	9	0
Bela		11	2	5
	3	30	9	0
		10	3	0

Wages and Labour.

Labour is not drawn from any particular tribe, but generally from the poor members of the population. Baluch and Brahuis also come in from the adjoining districts of Jhalawan and Mekran and seek employment as field labourers. A cooly class (Gadras) load and unload the goods of traders. The average rate for unskilled labour in the State is from 5 to 8 annas a day.

The demand for skilled labour is being felt and the available number find themselves always employed. The wages of these has increased.

Forests.

There are no reserved forests in the State.

Grazing Tax recovered during the year amounted to Rs. 1,122 against Rs. 3,387.

Trade and Manufacture.

Trade is in the hands of Khojas and Hindus. The export chiefly consists of dried fish, mustard seed, hides, coriander seed, mung, til-seed, sheep, goats, woollen sacks, saddle bags, grass, fuel, gum and gugal. Wool and ghi is chiefly brought in from Jhalawan and re-exported to Sind. The war has greatly affected the export trade of the State especially the oil seed. The chief imports are rice, cloth, sugar, tobacco, wheat, barley, dates, dwarf palm leaves, and ropes.

The duty on import and export amounted to Rs. 1,57,869 against Rs. 1,58,367 last year.

Handsome handmade woollen rugs (Durris) and fine silk embroidery for women's dress are made in the State for domestic use.

Silversmiths, dyers and tanners are to be found in the large towns. Mustard oil is expressed at Bela, Uthal and Lihari in primitive wooden mills worked by camel power. The drying and curing of fish for export is a large and growing industry on the coast. Owing to the recent shortage of tonnage, there has been difficulty in exporting the fish to the markets beyond the seas. Ormara, Damb and Gadani are the chief centres of the Coastal trade.

The coastal trade is entirely carried on by country craft and the merchandise into the interior is carried by camels.

Public Works.

The following original works were constructed during the year at the cost noted against them:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
(1) Hab-Bela road	11,590	7	1
(2) Petty Construction	4,720	0	9

Besides this annual repairs of all the Rest Houses at Hab, Naka Kharri, Sonmiani, Uthal, Wayroo and of the other State buildings were carried out.

The total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 20,298-5-9 against Rs. 12,781-2-2 in the previous year.

Telegraph and Post.

There are two combined Post and Telegraph Offices at Bela and Ormara and Branch Post Offices at Uthal and Sonmiani. The question of opening a Branch Post Office at Liari is still under consideration.

Mint.

The State possesses no mint. British coin is current.

General Condition of the State and the people.

The year was a healthy one on the whole. Measles and scarlatina broke out in the State, the mortality was small.

The people are docile and generally well conducted.

Excise.

The total receipts under this head during the year amounted to Rs. 2,006 against Rs. 1,957 last year.

Country liquor is manufactured at Uthal for consumption throughout the State. Bhang is produced in the country but opium and charas (under license from the Political Agent, Kalat) and English liquor in small quantity is imported from Karachi.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

The total revenue from all sources actually recovered and credited during the year amounted to R3,73,985-9-1 against Rs. 3,19,276 in the previous year.

The opening balance on 1st April 1916, was Rs. 1,27,016-10-0.

The total expenditure for the year under report was Rs. 3,77,804-9-10 as compared with the last year's figure of Rs. 2,81,547-0-2.

The actual cash balance in hand on 1st April 1917, to the credit of the State was Rs. 1,23,197-9-3. To reconcile the marked difference in the expenditure to the last year's figure it should be mentioned here that Rs. 1,05,000 was drawn from the Treasury by the Jam as his special grant; and Rs. 10,970 odd were spent in rendering active assistance to the Government in suppressing the Mengal trouble in Jhalawan, and Rs. 20,000 were transferred to the "Reserve" of the State. It was fortunate that the State found it convenient to invest its total cash Reserve of Rs. 1,20,000 in the Indian War Loan.

Apart from the above the State owns Government Promissory Notes of the face value of Rs. 2,00,000.

N.B.—Since this was written another Rs. 30,000 has been invested in War Loan.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics.

Hospital and Dispensary.

There is a free dispensary at Bela (established in 1888) in charge of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon with a staff of an extra Sub-Assistant Surgeon, a compounder, a vaccinator, a dresser and 2 ward servants.

There is a doctor (Mualiji Khás) with the Jam also.

The cost of maintenance was :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Establishment	3,307	8	4
Medicines	2,241	6	10

against Rs. 3,301-11-7 and Rs. 2,235-3-9 respectively in the previous year.

The number of patients treated was :—

Indoor	29
Outdoor	7,030

Seventy-three operations were performed. No vaccination was done owing to prevalence of measles and want of vaccinator. The most common diseases are :—

Malarial fever, diseases of the eye, ear, respiratory digestive system and skin including ulcers.

No record of births and deaths is kept in the State. The cost of sanitation was Rs. 974-(-9 against Rs. 941-2-6 last year.

Plague.

Quarantine was maintained at Hab, Pabni and Ormara. No case occurred during the year within the State.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

The cost of the free Upper Primary School at Bela maintained by the State revenue amounted to Rs. 2,543-0-9 against Rs. 2,582-9-3. last year. The number of boys on 31st March 1917, was 43 against 60 last year. The Books are provided to the poor students at the cost of the State. Many boys also receive stipends.

The cost of the maintenance of the School at Uthal amounted to Rs. 376-5-0 against Rs. 131-0-0 last year. The number of boys on 31st March 1917 was 60 against 75 last year.

A school was opened at Ormara during the year under report. The number of boys in this school on 31st March 1917 was 60.

The Khoja School at Ormara is also doing well. This institution still receives the grant of R50 monthly from His Highness the Agha Khan. There were 25 boys and 25 girls on the roll on 31st March 1917 against 25 and 22 respectively last year.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Heavy floods had damaged the compound wall and the garden attached to the tomb of the late Sir Robert Sandeman but it has been reconstructed and the garden restored. The tomb is in fairly good condition.

Besides the great havoc done to irrigated lands in the shape of damaging Bunds and embankments, the heavy floods washed away the Bela Rest House and a newly completed Hospital building.

A taccavi of Rs. 6,000 was given to Zemindars to prepare their lands and purchase seed and bullocks.

The term of the prospecting license granted to the Burmah Oil Company was renewed for another year for the same area as last year.

The boring of the trial well is still going on and has reached up to a depth of about 1,800 feet.

On the occasion of the Mengal disturbance the Las Bela State was asked to supply, rations to the Kalat Column at Wadh, and also to supply a Lashkar. The State gladly undertook to do both, the latter at its own expense. K. S. Sharbat Khan, Wazir of the State with a large convoy of camels with rations and about 300 men marched on to Wadh on the 27th June and got there on the 1st July. The Las Bela contingent remained out of the State for more than a month and served the Government to the best of their ability and means.

For the first time in the history of the Las Bela State a Motor Car was landed at Sonmiani. A Kacha Motor Car Road between Naka Kharri and Bela, a distance of 90 miles, was constructed. The motor was used on several occasions on this road to the great benefit of the State.

SHARBAT KHAN,

Wazir, Las Bela State.

Report on Makran Wazarat.

No change has taken place in the area of the Nizamat during the year and its population, according to census in 1911, is 71,942.

Personnel.

Nawab Mir Mehrulla Khan, C.I.E., proceeded on leave with effect from the 15th January 1917, and the designation of Nazim has been changed to that of Wazir. Khan Bahadur Sardar Mir Ahmad Khan assumed charge as Wazir-i-Makran on the 25th January 1917.

Revenue.

The gross demand for income from all sources of the State for the year under review amounted to Rs. 1,28,949-1-2. Out of this remissions amounting to Rs. 7,295-11-11 were granted and Rs. 30,977-8-10 was paid to certain co-sharers with the State. No change has been made in the system of Land Revenue but it is hoped that by better supervision on the part of more qualified revenue officers, the revenue of Makran will show a great improvement.

Agriculture.

Owing to the meagre rainfall and this at unsuitable periods, the khushkaba crops in Dasht Nigwar and Pasni completely failed during the year under report. Arrangements were made to cleanse the Joshankan Karez and to bring the area commanded by it under cultivation; this should increase the Tump Niabat Revenue for 1917-18.

Justice.

Although the administration of justice has been fairly satisfactory, it is hoped that under the new regime there will be greater celerity in the disposal of cases. The different Criminal and Civil Courts tried 1,203 cases out of a total of 2,680, showing that sufficient use was not made of the Jirga system.

The *ghulam* question has caused no anxiety and the arrangements made in 1914 are slowly bringing about the expected results.

There are no Police in the Wazarat, such duties being performed by the Wazarat Levies, the cost of which establishment was Rs. 14,808-9-0 during the year.

Trade.

The total stoppage of the steamer service between Pasni and Karachi has had a bad effect on the trade of Makran and caused a good deal of loss and suffering to traders. Imports and Exports for the year were of the value of Rs. 3,36,200 and Rs. 3,15,700 respectively.

Medical.

There are only two hospitals in the State and one of these, at Turbat, has suffered through the fact that the Provincial authorities are unable to supply a qualified man. The hospital has been in charge of the Compounder. The total number of patients treated is as follows :—

Panjgur	31,684
Turbat	5,240

There are only two schools in Makran, one at Turbat and one at Chitkan. Very little interest is shown in education by the people of the country.

Post and Telegraph.

Telegraph lines were erected between Panjgur and Turbat, Turbat-Mand and Turbat-Gwadar. These lines have greatly improved communications in Makran and will enable those responsible for the administration to keep in close touch with the outlying portion of the district. A post office has also been opened at Mand. The cost of the Postal line is shared by the British Government and the State.

Makran Assistancy.

The charge of the Assistancy was held by the following officers :—

Mr. T. O. Hughes from 1st April 1916 to 16th April 1916.
Major T. H. Keyes from 17th April 1916 to 5th May 1916.
Major T. G. M. Harris from 6th May 1916 to date.

Muhammad Ibrahim Khan has held the post of Political Tahsildar to the Assistant Political Agent with effect from 8th April 1916 to date.

Traffic in Arms.

No cases of importance occurred.

Fanaticism.

Mr. T. O. Hughes and Mr. Horst, I. A. R., were murdered at Mand on the 16th April 1916 by two fanatics from across the border. Both murderers were shot down by the men of the Levy Corps.

Public Works.

The following works have been carried out during the year:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Imperial Revenues, *original works*—			
Alterations to Mand Post	11,264	10	2
Provincial Revenues, *original works*—			
Wall round lines at Panjgur	969	3	2
Repairs.			
Outposts	605	3	10
Head Quarters	271	10	4
Makran revenues, *repairs*	606	8	7

Crops.

On the whole the crops have been bad owing to shortage of rain. The Dasht remained uncultivated and the better kinds of dates rotted during ripening owing to excessive dews.

Meteorological Stations.

No changes have taken place as regards Meteorological Stations.

Makran Levy Corps.

Commandant—

Mr. T. O. Hughes from 1st April 1916 to 16th April 1916.
Major Keyes from 17th April 1916 to 5th May 1916.
Major Harris from 6th May 1916 to date.

Assistant Commandant—

Captain Walker from 14th May 1916 to 11th June 1916.
Captain Quayle from 1st April 1916 to 13th May 1916 and 12th June 1916 to date.

Adjutant—

Lieutenant G. P. Horst from 1st April 1916 to 16th April 1916.
Vacant from 17th April 1916 to 13th May 1916.
Captain Quayle from 14th May 1916 to 11th June 1916.
Vacant from 12th June 1916 to 28th July 1916.
Lieutenant Huxley from 29th July 1916 to 19th September 1916.
Vacant from 20th September 1916 to 26th September 1916.
Lieutenant Unsworth from 27th September 1916 to date.

The Corps has been through a time of great trial. Much shaken by the prevalent feeling during the previous year that Makran had been left to its fate by Government and the exaggerated estimate of the power of the Turko-German forces in Persia, it had only just begun to recover tone after Mr. Hughes had assumed charge, and the visit of the Political Agent to the frontier had helped somewhat to allay the fears of fresh raids by the Persian Baluch Chiefs, when the unfortunate murders of Messrs. Hughes and Horst took place at Mand. It was a moment fraught with possibilities, for the Brahui had been tried up to the limit of his power of self-control—liable as he is to believe any story however greatly exaggerated, more prone to expect evil than good fortune, and having had it well instilled into him by religious and other disaffected leading men that British power was on the wane. It is conceivable that most serious consequences might have resulted from the situation at Mand except for the fortunate arrival of Major Keyes' Mission. By the advance of the Mission, reinforced by 200 British Indian troops into Persian territory, the whole situation was altered and, although the Corps had three British Officers who were complete strangers, it was able to throw off the continuous anxiety of the last two years as to the border and

settle down in an attempt to reorganize and pull itself together. Major Harris has been able to do a great deal towards creating a better spirit in the Corps and to develope the tribal system; his interesting report, which was too full to be incorporated in the administration report of the Agency, has been forwarded separately. The great difficulty which the Corps has always experienced has been that of arranging for regular furlough. The lack of communications and the long time which is occupied on the road make it very difficult to allow all men entitled to furlough to get it regularly. Although an extra British Officer has been added to the Corps, the necessity for an officer being permanently stationed at Mand will remain until the question of the Persian border is satisfactorily settled. Until it is definitely known whether some stable administration will be introduced in Persian Baluchistan or not, it is difficult to make definite proposals regarding the reorganization of the Corps. In the former case, the Corps will only be required for internal defence and might slowly be replaced by ordinary district levies, in the latter, it will require to be greatly strengthened and given a strong backing, to enable it to take the responsibility of the defence of the border.

The distribution of the Corps on the 31st March 1917, was as follows:—

	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Total.
Paran Post	15	3	18
Grawag Post	17	1	18
Mand „	55	42	97
On command	5	1	6
Present at Head Quarters	163	81	244
On leave and furlough	23	54	77
At Karachi for drill instruction	2	2	4
Turbat	8	4	12
Surab Party	...	6	6
Grazing „	...	17	17
Mission „	7	25	32
Wadh „	16	8	24
Absent	1	2	3
Actual strength	312	246	558
Wanting	44	2	46
Salutri	...	...	1
Farrier Duffadar	...	...	1
Sanctioned strength	...	...	606

Since then 47 men have been sent to Mastung and 25 to Khozdar—it is trusted that these two posts will enable the men to gain a change and easier furlough and add to the popularity of the Corps.

The total cost of the Corps for the year under review was R2,36,088-1-10.

Political and General.

There have been no raids from across the border during the year and peace has been maintained. The most noticeable event in Makran this year has been the retirement of the Nazim. Nawab Mir Mehrulla Khan, C.I.E., has held the post of Nazim for 18 years; he will receive a pension from the State and it is proposed to give him a Jagir chargeable to Makran Revenues. An Officer has been lent from the Provincial service as Wazir who will work in close touch with the Assistant Political Agent; the change has been effected without the slightest trouble and it is hoped that the revenue and administration in general will improve in the same manner as in the rest of the State.

External relations with Persia have been quiet throughout the year owing to the presence of Major Keyes' Border Mission.

Internal political affairs were quiet after the success of the action taken against the disturbers of the peace in Jhalawan had become known.

A. B. DEW, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Political Agent, Kalat.

Report on Tribal Affairs.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Dew, C.S.I., C.I.E., held charge of the Agency throughout the year, with the exception of a few weeks, when he was officiating as Revenue Commissioner, local arrangements were then made for carrying on the work of the Agency.

The attitude of the Sardars and tribes of Sarawan was on the whole satisfactory. As the Rind Sardar was unable to keep order amongst the Jatois, and frequent complaints of lawlessness and theft from bunias were being made a small levy post was located at Sanni as a temporary measure.

Khan Bahadur Mir Rasul Bakhsh, Raisani, died in February 1917, although he rendered excellent service to Government some years ago, he has latterly been obsessed by his enmity for the family of the Sardar, he has left a foolish son who it would seem is determined to prosecute the feud with even greater vigour.

On the Political Agent's return from the Persian border in May 1916, it was found that the state of Jhalawan was far from satisfactory; the flight of the Mengal and Gurgnari Sardars to Persian Baluchistan, the fanatical and disloyal propaganda from Sind had had a most disturbing effect on these ignorant tribesmen, the wilder characters amongst whom had undertaken raids into Sind and had also attempted to overpower the outlying Niabat of Surab and had flouted the State authority. Although not actively sympathetic there was no doubt that the spirit of unrest was spreading amongst the tribes of Sarawan and even beyond the borders of the State. Energetic action was necessary and a suitable escort having been sanctioned the Political Agent proceeded to Jhalawan on the 12th June. During a two months' tour 47 outlaws were killed and 91 arrested including the Mengal and Gurgnari Sardars with their immediate followers who had returned from Persia; several small forts (or fortified houses) were destroyed, and grain and flocks belonging to those who had taken up arms were confiscated. Unfortunately Captain Henderson was killed and Captain Pargeter, R.A., seriously wounded, both these officers being with the Political Agent's escort.

The success which attended these small operations had an excellent effect not only in Jhalawan and the rest of the Kalat State, but in the tribal areas outside this Agency.

Influential Jirgas were held and suitable punishments awarded to those who were found guilty of disloyal conduct.

There has been no further trouble up to date in Jhalawan but although the Mengal outlaw Nura has not committed any further crime, he is still at large and while so will always be a potential source of future trouble. The failure of all officials as well as of the Mengal Sarbarakar and the Bizenjo chief to effect his arrest most distinctly shows that the feeling of the tribesmen are in his favour and that they feed, conceal and protect him; he is in fact the Rob Roy of the country side. Without any communications by which Jhalawan can be quickly visited or the presence there of a representative of this Agency responsible for tribal affairs, a periodical recrudescence of troubles and difficulties may be expected. Except for the occasional visits of the Political Agent and the fact that some of the Sardars now and then pay their respects to the Agent to the Governor-General at the Quetta and Sibi Durbars, the tribesmen of Jhalawan seldom if ever see a British officer and although they are aware that the British Government is responsible for their administration and not the State, they well know how difficult it is for them to get into touch with the authorities over them, few of them ever having visited the Head Quarters at Mastung.

The following honours were granted during the year to officials and people of this Agency:—

3rd June 1916.

Sardar Mehrab Khan, Gitchki	"Sardar Bahadur"
Sardar Zehri Khan, Musiani	"Khan Sahib"

1st January 1917.

Khan Bahadur Mir Shams Shah, C.I.E., I.S.O., Wazir-i-Azam, Kalat State.	"Nawab"
Mir Muhammad Hassan, Bangulzai	"Khan Sahib"

532 tribal cases were settled by Jirga during the year under the orders of the Agency.

Much depends on the individuality of the different Sardars as to the successful working of the tribes, and it is thus incumbent on the administration to arrange for the sound and sensible training of those who will in future have to take up these responsible positions, at present it is purely a matter of chance what character or abilities the rightful heir to a Sardari may possess.

* * * * * *

A. B. DEW, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Political Agent, Kalat.

Review of Kharan affairs by the Political Agent, Chagai, for 1916-17.

I have been quite satisfied with the Kharan Sardar throughout the year. He gave me considerable help in the supply of wheat and also in the starting of a new postal service between Padag and Panjgur. His whole demeanour has been one of trying to help me and as he grows older, I think he is realising the wisdom of being loyal to Government. One good sign is that he comes into Quetta and Nushki far more often and so shows an inclination to rise above the limits of what Kharan can teach him.

I have always felt the necessity of better communication between Nushki and Kharan, politically I feel sure that a road to Kharan *viâ* Nouroz Kalat would have a very good effect.

W. G. HUTCHINSON, *Major,*
Political Agent, Chagai.

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Administration Report

OF

The Baluchistan Agency

FOR THE YEAR

1917-18

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CONTENTS.

	Pages.
Review by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan	1

PART I.

Summary by the Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan	7
Administration Reports of :—	
I. Quetta-Pishin District	41
II. Sibi District	53
III. Loralai District	66
IV. Zhob District	77
V. Bolan Sub-Division	88
VI. Chagai Agency	92
VII. Public Works Department	99
VIII. Medical Department	108
IX. Army Remount Department	112
X. Police Department	114
XI. Excise Tables	116

PART II.

NATIVE STATES.

I. Review of the Administration Report of the Kalat State by the Political Agent, Kalat	129
II. Administration Report of the Kalat State	130
III. Review of the Administration Report of the Las Bela State by the Political Agent, Kalat	134
IV. Administration Report of the Las Bela State	135
V. Report on Makran	139
VI. Report on Tribal affairs in Kalat	143
VII. Review of Kharan by the Political Agent, Chagai	145
VIII. Map	147

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

THE BALUCHISTAN AGENCY

FOR THE YEAR

1917-18.

Review by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.

Viceregal Visit.

His Excellency Lord Chelmsford visited Quetta in the Autumn, arriving on the 22nd October 1917 and leaving on the 28th. His Excellency held a Durbar and was received with the utmost demonstrations of good will and loyalty.

Officials.

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Ramsay, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., held charge of the Agency from the beginning of the year until the 5th December 1917 when he retired and was succeeded by Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs.

General.

The first ten months of 1917-18 passed almost without serious incidents. During the Spring the Mahsud troubles on the Northern border threatened the peace of Zhob. In May 1917 a large gang of Mahsuds crossed the border between Zhob and the North-West Frontier Province, captured some postal runners, damaged the Fort Sandeman-Shinbaz telegraph line and invested and fired on the Shinbaz post manned by the Zhob Militia, whom they evidently hoped to tempt outside the post and attack. Failing in this object, they were forced by want of supplies to return to their own territory. Again in June the Mahsuds appeared in considerable strength near the entrenched militia camp at Toradargha. Mounted parties of the Zhob Militia and of the 28th Cavalry and 150 rifles of the 2-19th Punjabis were sent from Fort Sandeman to cut them off. The Militia and Cavalry came up with them near Shinbaz on the morning of the 8th June and after a running fight in which two Mahsuds were killed, drove them into the rugged Speraghai Range.

The long stretch of Afghan frontier running for over 600 miles from the Gumal River on the north-east to Koh Malik Siah on the extreme west gave singularly little cause for anxiety. There were a few raids into the Zhob Valley by trans-border ruffians and two or three cases of kidnapping and plundering by similar bands in Chaman and Peshin. But on the whole the Afghan frontier was profoundly quiet. This was undoubtedly due to the friendly attitude of His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan and to the consequent surveillance exercised over bad characters by Afghan officials. The Badini malcontents of the Chagai District, who had in 1916 taken refuge in the Afghan district of Shorawak, came back and made submission in December 1917.

The 500 miles of Persian Frontier from Koh Malik Siah to Gwattar was no less peaceful than the Afghan Frontier. Sir John Ramsay visited Khwash in the Sarhad in April 1917, travelling by motor car from Dalbandin, which was at that time the furthest point to which the Nushki railway had reached. He held a Durbar at Khwash and was received in a most friendly way by the

Persian Baluch Chiefs, who had only a year before been fighting against us. Many of these Chiefs visited Quetta in the following month of June and had there their first taste of civilised life. South of the Sarhad, in Persian Mekran the family of the Baranzais has recently risen to prominence on the ruins of the authority of the Persian-speaking Buzurgzadas, the old governing class. These Baranzais were busy during the year in extending their local power. They had been favourably affected by Major Keyes's mission in the year before; they were screened from hostile influences by British forces on the west and north; and they were therefore in no mood to give trouble.

The interior of Baluchistan was not so fortunate as the frontier. The Marri tribe under the Sibi Agency had for some years been unsettled and had received but light punishment for their raids and insubordinate behaviour of 1915 and the early part of 1916. In July 1917 the old feud between the Marris and Bugtis reopened and resulted in the killing of 10 men and the wounding of 5. In August the Marris quarrelled with their neighbours the Khetrans of the Loralai District and 5 men were killed. In the restless mood excited by these quarrels the Marri Chief and headmen visited Quetta in October 1917 to pay their respects to His Excellency the Viceroy and were publicly admonished by His Excellency in Durbar. In the course of their visit they seem to have been profoundly affected by the usual pessimistic rumours of German victories and British defeats which circulate not less in Quetta than in other Indian towns and the value of which is usually discounted by the habitúes of the bazars. The Marris, coming fresh and gullible from their remote hills and unused to the babble of cities, believed all that they heard. Their belief was strengthened by the call for recruits from Baluchistan which was made at this time; for they reasoned that British power must have sunk very low if it needed the support of the Marris, who had never before enlisted. This reported weakness of the British inflamed the well known Marri passion for plunder and they thought that the time had come to seize on the first excuse for revolt. Such an excuse was presented by the visit to the Marri country in December 1917 of Colonel McConaghey, Political Agent, Sibi, to press upon the attention of the Marri Chief and headman the question of recruiting. The tribal representatives roundly declared that they would give no recruits, took a joint oath to that effect, and sent out messengers to instigate other tribes to adopt the same attitude. Colonel McConaghey returned to Sibi in January 1918 with a report of these events. Then frightened at the possible effects of their own defiance, the Marris withdrew from a number of their levy posts, and towards the end of February made some demonstrations at Kohlu, a Tahsil in the Marri country. Colonel McConaghey was sent up with an escort of 50 sowars of Skinners Horse to investigate and on arrival at Gumbaz, a post at the mouth of one of the Northern passes into the Marris hills, found the pass blocked by a large gathering of the Marri clans. He sent a conciliatory message to the Marri Chief by the hands of the Luni Sardar, inviting the Marris to a friendly conference. In violation of all tribal custom the Luni Chief on this peaceful deputation was set upon and wounded; and, though the Marri Chief promised an answer to Colonel McConaghey's letter, he sent none. Instead of an answer, the bulk of the Marri fighting-men estimated at 3,000 made a sudden and treacherous attack with scaling ladders on the Gumbaz Fort at 1-30 o'clock on the early morning of February 20th. The little garrison of 75 sowars under Lieutenant-Colonel Gaussen, C.M.C., D.S.O., and Lieutenant Watson with a few police of the Loralai district made a magnificent defence and though many Marris gained a footing inside the post, they were beaten off after 6 hours fighting with a loss to the Marris of 125 killed and 135 wounded. Immediately after this fight the Kohlu Tahsil was evacuated by the Revenue Staff and Police, who made their way in safety across the eastern hills to Barkhan. The Marris then, in spite of further conciliatory messages from Colonel McConaghey, burnt and plundered the Kohlu Tahsil. The disorder spread to the Khetran tribe round Barkhan, which being threatened both by the Marris and Khetrans, was reinforced by a mixed body of Punjab Frontier Constabulary and Punjab Levies sent there by the kindness of the Punjab Government under the command of a British Deputy Superintendent of Police. On the 5th March 1918 the latter, considering his position untenable,

left the Barkhan Tahsil and retreated towards Dera Ghazi Khan, whereupon the Khetrans, helped by some sections of the Marris, looted and burned the Barkhan Tahsil and partially burned Fort Munro in the Punjab.

In the meanwhile the Marris had attacked a train on a section of the railway between Sibi and Hurnai, had damaged telegraph lines and levy posts and plundered villages in the Sibi and Loralai districts. Local levies were armed and employed to patrol the railway lines and guard the villages, and on the whole they acquitted themselves exceedingly well, especially the Kalat tribes, the Kurds and Satakzais, in the Bolan Pass. To the efforts of these levies and to the generally staunch attitude of the Chiefs and of the population must be attributed the fact that the Marris did not succeed in doing more serious damage in the interval before military operations were set on foot.

On the 28th February 1918 the Government of India had sanctioned the despatch of a Punitive Force. On the 15th March a column from Dera Ghazi Khan under General Miles met and defeated near Fort Munro a Marri Khetran force and relieved Barkhan, whereon the Khetran rising collapsed. On 23rd March the main column of the Punitive Force under General Hardy reached Kohlu without opposition and on 4th April pushing west to Mamand, met and defeated with heavy loss a Marri gathering at that place. On 8th April the Marri Nawab surrendered and shortly afterwards the unconditional submission of the whole tribe was received by General Hardy at the Marri capital, Kahan. The Marri losses are stated by the tribe itself to have been 300 killed and about 700 wounded out of a total male population of 12,500.

The Marri rising was not without its effect on the other tribes. In March 1918 one of the Mengal clans of Jhallawan in Kalat, living near the Sind border, attacked and murdered the Mengal Sardar, Khan Bahadur Sardar Mir Rahim Khan, and one of the chief men, Mir Alam Khan. Another Jhallawan tribe, the Gurgnaris, murdered Mir Bahran Khan, who was officiating as their Sardar. Both the Mengal and Gurgnari Chiefs were on their way to a muster of recruits and the ostensible reason for their murder was opposition to recruiting. The real reason in both cases was however the unpopularity of the Chiefs with their own tribesmen, who detest any one thwarting them in pursuit of their lawless habits.

In the same month of March 1918 there was excitement among the Musakhel, a Pathan tribe lying on the north of the Khetrans. This was subdued by the despatch to Musakhel of a detachment of the Zhob Militia which did useful work in co-operation with the Marri Punitive Force.

Outside the Marri and Khetran country and Jhallawan, the conduct of the leaders and tribesmen of Baluchistan was on the whole admirable. His Highness the Khan of Kalat, who had received on the occasion of His Excellency the Viceroy's visit to Quetta an addition of two guns to the salute of nineteen already enjoyed by him, lost no opportunity of testifying his loyalty, and his attitude had a most valuable effect on the country. The Chiefs and tribes of Sarawan contributed with readiness the quota of recruits for which they were asked, and the numbers of combatants furnished by Baluchistan were at the end of the year in excess of those fixed by the Central Recruiting Board. Quetta, Zhob, Loralai (outside the Khetran area) and Chagai were quiet. The Kharan Sardar handed up the notorious Mengal outlaw Nura, who had for months evaded arrest. The whole province subscribed with unanimous enthusiasm to the "Our Day" Funds, their subscriptions amounting to Rs. 1,49,188 which, it was calculated, formed a far larger contribution per head of population than was received from any other part of India. Serious crime was light everywhere and the hardships of the scarcity of fuel and other supplies which during the winter pressed severely for a time on part of the population, especially in Quetta, was borne with cheerful fortitude.

Jirga System.

The composition of tribal disputes, criminal and civil, by Councils of Elders has worked with its usual success. It is interesting to note that, although the revered name of Sir Robert Sandeman is usually associated with this system, recourse was in reality had to it much more rarely in his day than in recent times and that in the early days of British rule in Baluchistan by

far the greater number of cases were decided by the regular judicial courts. The following figures clearly support this assertion: —

Agent to the Governor General.	Period.	Average number of cases disposed of annually.			Percentage of Jirga cases to the total.
		Judicial cases.	Jirga cases.	Total.	
Sir Robert Sandeman	1887—1891	15,212	54	15,266	0·35
Sir James Browne	1892—1895	16,862	2,403	19,265	12·47
Sir Hugh Barnes	1896—1900	14,744	2,230	16,974	13·14
Colonel Yate	1901—1904	15,359	3,091	18,450	16·75
Mr. Tucker	1905-1906	10,350	2,901	13,251	21·89
Colonel Sir Henry McMahon	1907—1910	8,829	3,981	12,810	31·07
Colonel Sir John Ramsay	1911—1917	6,990	5,716	12,706	44·19

It will be seen that the total number of cases tried has not increased since the early days, which testifies to the success of the Council of Elders System. For the increase of population and wealth might have been expected to be attended by an increase in disputes. The more frequent references to Councils of Elders has thrown a heavy burden of expense upon the Chiefs, many of whom are away from their houses upon this business for a great part of their time, and it seems probable that the question of an addition to their allowances may soon have to be taken up. As applications for the revision of awards of Council lie to the Agent to the Governor General, the greater number of these awards has resulted in a large addition to his work. An unpleasant feature of tribal life in recent years has been the great increase in the money value set upon women, due to the rise of wealth and the scarcity of women. This results in the younger men, who have not made their fortunes, being unable to afford wives and in a deplorable increase in adultery cases. Moreover it leads to many false accusations of adultery, since husbands are tempted to bring unfounded charges of such offences against other men in the hope of getting heavy compensation. The remedy for this is to insist on the compensation awarded by Councils being kept down strictly to the ancient limits, and the matter is engaging attention.

Police. The work of the Police has kept up to the normal standard in spite of the great and increasing difficulty experienced in getting recruits in the requisite numbers and of the right stamp.

District Levies. In connection with the Marri rising the district levies were called on to perform more responsible duties than ordinarily fall to their lot and proved most useful in patrolling the railways, blocking the passes, protecting bridges, etc. No difficulty was experienced in entertaining the additional establishment required for this work. Though they have of course no military value, the district levies are, under the tribal system of Government, an indispensable feature of the administration. Their behaviour throughout the year has been excellent.

Zhob Militia. The summer of 1917 was a time of anxiety in Zhob owing to the Mahsud outbreak and much arduous work was consequently thrown on to the Zhob Militia. That the Corps only had the satisfaction of coming into touch with a large raiding gang on one occasion is due to the careful dispositions made against incursions by the Mahsuds and the vigilant patrolling that was maintained. A strong detachment of Infantry and Cavalry with two British Officers was sent in March 1918 to Musakhel, where their timely arrival undoubtedly averted a serious situation. They subsequently co-operated with the column sent from the Punjab against the Khetrans.

The discipline and conduct of the Militia has been admirable. In view of the general rise in the cost of living, which led to numerous applications for discharge and rendered recruiting a matter of great difficulty, an allowance of

3 annas per diem per man and 1 anna per diem per horse has been granted as a war concession to all ranks. This has had a most desirable effect.

The numerous changes in the personnel of the British Officers has proved a handicap to progress but the Corps has behaved well during the year. Mekran Levy Corps.

The standard of discipline and military efficiency aimed at in this Corps is little above that of the ordinary district levies. They have however done much valuable work in opening up the Sarhad by the construction of motor roads. Sarhad Levy Corps.

The report on the working of the Public Works Department calls for no remarks. With the exception of the Dalbandin extension no work of any great importance was undertaken as all expenditure was reduced to a minimum. Public Works.

The medical work of the year scarcely calls for comment. For obvious reasons practically no expansion or development was possible, and, save as regards vaccination, the figures for which in Quetta-Pishin show a remarkable increase, the statistics for the period under review differ little from those of 1916-17. With the exception of the small-pox outbreak in Quetta town there was no serious epidemic. In the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Duke, the late Chief Medical Officer and Residency Surgeon, the Province sustained a great loss, for few officers have so endeared themselves to the heart of the people as he did by his courtesy and kindness. Medical.

The most noteworthy incident of the year under review has been the grant of a personal salute of 21 guns to His Highness the Khan of Kalat. The honour, needless to say, has given the keenest pleasure to His Highness and his subjects. Kalat.

Under the wise direction of the Wazir-i-Azam, Nawab Mir Shams Shah, the administration of the State has made steady progress, its finances especially being in a most satisfactory condition. His Highness the Khan has thus been enabled to contribute liberally to various War Funds besides giving 100 camels to Government for War purposes. But by far the most important contribution yet made to the Empire by the State is the contingent of 549 Brahuis and Balochis who were recruited from Kalat during the winter. A check to the movement was unfortunately given in March when owing to the Marri-Khetran disturbances, all recruiting throughout Baluchistan was perforce closed down. The Province has since been re-opened to regimental recruiting and it is anticipated that the connection that has thus been formed between the Kalat State and the Indian Army will prove of distinct value to both sides.

With the exception of the Mengals and Gurgnaris whose behaviour has already been alluded to, the conduct of the tribes has been good. The Kurd and Satakzai Sardars, in particular, rendered most useful services in assisting with their levies to protect the Bolan during the Marri rising.

In Mekran the progress of the reformed administration has been well maintained, for which much credit is due to the Wazir, Khan Bahadur Sardar Mir Ahmed Khan.

The general prosperity of this small State is reflected in the condition of its finances. The Mengal and Gurgnari troubles in March 1918 caused the Jam some anxiety but the period under review was otherwise devoid of incident. The Government of India's recognition of the Chief's loyalty by a substantial gift of arms and ammunition was greatly appreciated. Las Bela.

(Sd.) H. DOBBS,
Agent to the Governor-General.

PART I

ADMINISTERED DISTRICTS.

Summary by the Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan.

I. Land Revenue.

1. The following table compares the amounts demanded, collected and not recovered for the year 1917-18 with those for the preceding year :—

	1916-17.	1917-18.	Difference + Increase —Decrease.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
I. *Gross Demand.*			
(*a*) Arrears of previous year .	1,38,103 2 11	58,474 12 2	—79,628 6 9
(*b*) Current year's demand .	10,82,383 12 0	11,64,643 11 11	+82,259 15 11
Total . . .	12,20,486 14 11	12,23,118 8 1	+2,631 9 2
II. *Collections.*			
(*a*) Arrears of previous years .	90,711 6 9	10,412 8 11	—80,298 13 10
(*b*) Current year's collections .	9,95,382 1 4	10,16,832 5 4	+21,450 4 0
Total . . .	10,86,093 8 1	10,27,244 14 3	—58,848 9 10
III. *Amounts not Recovered.*			
(*a*) Remissions . .	7,655 15 6	14,582 3 1	+ 6,926 3 7
(*b*) Malikana . . .	43,548 13 2	43,656 4 8	+ 107 7 6
(*c*) Suspensions . . .	39,910 3 3	47,335 13 11	+ 7,425 10 8
(*d*) Grain allowance . .	23,772 7 6	24,970 8 0	+ 1,198 0 6
(*e*) Arrears	19,496 15 5	65,309 10 6	+45,812 11 1
(*f*) Miscellaneous . .	9 0 0	19 1 8	+ 10 1 8
Total . . .	1,34,393 6 10	1,95,873 9 10	+61,480 3 0

2. An analysis by districts of these figures gives the following result :—

Increase (+) or decrease (—) as compared with the figures for 1916-17.

District.	Demand.	Collections.
Quetta-Pishin	+ 1,000	+ 1,000
Sibi	—27,000	—74,000
Loralai	+40,000	+32,000
Zhob	+56,000	+51,000
Chagai	+11,000	+10,000
Kalat	+ 1,000	+ 1,000
TOTAL	+82,000	+21,000

The decrease in Sibi was due to the Marri disturbances, damage caused by grasshopper and heavy floods in Nasirabad. The increase in the other districts was due to good and timely rainfall, which enabled a larger area being put under crop for the Rabi harvest. The Khetran disturbance in Loralai and damage caused by rust in Zhob, however diminished the increase which was expected in those districts.

3. The revenue wheat and millet fetched the following prices :—

Tahsil.	Wheat per maund.						Millet per maund.					
	1916-17			1917-18			1916-17			1917-18		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Quetta	4	8	0	5	0	0	...			...		
Loralai	4	4	8	4	0	6	3	1	0	3	0	0
Fort Sandeman	4	10	6	4	12	0	...			...		
Sibi	2	2	6	3	2	6	2	12	6	3	6	0
	to			to			and			and		
	3	7	0	4	3	3	2	14	0	3	7	6

4. The following principal remissions and suspensions had to be made.

Tahsil.	Amount.			Remitted or suspended.	Reasons.
	Rs.	A.	P.		
Nasirabad	46,604	0	0	Suspended	Damage done by grasshopper and heavy floods.
Do.	11,467	0	0	Remitted	
Shahrigh	775	0	0	Do.	For the encouragement of maize and shaftal cultivation.
Bori	424	0	0	Suspended	Marri and Khetran rising.
Duki	533	0	0	Remitted	Damage caused by rains.
Fort Sandeman	746	0	0	Suspended	Damage done by rust and hail.

5. The figures of revenue discussed in the foregoing paragraphs do not include the revenue derived from the Khushdil Khan and Shebo canal irrigation schemes; these are dealt with in a separate paragraph. Nor do these figures include water rates levied in the Nasirabad Tahsil on lands watered by Sind inundation canals, which are credited to the revenues of the Bombay Government.

II.—Weather and Crops.

6. *Rainfall.*—The following table compares the amount of rainfall recorded at the headquarters of each district during the year 1917-18 with that of the previous years :—

Station.	Average rainfall for 8 to 12 year periods ending in 1901.	1916-17.	1917-18.
	Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*
Quetta	10·52	8·4	10·56
Sibi	5·16	5·95	7·18
Loralai	8·37	10·39	20·32
Fort Sandeman	10·01	12·39	14·55
Nushki	Not available.	3·66	8·32
Mach (Headquarters of the Bolan Pass Sub-Tahsil)	Do.	11·02	11·18

7. *Condition of Crops.*—Owing to the scarcity of rain in April and May 1917 the Khushkaba crops in Quetta-Pishin suffered severely.

The Rabi crop was above the average in all the Tahsils of the Loralai district, except Barkhan where the crops were injured by late rains in May. The Kharif crop throughout the same district was damaged by abnormally heavy rain in August and September 1917. Grasshoppers also caused considerable damage to the crops in the Barkhan Tahsil.

The wheat crop in certain villages of the Killa Saifulla and Fort Sandeman Tahsils was affected by rust.

A swarm of locusts visited the Zhob and Loralai districts but did no damage except to grass in the Killa Saifulla Tahsil.

8. *Area harvested.*—Excluding the Chaman Sub-division in the Quetta-Pishin district, and the Bolan Sub-Tahsil in the Kalat district, where revenue has been fixed in a lump sum, and no proper record of the area under cultivation is kept, the total area successfully harvested in the province was as follows :—

		Acres.	
Settled Tahsils	1916-17	2,49,305	
	1917-18*	2,09,716	* Excluding Barkhan Tahsil.
Unsettled Tahsils	1916-17	19,104	
	1917-18*	19,174	* Excluding Kohlu Tahsil.

(*Note.*—Owing to recent trouble in which the Khetrans of Barkhan and Marris of Kohlu were concerned the areas harvested are not available.)

The area harvested in the settled Tahsils during 1917-18 was 65·03 per cent. of the total area sown (3,22,494 acres) against 73·5 for the preceding year.

9. *Prices.*—Wheat is the staple food grain in the highlands and millet in the lower tracts. The retail sale prices of these staples were as follows :—

Station.	April 1917 (Per rupee).		March 1918 (Per rupee).	
	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.
Wheat.				
Fort Sandeman	6	0	8	2
Loralai	7	8	9	4
Quetta	7	5	7	11½
Millet.				
Sibi	11	14	10	2

10. Owing to acute scarcity of some essential articles of food, and the necessity of checking the abnormal rise in prices (especially of firewood, charcoal, coal and kerosine oil) in the Quetta Bazar, a Board of Supplies and Stocks was formed, as noted in the margin. With the permission of the Government of India, it was arranged with the Railway Board to stop the general booking of goods by rail to Quetta from 1st February 1918, and for the granting of Priority Certificates to cover the carriage of essential articles of food, etc., required for the civil population of Quetta and neighbouring villages and outposts.

Revenue Commissioner	*President.*
Political Agent and Cantonment Magistrate	*Members.*
City Magistrate	*Secretary.*

III.—Irrigation.

11. Attention is invited to paragraph 12 of Part I of last year's report in which it is pointed out that the revenue demand entered in the irrigation reports for any given financial and agricultural year always depends upon the crops shown in those reports as irrigated during the preceding year.

12. *Shebo Canal.*—The area under crop during the years 1915-18 is compared below :—

Year and Crop.	Irrigated acres.	Year and Crop.	Matured and assessed to Revenue. Acres.
1915-16 Rabi	1,256	1916-17 Rabi	918
1916-17 Kharif	63	Kharif	51
	1,319		969
1916-17 Rabi	1,100	1917-18 Rabi	892
„ irrigated after 31st March	102	Kharif	82
			974
1917-18 Kharif	101		
	1,303		
1917-18 Rabi	1,700 will mature in 1918-19.		

13. The revenue demand on the areas maturing in 1916-17 and 1917-18 is compared below :—

Details.	Demand for 1916-17.	Demand for 1917-18.
	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue including water rate	13,255	15,511
Other sources of revenues, rent of mills, fines, etc.	316	410
	13,571	15,921

A sum of Rs. 571 remained outstanding at the close of the year.

The increase in revenue is due to the higher prices at which the Government share of produce realised in kind was sold, these rates being again in excess of the previous year, as will be seen from the comparison below of the rates per maund for wheat and straw :—

	Wheat.	Straw.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1916	4 13 0 to 4 15 6	0 12 0
1917	5 0 0 to 5 2 6	1 8 0 to 1 8 9

14. *Khushdil Khan Band.*—The area under crop during the years 1915-18 is compared below :—

Year and Crop.	Irrigated Acres.	Year and Crop.	Matured and assessed to Revenue. Acres.
1915-16 Rabi .	3,530	1916-17 Rabi .	3,071
1916-17 Kharif .	11	Kharif .	8
	3,541		3,079
			Successful. Inferior.
1916-17 Rabi .	2,160	1917-18 Rabi .	1,397 1,535
Do. irrigated after 31st March	772	Kharif .	28
1917-18 Kharif .	29		
	2,961		1,425 + 1,535 = 2,960
1917-18 Rabi irrigated up to 31st March	1,200 will mature in 1918-19.		

Out of 2,932 acres shown as irrigated in Rabi 1916-17 only 400 acres received a second watering as no more water was available in the reservoir.

15. The revenue demand on the areas maturing in 1916-17 and 1917-18 as well as the actual collections during the two years are compared below :—

	Demand for 1916-17.	Demand for 1917-18.
	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue including water rate . . .	36,851	22,923
Other sources of Revenue, rent of mills, fines, etc. .	497	550
TOTAL .	37,348	23,473
Arrears for past years	26,138	...
TOTAL DEMAND .	63,486	23,473
Collections	63,486	23,306
Outstanding	...	167

The decrease in revenue is in this case due to the great fall in the area successfully harvested, owing to the fact that very little water was available in the reservoir in April 1917.

The rates at which the Government share of wheat and straw was sold are compared below :—

	Wheat.	Straw.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1916	4 13 0 to 5 3 0	0 12 0 per md.
1917	4 14 3 to 5 2 9	1 2 3 to 1 8 0 „ „

16. *Nar Nullah Reservoir.*—The revenue from this source amounted to Rs. 110 (against Rs. 2,284 in the previous year) as only small quantity of water was available in the reservoir.

17. *Nari Canal.*—The Nari Weir was completed in May, but the heavy floods in August 1917 totally destroyed the up-stream flooring which has however been since relayed. The revenue realised for this canal during 1917-18 amounted to Rs. 15,828.

18. *Other Irrigation Projects.*—Other irrigation projects are dealt with in the Public Works Department Report for the year.

19. *Artesian borings by Government Agency.*—No work on artesian boring was done during the year.

IV.—Takavi Advances.

20. The following table shows the transactions on account of advances made to cultivators and agriculturists :—

Balance outstanding on 1st April 1917.	Advances made during the year.	Total.	Recoveries.		Remissions.		Balance outstanding on 31st March 1918.
			Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.
2,36,928 2 0	1,19,916 0 0	3,56,844 2 0	76,235 2 7	9,158 10 11	...	...	2,80,608 15 5

21. The sanctioned allotment for the year was Rs. 1,10,000, which was subsequently increased by a grant of Rs. 23,000, the total of advances actually made being Rs. 1,19,916, as compared with Rs. 69,435 in the previous year. The distribution of these advances during 1917-18 and 1916-17 over the various districts is shown below :—

District.	Land Improvement Loans Act.		Agriculturists Loans Act.		Total.		Increase.
	1916-17.	1917-18.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1916-17.	1917-18.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.
Quetta-Pishin	14,940 0 0	15,910 0 0	4,035 0 0	16,090 0 0	18,975 0 0	32,000	13,025
Sibi	8,050 0 0	9,520 0 0	15,040 0 0	17,855 0 0	23,090 0 0	27,375	4,285
Loralai	3,530 0 0	3,590 0 0	6,910 0 0	24,760 0 0	10,440 0 0	28,350	17,910
Zhob	2,140 0 0	5,340 0 0	11,460 0 0	15,211 0 0	13,600 0 0	20,551	6,951
Chagai	500 0 0	2,250 0 0	2,830 0 0	9,090 0 0	3,330 0 0	11,340	8,010
Kalat	...	300 0 0	...	...	...	300	300
Total	29,160 0 0	36,910 0 0	40,275 0 0	83,006 0 0	69,435 0 0	1,19,916	50,481

22. Of the total sum advanced during the year Rs. 48,326 was granted free of interest with the special object of increasing the cultivation of wheat in *Sailaba* and *Khushkaba* lands.

23. No remissions were granted during the year.

24. The recovery of Rs. 25,786-11-8 principal and Rs. 1,905-0-2 interest was suspended, and sums of Rs. 5,076-7-1 principal and Rs. 781-3-11 interest were overdue at the end of the year. The suspensions were chiefly given in the Sibi district, on account of the disturbances from which that district suffered at the end of the year.

V.—Survey and Settlement.

25. The charge of the appointments of Settlement Extra Assistant Commissioner and Revenue Assistant was held throughout the year by Rai Bahadur Diwan Jamiat Rai, C.I.E.

26. *Inspection of Tahsils.*—The Revenue Assistant accompanied the Commissioner on his tour of inspection of the Shahrig, Sinjawi, Bori, Fort Sandeman, Killa Saifulla and Hindubagh Tahsils in May-June 1917; he inspected the Bolan Tahsil in July; and the Musakhel and Duki Tahsils in September 1917.

27. *The Baluchistan Revenue Manual.*—The Baluchistan Revenue Manual was completed and sent to press in November 1917.

28. *Survey of Government lands in the Sibi Tahsil.*—The field work connected with the survey of Government lands in the Talli and Mall Circles of the Sibi Tahsil was completed in May 1917; the second copy of the record together with *Khasras* Girdawri and copies of maps on calico cloth were prepared and handed over to the District authorities on the 3rd October 1917. The area of the Government lands in these circles was 53,489-2-22 acres.

A report on the work done, with suggestions as to the action to be taken by the District officials, was prepared and submitted on the 26th October 1917.

29. *Loralai District.*—A patwari of the Settlement Office was sent to the Loralai District in August 1917, where he was emyloyed first on the survey of lands brought under cultivation outside the Settlement limits in Duki, and later in the Sinjawi Tahsil on the completion of Revenue Registers.

30. Owing to the small quantity of Survey work at the time in Administered areas, one Munsarim and 5 Patwaris were lent to the Kalat State for three months from 1st October 1917. The Naib-Tahsildar (L. Kanya Lal), first temporarily employed in the Nasirabad Tahsil, was subsequently permanently appointed to that Tahsil on 13th January 1918. Some of the Settlement Office staff were employed under the Board of Supplies and Stocks created in January 1918.

31. *Extension of the Quetta Tahsil Settlement.*—The question of the extension of the term of the Quetta Settlement, which expired on the 31st March 1918, was considered, and the extension for a period of ten years from the 1st April 1918 was sanctioned by the Government of India on the 15th November 1917.

32. The procedure for the maintenance of the Settlement records, which was considered to be unsuited to local conditions, and which had been under discussion since 1914, was finally examined, and certain necessary modifications were made in January 1918, in all Tahsils except Quetta, Pishin and Nasirabad where the conditions are somewhat different. In these Tahsils the old procedure will continue.

33. The cost of the Settlement Department during the year 1917-18 was Rs. 8,868-9-4.

VI.—Summary Cash Assessment.

34. The following summary cash assessment was sanctioned by the Revenue Commissioner during the year :—

District.	Tahsil.	Land Revenue.	Total.	Period.	Remarks.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Loralai . .	Musakhel . .	2,186 5 4	2,186 5 4	For 5 years from 1917-18 to 1921-22.	

35. The following statement shows by districts and tahsils the number of villages under summary cash assessment and their assessments :—

District.	Tahsil.	Land Revenue.		Grazing Tax.		Water Mill Tax.		Total Assessment.	Remarks.
		No. of villages.	Assessment.	No. of villages.	Assessment.	No. of villages.	Assessment.		
			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Quetta-Pishin .	Quetta .	6	4,193 11 2	3	723 0 0	1	220 0 0	5,136 11 2	
	Pishin . .	5	1,030 15 7	1	165 0 0	...	...	1,195 15 7	
	Shurarud .	8	1,695 0 0	4	35 0 0	...	...	1,730 0 0	
	Chaman .	2	262 5 10	...	...	...	...	262 5 10	
Sibi . .	Sibi . .	2	1,360 11 5	36	1,985 2 0	....	...	3,345 13 5	
	Sharigh .	...	...	53	6,539 3 0	11	53 15 0	6,593 2 0	
	Kohlu . .	8	296 5 0	...	...	...	...	296 5 0	
Loralai .	Bori . .	4	423 6 9	5	178 2 0	7	197 0 0	798 8 9	
	Duki . .	11	2,849 10 5	...	...	...	...	2,849 10 5	
	Barkhan .	2	3,204 5 6	13	6,638 0 0	...	...	9,842 5 6	
	Sinjawi .	3	57 8 0	...	...	...	...	57 8 0	
	Musakhel .	35	2,186 5 4	73	13,534 7 0	3	36 14 0	15,757 10 4	
Zhob . .	Fort Sandeman . .	114	27,154 4 3	109	13,603 10 1	6	87 3 0	40,845 1 4	
	Killa Saifulla .	15	258 12 7	27	12,396 5 0	...	...	12,655 1 7	
	Hindu Bagh .	306	15,847 7 1	85	3,481 5 0	1	15 0 0	19,343 12 1	
Kalat . .	Bolan .	2	3,557 0 0	...	...	...	...	3,557 0 0	
Chagai .	Chagai .	...	...	59	8,142 4 0	...	...	8,142 4 0	
	Nushki .	...	...	5	927 0 0	3	295 0 0	1,222 0 0	
Total .		543	64,377 12 11	473	68,348 6 1	32	905 0 0	1,33,631 3 0	

The period of these summary cash assessments varies from one to ten years.

36. The rules to regulate the assessment of land revenue summarily by contract were reconsidered, and it was decided to fix assessments (1) on small and distant villages and (2) on larger villages in which cultivation depends on permanent sources of irrigation and does not fluctuate to any great extent. It was further decided that all *ijaras* of land revenue should be fixed in kind, but should thereafter be commuted into cash, Government reserving to itself the right to take the whole or any portion of the revenue in kind by giving reasonable notice. This enables the Government to secure the advantage arising from enhancement of rates, and on the other hand prevents loss which might otherwise result to the Zamindars, through *ijaras* being fixed on an average of high rates which may subsequently be greatly reduced during the period of the *ijara*.

VII.—Arboriculture and Agricultural Experiments.

37. *The Quetta Borer.*—It is early yet to report the results of the policy adopted to exterminate the Quetta Borer, which was mentioned in the last year's report.

38. *Orange plantation.*—The plantation of orange trees on Government lands at Harnai is doing well. Five hundred Malta orange trees were imported from Lahore and distributed to the local zamindars free of charge. Efforts were made to encourage the industry, and to induce the zamindars to build protecting walls by the grant of advances without interest. There appears to be every reason to hope that orange trees will thrive in the Harnai valley.

39. *Imported maize.*—Experiments were again made during the year in parts of the Shahrig Tahsil with maize seeds imported from Kohat. From the reports received the seed appears to be growing in popularity.

VIII.—The Development of the Agriculture and Fruit Industry of Baluchistan.

40. Progress continues to be made at Quetta in the study of the various factors involved in the growth of leguminous crops, and also in the better preparation and utilization of the resulting fodder.

41. The importance of soil aeration in the growing of these crops was confirmed during the year by the results of a series of aeration experiments with lucerne and *shaftal*. The origin of these experiments is a matter of some interest. In 1917, during a visit to the Mastung valley in the Kalat State, the great difference between the health and vigour of the wheat and other crops near Mastung compared with those in the Quetta valley was very marked. The difference appeared to be due to the admixture of the Mastung soil with fine wind-blown sand carried into the valley from the deserts to the west. Samples of this wind-blown sand were obtained, and cultures were started of mixtures of Quetta soil and various aerating agents including this desert sand. The results obtained were very striking. An admixture of 50 per cent. of the wind-blown sand to Quetta soil increased the yield of lucerne by forty-two per cent. These experiments are being continued, and will be published in due course. The improvement in the physical texture of the soil of the Mastung valley brought about by this wind-blown sand would also explain the reputation for quality this locality has achieved in crops such as wheat, tobacco and melons. The admixture with sand improves the aeration of the soil, and this in turn influences the development of quality. One possible means of improving the Quetta soil would be by the admixture of finely ground ashes, which are available in large quantities near the railway station. Some of this waste product is being ground up in a mortar mill, and will be applied to the land this year. For vegetables and crops like lucerne, ground ashes might act as a very useful manure.

42. The trials of baled *shaftal* by the Army at Quetta, which were referred to in the last report, were duly completed, and the results were reported to Army Headquarters. Orders have since been received for carrying out a further set of tests on a larger scale, and for this purpose about 1,000 maunds of baled clover have this year been supplied for the trials, supervised by Brigadier-General Cook, R.G.A. This fodder was grown by the zamindars near Harnai, and was purchased green for drying and baling. These operations were interfered with to some extent by the scarcity and dearness of agricultural labour which resulted from the temporary concentration of troops at Harnai and in the neighbourhood in connection with the Marri Field Force. Some of the fodder was supplied to the troops green, the rest was dried and made into bales for the tests at Quetta. These are now in progress and are proceeding satisfactorily. A suitable centre for the growth and baling of *shaftal*, lucerne and berseem on a large scale has been found at which it will be possible to erect and run a hydraulic press. Detailed suggestions as to future work are being drawn up at the request of the Army authorities.

43. *The sun-drying of vegetables.*—The preliminary work connected with the sun-drying of vegetables at Quetta referred to in the last report has aroused a considerable amount of interest throughout India and numerous requests for these products have been received. In order to discover the extent of the demand for sun-dried vegetables from the civil population, an exhibit of this material was arranged for at the All-India Food Products Exhibition at Calcutta in January of the present year. By this means we were enabled to get into touch with a number of possible consumers, including some of the lines of steamers based on Calcutta. There is likely to be a demand for sun-dried vegetables from hotels and boarding houses, clubs, private individuals in Southern India, expeditions, passenger steamers, engineering parties engaged in railway construction, bridge building and on oil fields, and also from the caravans on the trade routes in desert regions like Persia and Seistan. A number of samples have been tested by various people, and very favourable reports have been received. The Calcutta exhibit, for which a special prize was awarded, was then transferred to Lahore, and shown at the Conversazione, in connection with the meeting of the India Science Congress.

44. For military purposes, the Army at Quetta is continuing the work started in 1917, and during the present year it is expected that a further quantity of sun-dried vegetables will be prepared for use on active service.

45. *The improvement of fruit culture.*—In the last report reference was made to the results obtained in the raising of nursery stock for local distribution. These matters have since been described in detail in Bulletin No. 9 which was issued early in the present year. A considerable number of copies have also been sold and distributed in India.

46. The demand for fruit trees still continues very great and every year many small trees are purchased for planting which really ought to remain another year in the nurseries. It is hoped now to hold in reserve sufficient trees for a second year's growth for issue in the autumn of 1919. Two private nurseries have been started at Quetta by retired Europeans. The work is not arduous, and when carefully carried out should prove both interesting and remunerative. One of the surest means of increasing the income of a private garden at Quetta is by raising a number of young trees for sale every year.

47. *Fruit packing.*—The sale of improved fruit boxes to the public, which up to 1916 had proceeded very satisfactorily, has latterly been greatly interfered with by the war. Till more normal conditions of supply and transport obtain, and till importation from Norway and other countries is again practicable, it will scarcely be possible to collect any more fruit box material at Quetta. The supplies already in hand are expected to last till 1920, after which no more orders will be sent till the end of the war.

48. *Publications.*—There is an increasing demand from India for copies of the various bulletins issued at Quetta. So far nine bulletins have been published in English—five of which have also been printed in Urdu. The first edition of four of the bulletins in English is exhausted and two of these have been revised and reprinted. Only a few copies of the second edition of Bulletin No. 2 dealing with fruit packing remain. As these publications are constantly being asked for from India it is hoped to place them on the market this year and to appoint agents for their sale at Calcutta, Bombay and Simla to whom the numerous applications for copies can be sent for disposal.

49. During the year, the following papers were published from Quetta :—

1. The Sun-drying of Vegetables. *Bulletin 8, Fruit Experiment Station, Quetta.* First edition, August 1917. Second edition, March 1918.
2. Tarkárion ká dhup men Khushk karná. Rasálá No. 8, August 1917.
3. Note on the baling of *shaftal* and lucerne hay. *Journal of Dairying & Dairy Farming* in India, Vol. V, 1917, p. 61.
4. The agricultural development of North-West India. *Journal of Dairying & Dairy Farming* in India, Vol. V, 1917, p. 7.

5. The improvement of fruit culture in Baluchistan. *Bulletin 9, Fruit Experiment Station.* Quetta, February 1918.

6. Recent investigation on soil aeration (with Mr. R. S. Hole). *Indian Forests,* Vol. XLIV, 1918, p. 107. Reprinted in the *Agricultural Journal of India,* July 1918.

IX.—Forests.

50. There was no change in the total area of the reserved forests. All forests were inspected by Lala Mul Raj, Extra Deputy Conservator of Forests, who continued in charge of the Department throughout the year.

51. Last winter very heavy demands were made on the Rolling Stock of the Railway by the construction of the Nushki Railway Extension, and by the Military Department for the transport of troops and military stores, consequently sufficient railway wagons were not obtainable for the importation of wood from Sind for consumption in Quetta. Special arrangements had to be made to obtain firewood, and these involved the cutting of wood in the Wam, Kachh and Popalzai reserved forests in the Sibi and Quetta-Pishin Districts. In addition to this the Zargoon State Forest, near the Quetta town, was thrown open to local dealers, to enable them to bring wood for sale in the Quetta bazar. A special advance of Rs. 30,000 was given by the Government of India, and Rs. 8,000 by the Quetta Municipality, to finance the arrangements, which were under the charge of the Extra Deputy Conservator.

52. On account of drought there was a scarcity of fodder in the Quetta Range, and the State Forests at Hazarganji, Zargoon, Babri and Marichak were opened for grazing and grass cutting on concession rates. Owing to their usual grazing grounds in the hills being closed by the Marri disturbance, the inhabitants of villages in the neighbourhood were permitted to graze their animals in the Sibi State Forests.

53. The European olive plants in Sanjawi, Turvekan and Harnai are doing well. Out of fifty shoots grafted forty were successful. Fifty shoots were budded during October, and one hundred olive trees marked for felling during November were out in December 1917 to obtain stool shoots for grafting purpose. The grafted olive trees were making good progress, but were damaged by camels employed with the Marri Punitive Force.

54. The Eucalyptus, *Rudis* trees, Prosopis Juliflora, Coppice shoots of Tamarisk, and Sissoo are growing well.

55. The revenue during the year amounted to Rs. 17,934 against Rs. 18,277 the previous year, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 29,999 against Rs. 26,929.

X.—Apiculture in Baluchistan.

56. There are at present a total of 21 colonies in all, besides 4 swarms in trees—two at Ziarat and two at Quetta. No swarms were received back from the bees given out owing to climatic conditions, which appear to have affected all animal life this spring. None of the bees at Mastung prepared for swarming, only a few at Ziarat, and artificial swarms could be taken only from half the colonies in Quetta.

57. Besides the care of bees, experimental work, and supervision of out-hives, the work of the year consisted of taking classes in apiculture, the instruction of men sent from Mastung, demonstrations to visitors, and an exhibition of bees, appliances and produce, at the annual fruit and vegetable show. The public showed great interest in all the exhibits, the most interesting of which were :—an observatory hive, the single and double-walled hives lately designed by Mr. Bond, which have proved well adapted to the hiving of Apis indica, and the new style of sections designed for this bee have been found quite satisfactory, the bees entering them readily.

58. There was a noticeable decrease in hornets during the summer of 1917, apparently due to clear weather the previous winter, but the depredations of

the European bee-eater still continue, and cause great loss amongst bees at Quetta and Mastung although numbers were destroyed.

XI.—Education.

59. *Control.*—Mr. J. R. Cornah, B.A., was in charge of the dual duties of Head Master, Sandeman High School, Quetta, and Superintendent of Education in Baluchistan, save for six weeks in the summer when he was away on privilege leave, attending a course at the School of Musketry.

60. *Inspection.*—Maulvi Najam-ud-din, B.A., held the post of Inspector and visited every school in the Province. The Superintendent of Education visited Sibi, Harnai, Jhatpat, Sohbatpur, Chaman, Bostan, Ziarat, as well as schools in and near Quetta; but his time is so fully occupied with the Sandeman High School that it is almost impossible for him to get away on any long tour of inspection.

61. *Number of schools and scholars.*—The number of public schools was 74 against 72 in the year 1916-17, and the attendance rose from 3,513 to 3,540. In Secondary Schools for boys there was an increase of 17, and in Primary Schools of 9 pupils. The total number of local boys taught was 1,192, while the total number of girls who received instruction was 12. In mosque schools there are about 2,000 pupils.

62. *Mosque Schools.*—Efforts were made to encourage the education of local boys at Mosque Schools, this being the form of education which the tribesmen of the Province taken as a whole regard with particular favour. Persian is taught by the Mullas at these schools and the desirability of encouraging the teaching of Persian has now become a matter of consideration. A special allotment of Rs. 6,000 has therefore been placed at the disposal of the Political Agents during the year 1918-19.

63. *Secondary Schools for boys.*—The Sandeman School, Quetta, was unusually full, the highest number on the rolls being 695. A bee-keeping class was started and five boys worked throughout the year, and entered for the examination. Four of these obtained certificates after a written and a practical examination. Special Persian classes were also organised. The number in Secondary Schools rose from 1,412 to 1,429.

In the Middle School Examination conducted by the Education Department, Baluchistan, 78 candidates appeared of whom 48 passed. In the Punjab University Matriculation Examination 52 candidates were sent up and of these 36 passed the test. Pran Nath of Sandeman High School, Quetta, stood first in the Province. The detail of these examinations is given below :—

School.	No. of scholars who appeared in the examination.	No. of scholars who passed.
(*a*) *Matriculation Examination.*		
Sandeman High School, Quetta	28	16
D. A. V. High School, Quetta	24	20
Total	52	36
(*b*) *Middle School Examination.*		
Sandeman High School, Quetta	28	16
D. A. V. High School, Quetta	24	13
Barnes School, Sibi	16	11
Loralai Middle School	7	7
Fort Sandeman Middle School	3	1
Total	78	48

64. The new Boarding House known as the Ramsay Hostel was nearing completion at the end of the year. The Hindu Hostel opened in February when 12 or 15 boarders soon joined. These are the sons of officials whose work lies in the remorter parts of Baluchistan where educational facilities for the High and Middle classes do not exist.

65. The Normal School, Quetta, had a successful year. In the Final Teachers' Certificate Examination 5 out of 9 passed. The number of local men in the class was 6. Improvements were made in the course of study which for those who have not passed a Middle Examination will in future be two years instead of one. All students have to qualify as Instructors in Elementary Physical Drill.

66. The Sandeman School was inspected in 1917 in Mathematics and Science by an Inspector specially asked for and lent by the Punjab. His report was very satisfactory and several useful suggestions were made with a view to improving the teaching of Science.

67. Great importance is attached in all schools and especially in the Sandeman School to lessons on Health and Physical Training.

68. *Primary Schools for boys.*—Two new schools were opened during the year—one at Simli in the Quetta-Pishin district, the other in Quetta in the buildings belonging to the old Gaisford School. This is known as the Gaisford Infant School and is already proving a success, for it has over 50 boys and two masters.

The total number of these schools therefore stands at 58 compared with 56 for the previous year and the total number of primary scholars is 1,481 against 1,472.

The numbers in these schools are not satisfactory. There is a lack of personal interest in the schools on the part of the district officials; and the masters are left too much to their own devices and tend to grow slack.

69. *Secondary schools for girls.*—The number of these schools is still the same as last year:—

(1) The Lady Sandeman Girls' School, Quetta, which takes girls of all nationalities, and gives them general training up to the Punjab Middle School Examination;

(2) The Zenana Mission Christian Girls' School which is open to Christian girls only, who are trained as teachers for the senior vernacular classes.

The number of scholars in these schools on the 31st March 1918 was 175. Of these 12 girls were in the Middle classes. Each school sent up 2 girls for the Middle School Examination but only the 2 from the Zenana Mission School passed.

70. *Primary schools for girls.*—The number of Primary schools for girls stood at 6, the same as in the previous year. Of the 6, 3 are Government schools, at Sibi, Loralai and Fort Sandeman. All these schools are well housed and well equiped. The staff is, however, not trained, except in the case of Loralai where there is a trained mistress. The three remaining girls' schools are private institutions at Quetta:—

(1) Hindu-Muhammadan Girls' School managed by the Zenana Mission Society.

(2) Sri Guru Nanak Kanya Pathshala managed by the Sikh community.

(3) Hari Kishen Arya Putri Pathshala managed by the Arya Samaj (Gurukul section).

The number of girls in the different primary schools is 386 against 370 in the previous year. The work in these schools has been fairly satisfactory. The local people are not interested in female education.

71. *European schools.*—The Quetta Grammar School has continued to do well. The number of scholars is 60 against 55 last year.

Schools and scholars.—The following table shows the number of schools and scholars as they stood on the 31st March 1918 :—

Description.	1916-17.		1917-18.		Remarks.
	No. of schools.	No. of scholars.	No. of schools.	No. of scholars.	
For Boys.					
Normal School	1	10	1	9	
Secondary schools	6	1,412	6	1,429	
Public primary schools of all kinds.	56	1,472	58	1,481	
Private schools :—					
(*a*) Mosque schools	42	461	118	*1,623	* Of the 1,623 scholars 77 were girls reading in 9 different schools for boys.
(*b*) Others	1	41	2	121	
For Girls.					
Secondary schools	2	194	2	175	
Primary schools of all kinds.	6	370	6	386	
European school common to boys and girls.	1	55	1	60	
Total	115	4,015	194	5,284	

72. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure on Education, excluding expenditure on buildings, amounted to Rs. 1,54,625 against Rs. 1,32,027 in 1916-17 distributed as follows :—

	1916-17. Rs.	1917-18. Rs.
Provincial Revenues	80,797	87,393
Municipal Funds	10,949	14,752
Local Funds	12,308	14,030
Fees	15,152	16,495
Subscriptions and other sources	12,821	21,955
	1,32,027	1,54,625

The expenditure on buildings from Provincial Revenues during the year amounted to Rs. 8,174 as below :—

	Rs.
Village schools in the Sibi district	4,023
Loralai district	406
Zhob district	3,745
	8,174

Besides this Rs. 4,567 were spent from other sources on buildings.

GENERAL.

73. A general improvement and a decided advance is noticeable; there is a distinct desire for education amongst the more enlightened headmen round about Quetta-Pishin and other centres where the Local Government with its officers stays at certain seasons, such as Sibi and Ziarat; but on the whole education or the desire of it has made little or no advance in the outlying districts. As an instance the school at Duki may be taken with one local boy only on its books—Duki being the Headquarters of a Sub-division and one of the best Revenue tracts.

XII.—Municipal and Local Funds.

74. The following statement shows the opening balance, receipts, expenditure and closing balance of the Municipal and Local Bazar Funds for the year 1917-18:—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Quetta Municipal Fund .	96,520 9 10	4,26,056 4 9	5,22,576 14 7	4,40,172 2 5	82,404 12 2
2. Sibi Bazar Fund . . .	12,864 0 5	42,372 14 7	55,236 15 0	35,735 10 6	19,501 4 6
3. Pishin Sadar and District Bazar Fund	49,482 4 8	96,816 7 6	1,46,298 12 2	66,149 0 8	80,149 11 6
4. Shahrig Bazar Fund (including Ziarat Improvement Fund)	5,698 11 4	16,302 15 0	22,001 10 4	14,949 7 9	7,052 2 7
5. Loralai Town Fund . .	8,499 11 10	24,008 2 8	32,507 14 6	25,993 7 5	6,514 7 1
6. Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund .	9,218 6 2	24,104 0 11	33,322 7 1	29,056 8 10	4,265 14 3
7. Nushki Town Fund . .	4,841 4 2	4,336 6 2	9,177 10 4	3,606 7 9	5,571 2 7
8. Bolan Bazar Fund . .	2,989 7 5	3,172 15 10	6,162 7 3	3,083 14 7	3,078 8 8

75. The figures, however, do not include funds invested in Government Promissory Notes and in the Indian War Loan to the following extent:—

—	Government Promissory Notes.	5 per cent. War Loan of 1929-47.	Conversion Loan of 1916-17.	War Bond of 1922.	4 per cent. War Loan of 1929-47.
i. Quetta Municipal Fund	35,000	58,400	...	...	...
ii. Pishin Sadar and District Bazar Fund . .	39,400	20,700	7,500	...	15,000
iii. Shahrig Bazar Fund .	6,900	...	...	...	...
iv. Loralai Town Fund .	5,100	5,100	...	...	...
v. Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund	8,000	...	...	8,000	...
vi Bolan Bazar Fund . .	4,000	...	...	...	...

A comparison of the figures with those of last year shows that the total receipts of all these funds rose from Rs. 5,73,771 to Rs. 6,37,170, while the expenditure again rose from Rs. 5,26,159 to Rs. 6,18,747.

76. The only Municipality in the Province is that of Quetta. The number of members of the Municipal Committee was 25 of whom 15 were non-official. Twenty meetings were held during the year, the attendance of members at which averaged 40 against 50 per cent. in the preceding year.

XIII.—Foreign Land Trade.

77. Owing to the difficulty of applying an accurate and appropriate system of valuation it is not easy to form any reliable estimate of the Foreign

Land Trade. The figures which have been furnished show a deficit on the Indian side on the trade with Afghanistan of fifty lakhs in 1916-17 and twenty-eight lakhs in 1917-18, while in the case of the trade with Persia there are deficits on the Persian side of six and twenty-one lakhs, respectively.

78. The glaring disproportion of the imports and exports in the case of Persia and Afghanistan through Nushki can be explained at once by the statement that under the head of "Exports" are included stores and material for the British forces and for the labourers on the Nushki Railway Extension so that no reliance whatsoever can be placed on the figures as showing the real trade. So far the trade with Persia has been practically a negligible quantity owing to the difficulties and expense of transport on the Nushki-Seistan route. With the extension of the railway these difficulties have been partly overcome, but the railhead is still situated in desert country with a long distance to traverse and the transport difficulty remains a serious one. Individual enterprise has failed to supply the number of camels necessary and more direct efforts are being made to provide these and it is hoped that thereby some impetus will be given to the trade. When, however, the inhospitable nature of the country and the distance to be traversed from the railhead are taken into consideration, coupled with the fact that the contents of one railway truck will provide loads for approximately 100 camels, it is obvious that the partial extension of the railway can result in no serious growth of the trade unless and until it is carried out to a degree which makes the use of animal transport nominal. The figures would show a trade with Afghanistan of a nominal value of somewhat over a crore of rupees. It is doubtful, however, whether it is as much as this as an excessive valuation has been placed on the largest import, wool, which probably amounts in value to something under half a crore, and to this over-valuation we can attribute the apparent large adverse balance. A correction of the wool figures would bring about a state of approximate equilibrium over the two years' trade and this is what normally might be expected. Wool and fruit, which amounts to some fifteen lakhs, form the bulk of the commodities received from Afghanistan. In return for the imports Afghanistan takes payment mainly in the form of soft goods and sugar to the extent of forty and twenty lakhs approximately and also in grain and tea to the value of six and two lakhs. The trade on wool done by Afghanistan is carried on practically entirely with Liverpool and little or none of the Afghan wool finds its way into the Indian market, practically the whole being shipped direct to Liverpool at the risk of the Afghan or Baluchistan merchant. In these circumstances the volume of the trade with Afghanistan must depend to a very large extent on the Liverpool wool market. With a brisk demand and the necessary shipping available the trade is capable of considerable expansion, the more so of late years owing to the closure of the Russian market. But with a glut in shipping and an accumulation of wool stocks in Karachi, the normal methods whereby the wool trade is carried on and financed are thrown out of gear, and the result must naturally be a diminution of trade. To the present scarcity in shipping may in the main be attributed the falling off in the Afghan trade.

79. Taking, however, the figures as actually returned the value of imports and exports for the year 1917-18 is compared below with the figures for 1916-17 :—

—	Imports from			Exports to		
	1916-17.	1917-18.	Increase (+) or decrease (—)	1916-17.	1917-18.	Increase (+) or decrease (—).
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Afghanistan *vid* Pishin District.	1,18,07,106	90,94,371	—27,12,735	68,53,511	60,68,012	—7,85,499
Vid Chagai District.	16,94,436	17,19,653	+25,217	16,98,121	19,32,291	+2,34,170
Total . .	1,35,01,542	1,08,14,024	—26,87,518	85,51,632	80,00,303	—5,51,329
Persia . .	1,56,195	1,32,340	—23,855	7,89,445	22,57,051	+14,67,606
Grand Total .	1,36,57,737	1,09,46,364	—27,11,373	93,41,077	1,02,57	+9,61,277

80. *Afghan Trade (a) viâ the Pishin District.*—The principal decreases in imports occur under "Wool—Raw," "Fruits," "Drugs and Medicines," "Hides and Skins," and "Ghi," and in exports under "Cotton Piece-goods," "Spices," "Apparel," "Drugs and Medicines," "Tea," and "Dyeing Materials." These decreases are due partly to the restrictions imposed on the booking of goods both to and from India and partly to the difficulty now being experienced of providing shipping for wool. There is, however, a great increase in the export of sugar (Rs. 12,18,992) and Tea—Indian, green (Rs. 1,09,140), which is due to the decreased supply of these articles from the Russian side.

(*b*) *Viâ the Chagai District.*—The total value of imports from Afghanistan *viâ* the Chagai District increased by Rs. 25,217 analysed under the following heads :—

Increases.		Decreases.	
	Rs.		Rs.
Fruits, vegetables and nuts .	1,70,346	Hides and skins . . .	59,379
Drugs and medicines . . .	11,815	Spices	59,100
Provisions	10,065	Wool, raw and manufactured, and shawls	45,980

The commodities the import of which has increased are, it will be noticed, among those in which a substantial decrease has taken place in the import through Pishin, which showed a decrease of six and a half lakhs under fruits and vegetables and one and a half lakhs under drugs and medicines. All that can be presumed from these figures is that the trade in these commodities is beginning to find a more convenient route to the Baluchistan market through the New Railway Extension.

As has already been explained, no notice need be taken of the apparent increase in the export trade to the extent of two lakhs as the figures include all goods from India for Nushki itself and for other places on the trade route, as well as supplies for the labourers on the line and the military detachments.

81. *Persian Trade.*—The present small import trade from Persia has been affected adversely by the rise in the value of the Kran. The export figures, as has been similarly already explained, represent almost entirely Government consignments and supplies and may therefore be neglected in taking the real trade into account. Until a substantial improvement has been effected in communications it is impossible to expect any substantial increase in the real trade with Persia by this route.

82. *Indian Land Trade.*—The value of the trade passing over the Baluchistan railways (excluding purely transit trade between places in Baluchistan and of the trade by road between Karachi and Kalat and Las Bela) is compared below for the years 1916-17 and 1917-18 :—

Place.	Imports from		Exports to	
	1916-17.	1917-18.	1916-17.	1917-18.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Karachi (by road) . . .	4,81,665	4,67,438	12,23,162	14,25,523
Indian Provinces (by rail) .	2,95,34,431	2,94,36,030	1,94,87,729	1,86,43,639
Total .	3,00,16,096	2,99,03,468	2,07,010,891	2,00,69,162

83. The volume of fruits and vegetables exported to India by rail for the two years is given below :—

	1916-17.		1917-18.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Fresh fruits and vegetables . .	32,798	2,78,784	13,145	1,11,730
Dried fruits and nuts . .	86,536	21,90,719	87,022	23,08,577

84. The value of wool, raw and manufactured, exported from Persia, Afghanistan and Baluchistan by rail to India was Rs. 1,32,64,158 or 71 per cent. of the total value of rail-borne exports. As the total value of raw and manufactured wool imported from Persia and Afghanistan into Baluchistan was Rs. 87,26,643, and as this is practically all re-exported by rail to India, it might be inferred that the value of wool produced in Baluchistan itself and exported by rail to India represented the balance of Rs. 45,37,515.

85. The wool, however, seems to have been valued at an unduly high rate, in some cases more than double its value, and it would be safer to take for the last two figures the more conservative estimates of 45 and 20 lakhs, respectively, the latter figures including the wool carried by country craft from the Baluchistan sea-ports.

86. No statistics exist of the considerable trade by road between the districts of Loralai and Zhob and the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province through which a certain amount of wool is brought down from Afghanistan.

87. *Internal Trade.*—The value of the internal rail-borne trade of Baluchistan is returned at Rs. 1,18,43,715 against Rs. 97,33,884 in the preceding year.

88. *Maritime Trade.*—The maritime trade of Baluchistan with Bombay (including Sind) and Madras is returned as below for the two years :—

Place.	Imports from		Exports to	
	1916-17.	1917-18.	1916-17.	1917-18.
Bombay	6,759	155	1,26,936	2,15,480
Madras	2,957	789	11,621	3,669
Total .	9,716	944	1,38,557	2,19,149

89. These figures do not, however, show the substantial amount of rice and other food grains which are taken from Sind by country craft to the Baluchistan sea-ports. The exports consist mainly of salted fish, wool and matting.

XIV.—Mines and Minerals.

90. With the exception of the North-Western Railway Collieries in Khost, and the Baluchistan Chrome Companies' Chromite mines near Hindubagh, the mining operations of the Province are carried on on a very small and unprofitable scale. The coal mining concessions are mostly inadequately worked without the aid of machinery, and are used merely to obtain such small output as is required for local brick burning and other industries. The greater portion of the coal produced from these small mines is lacking in bituminous qualities, and is unsuitable for use in any form but dust, but there is to be found coal which is capable of being put to the uses now fulfilled by Bengal coal. The development of the coal industry in hands capable of efficiently utilising the provincial resources is a matter which has already received consideration.

Concessions in force.

91. The following concessions were in force at the beginning of the year apart from the mines held by the Railway at Khost :—

(*i*) 42 coal mining leases covering 4,238 acres.

(*ii*) 66 chromite mining leases covering 6,988 acres.

(*iii*) One prospecting license for oil in Las Bela State covering 39 square miles.

New concessions.

92. The new concessions granted during the year are indicated below :—

District.	Prospecting License.						Mining Leases.				Remarks.
	Coal.		Chromite.		Oil.		Coal.		Chromite.		
	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	
						Sqr. mls.		Acres.		Acres.	
Quetta	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	80	1	80	
Sibi	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	16·46	...	...	
Kalat	...	...	...	...	3	91	1	244	...	...	
Total	...	...	...	...	3	91	3	340·46	1	80	

93. Three coal mining leases covering an aggregate area of 144·08 acres were cancelled for failure to comply with the conditions of the lease.

94. The prospecting license for oil for 39 square miles expired during the year, and was renewed for a further term of one year.

Accident.

95. The following accidents occurred in coal and chromite mines :—

	No. of Accidents.			No. of Men.		
	Fatal.	Serious.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
Coal Mines	7	5	12	8	6	14
Chromite Mines	...	1	1	...	2	2

Inspections.

96. Mr. Turnbull, Junior Inspector of Mines, visited during September 1917 the Khost Collieries and the coal mines on the Sor Range and Degari Hills and in the Harnai Valley.

97. The Sub-Inspector of Mines inspected all the working mines frequently.

Revenue and Expenditure.

98. The revenue from royalties realised during 1917-18 amounted to Rs. 14,056-9-4 as shown below :—

District.	Coal Mines.	Chromite Mines.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Remarks.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Zhob . .	...	9,617 4 0	...	9,617 4 0	
Loralai . .	51 8 0	...	...	51 8 0	
Quetta-Pishin .	910 1 0	40 0 0	50 0 0	1,000 1 0	
Kalat . .	1,371 3 0	...	...	1,371 3 0	
Sibi . . .	1,396 9 4	...	...	1,396 9 4	
Headquarters .	...	...	620 0 0	620 0 0	
Total .	3,729 5 4	9,657 4 0	670 0 0	14,056 9 4	

The expenditure on the Mines Establishment amounted to Rs. 4,421 for the year.

(Calendar year 1917.)

Working and output.

99. Twenty-one out of 45 coal leases in force were actually worked as against 25 last year. The falling off is attributed to scarcity of labour and transport.

100. As usual coal mining operations on a large scale were carried on only in the Railway mines. No work was done in many of the other concessions, and what was done was on a small scale, and not continuous. Transport and efficient labour were difficult to secure.

101. The working of chromite mines showed marked improvement as was to be expected after the construction of the Railway line from Khanai to Hindubagh. Out of 67 leases in force 36 leases were worked against 8 in the previous year, and the output rose to 15,669 tons from 4,159½ tons. The transport facilities of the new line are still inadequate to carry off the output of which these mines are capable.

102. The following table shows the output and value of coal and chromite during the last three years.

Of the coal output 25,000 tons were produced from the North-Western Railway mines at Khost.

	Coal.		Chromite.		Remarks.
	Output.	Value at pit's mouth.	Output.	Pit's mouth value.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	
1915	43,662	4,21,263	1,786	26,990	The present rate of Rs. 15 per ton for valuation purposes will be revised as soon as reliable figures which have been asked for are obtained as to the present value of chromite ore.
1916	42,460	3,36,421	4,159½	82,385	
1917	40,805½	4,50,755	15,669	2,34,885	

103. The Burmah Oil Company continued experimental oil boring work in Las Bela State and reached a depth of 2,130 feet before November 1917, an advance of 570 feet on the depth reached last year. The results so far obtained at the test well at Chandragup have not been adequate to demonstrate the oil-bearing possibilities of the field. Further signs of gas have been found but oil has not yet been struck, and the carrying out of the operations has been attended with many difficulties.

104. The Indo-Burma Petroleum Company have been unable to devote attention during the year to the prospecting licenses for oil taken out by them.

Exports.

105. The following table compares the weight of minerals removed from the mines during the year under report with that of the previous year :—

Years.	Coal.	Coal dust.	Chromite.	Remarks.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	
1916	13,564	25,493	21	
1917	9,663¾	26,043½	11,811	

There was a great falling off in the export of coal due to the reasons stated above.

Labour employed.

106. Manual labour is employed in all the mines in Baluchistan but is supplemented by steam power at the Khost Collieries of the North-Western Railway and in the Baluchistan Coal Company's mine at Harnai.

No information is available as to the number of men employed in oil prospecting work. Mines employed 1,051 persons including 3 females and 23 children under 12 years of age.

General health.

107. There was no epidemic disease and the general health of the employees was on the whole satisfactory, though malaria was rather more prevalent than usual in some degree in the Khost Collieries and in the Shahrigh Mines. The number of persons treated in the Mines Hospital at Khost was 4,513 against 3,444 last year.

Supply of labour and their wages.

108. The scarcity of both labour and camel transport noted last year has continued and in a greater degree, and the cost of both has consequently risen.

Labour is now paid from Re. 0-12-0 to Re. 1-4-0 a day and piece-work rates have risen correspondingly. Transport charges have increased by fifty per cent.

Other Minerals.

109. Enquiry is being made as to the extent and value of iron pyrites found near Narkila village in the Sinjawi Tahsil.

XV.—Archæological Work.

110. No archæological work was done during the year.

XVI.—The McMahon Museum, Quetta.

111. The work laid down for the year, which included, besides the usual Museum work, the remodelling of the mammals; and the preparation of osteological specimens, is progressing, but the idea of forming a collection of casts of snakes, lizards, and fish in their natural colours had to be abandoned, as funds did not permit.

112. Very few donations were received during the year, only a few birds and some minerals, the most valuable of which were galena and specular iron ore, both sent by Major Hutchinson, Political Agent, Chagai, from Saindak,

and are reported to be available in large quantities. The specular iron ore which looked promising was analysed and found to contain 52·00 per cent. of iron metal. No specimens of industrial art whatever were received.

113. No regular collecting work could be undertaken by the Museum owing to the want of funds. The only specimens obtained by collection were some interesting minerals obtained on a visit made by Mr. Bond, the Curator, to the Koh-i-Sultan. Of these the most valuable were Kaolin, which was found for the first time in Baluchistan, and a very pure sulphate of alumina, which on analysis was found to contain 65·24 sulphuric anhydride and 30·37 per cent. alumina.

114. The geological exhibits have been greatly improved; the old desk-cases have been converted into wall-cases to admit of specimens being more advantageously arranged, and to save floor space; the specimens themselves have all been re-labelled and re-arranged.

115. The Museum Library is increasing. There are now 1,644 volumes, many of which are valuable scientific works.

The Indian attendance is large, and great interest is evinced in the economic collection in particular.

XVII.—JUDICIAL.

116. The following is a summary of Civil, Revenue and Criminal work done according to regular judicial procedure in 1917 as compared with the figures for the year 1916:—

	Civil and Revenue Cases and Appeals.								Criminal Cases and Appeals.			
	No. of regular cases.		No. of Misc. cases.		No. of regular appeals.		No. of Misc. appeals.		No. of cases.		No. of appeals.	
	1916.	1917.	1916.	1917.	1916.	1917.	1916.	1917.	1916.	1917.	1916.	1917.
Pending from previous year	271	240	71	33	33	32	1	8	50	30	2	2
Instituted during the year	3,933	3,995	532	600	233	152	21	21	2,836	3,220	148	121
TOTAL	4,204	4,235	603	633	266	184	22	29	2,886	3,250	150	123
Disposed of during the year	3,952	3,954	570	592	218	148	13	21	2,856	3,217	146	121
Transferred to Jirga register	12	19	...	...	16	1	1	2	...	...	2	1
Pending at the end of the year	240	262	33	41	32	35	8	6	30	33	2	1

117. There was an increase of nearly 200 criminal cases in the Quetta-Pishin District, and about 150 cases in the Loralai District. Most of the latter were petty cases under section 34 of the Police Act.

118. One sentence of death was passed under the Indian Penal Code in the Chagai District.

119. The value of regular suits instituted during 1917 was Rs. 4,82,315 compared with Rs. 7,73,837 in 1916 when there were two unusually big cases.

120. The number of execution applications before regular judicial courts was 3,037 against 3,152 in 1916 and the pending files at the close of the year fell from 246 to 167. Rs. 4,99,680 were dealt with. Of this amount Rs. 75,853 were realized. The percentage of realizations dropped from 21 to 15.

XVIII.—Registration (for Calendar year 1917).

121. The total number of documents (including wills) registered was 726 against 679 in 1917. Only 10 documents the registration of which was optional were registered.

The income from fees and other sources amounted to Rs. 3,712-2-6 against Rs. 3,211-6-0 in 1916, and the expenditure to Rs. 1,752-9-10 against Rs. 1,488-3-9.

122. The only registered Joint Stock Company is the Quetta Club, Limited.

The fees realised under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, amounted to Rs. 100 against Rs. 20 in the past year.

XIX.—Jails (for Calendar year 1917).

123. The daily average number of prisoners was 462, and the total number of prisoners received was 4,494, as compared with 398 and 4,758 in the previous year.

124. The following table compares the most important figures for the jails and lock-ups in the various districts :—

Name of District.	Daily average No. of prisoners.				Dieting cost per annum per head of average strength excluding civil prisoners.	Daily average of sick prisoners.	Percentage of daily sick to daily average.
	Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.	Total.			
					Rs. A. P.		
Zhob . . .	10·29	22·61	·73	33·63	86 8 1	3·93	11·69
Sibi	14·88	105·66	·48	121·02	38 3 11	2·01	1·66
Quetta-Pishin (Subsidiary Jails and lock-ups)	2·67	29·42	·48	32·57	83 4 9	·18	·55
Quetta District Jail .	37·21	12·06	·79	50·06	45 2 11	3·60	7·19
Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway . .	...	1·54	...	1·54	59 10 6	...	...
Loralai . . .	17·71	165·00	·95	183·66	20 15 5		1·79
Chagai . . .	...	10·41	...	10·41	58 5 8	...	...
Total .	82·76	346·70	3·43	432·89	39 7 2	13·01	...

125. The expenditure on guards and maintenance was Rs. 38,202 against Rs. 39,782, the cost per head being Rs. 88-3-11 against Rs. 101-4-4 in the previous year. A higher daily average number of prisoners decreased the establishment charges per head from Rs. 27-11-1 in 1916 to Rs. 27-7-10 in 1917, and the charges for dieting from Rs. 52-8-6 to Rs. 39-7-2.

126. In December 1917 two prisoners escaped from the Sibi Jail, and one prisoner from the Barkhan Lock-up. The health of the prisoners was good.

In proportion to its population Loralai has an unenviable average both of convicts and under-trial prisoners.

XX.—Excise.

127. *Administration.*—Owing to the difficulty of getting Java molasses from down-country due to shortage of wagons and high prices, the issue price of country liquor from the distillery was raised by Re. 0-5-0 per gallon. It is feared that recourse may have to be had to the Punjab distilleries for the supply of country liquor to this Province.

(2) *Fixed Fee system.*—The experiment having failed in Loralai and Sibi, it became necessary to revert to the old system, whereby the right for the retail sale of country spirit is put to auction.

(3) *Advisory Committees.*—Quetta continues to enjoy the privilege of an advisory committee to which are referred the questions connected with the reduction, location of shops, and the hours of sale and other kindred matters. At places other than Quetta the

number and location of excise shops are supervised by the local authorities, who consult the Panchayats when any change is considered necessary.

128. *Statistics.*—The following statistics are attached :—

(1) 7 Imperial Excise forms by the Government of India.
(2) Provincial forms A and B showing the wholesale and retail vend of foreign spirits and fermented liquors in Baluchistan.
(3) A statement showing the number of convictions for drunkenness.
(4) Statement of offences relating to cocaine.

Some columns of the Imperial tables pertaining to the consumption of foreign and fermented liquors have been left blank, as the Baluchistan Excise Rules do not provide for the control, by means of passes, of the import into Baluchistan of foreign liquors, whether manufactured inside or outside India. The information collected from traders and others has however been given in the Provincial forms A and B.

129. *Number and location of shops for the sale of excisable articles.*—The subjoined comparative table shows that there was no material change in the number of shops licensed for retail vend of excisable articles :—

Description.	1916-17.	1917-18.
(1) Foreign and fermented liquor :—		
(*a*) Off the premises	14	15
(*b*) On the premises	1	1
(*c*) Fermented liquors only on the premises .	2	2
(2) Country spirits :—		
(*a*) Distillery spirits	42	44
(*b*) Outstill spirits	7	7
(3) Opium including poppy heads . . .	41	41
(4) Drugs other than opium (Bhang, Charas and Ganja together)	49	48

Two shops for the sale of intoxicating dfugs in the Loralai District were closed, and one at Loralai opened.

Two new shops for the sale of country liquor, one in the Zhob District and the other in the Sibi District, were opened.

13 . *Consumption of excisable articles.*—The following table shows the quantities of the various excisable articles consumed during the past two years :—

Description.	1916-17.	1917-18.
(1) Country liquor :—		
(*a*) Distillery spirit (in L. P. Imperial gallons) .	35,223	35,971
(*b*) Outstill („ „ „) .	1,187	1,623
TOTAL .	36,410	37,594
(2) Foreign liquors :—		
(*a*) Wines (in gallons)	1,151	850
(*b*) Spirits („ „)	4,209	4,046
(*c*) Rum („ „)	92	230
TOTAL .	5,452	5,126

Description.	1916-17.		1917-18.	
(3) Fermented liquors (beer) :—				
(*a*) Indian made (gallons) . . .	161,671		202,283	
(*b*) Imported („) . . .	3,335		2,174	
TOTAL .	165,006		204,457	
	Mds.	Seers.	Mds.	Seers.
(4) Opium (issues from Quetta Treasury) . .	14	23	20	9
(5) Bhang (in seers)		851		771
(6) Charas („ „)		895		1,251
(7) Ganja („ „)		3		4

The stoppage of import of cheap German liquor into India is chiefly responsible for the increase in the consumption of country liquor. The increase in the consumption of local beer may be attributed to high prices for foreign liquors.

131. *Excise Revenue.*—The following table compares the excise revenue of the last two years :—

	1916-17.			1917-18.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
(*a*) Foreign spirits and foreign fermented liquors	8,947	0	0	8,135	0	0
(*b*) Vend fees on account of country spirits .	45,614	0	0	59,277	6	3
(*c*) Still head duty on country spirits . .	1,78,134	10	0	2,26,043	11	0
(*d*) Rent of distillery	1,800	0	0	1,800	0	0
(*e*) Duty on Indian-made beer . . .	70,351	9	6	1,02,289	10	3
(*f*) Vend fees on account of opium and its preparations	19,655	0	0	21,320	0	0
(*g*) Sale price of opium, not given in Imperial Form No. 1	7,513	0	0	8,899	0	0
(*h*) Gain on opium	9,562	0	0	11,326	0	0
(*i*) Vend fees on account of hemp drugs including Sibi bonded warehouse dues . .	21,316	0	9	26,748	5	9
(*j*) Duty on hemp drugs	12,714	13	7	13,260	9	4
(*k*) Other items	88	8	6	201	4	0
TOTAL .	3,75,696	10	4	4,79,300	14	7

The chief increases fall under (*b*), (*c*) and (*e*). As regards (*b*) :—Higher fees were given because it was known that the sales of country spirit would rise through the stoppage of foreign spirits.

As regards (*c*) :—As explained above the prohibition of cheap German liquor led to the increase in consumption of the local country liquor.

As regards (*e*) :—The increase was due to the increased consumption due to the stoppage of cheap German liquor and high prices for foreign liquors.

The expenditure of the two years is compared below :—

	1916-17.	1917-18.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
(*a*) Salaries and establishment	6,949 5 4	6,869 15 11
(*b*) Allowances	3,252 0 4	3,388 11 6
Supplies and Services.		
(*c*) Construction and repairs of buildings	382 0 6	514 9 8
(*d*) Other charges	626 11 8	860 0 0
(*e*) Contingencies and special charges	2,128 11 6	1,397 4 3
TOTAL	13,338 13 4	13,030 9 4

132. *Result of the new Abkari system.*—The net financial result of the new Abkari system is shown below :—

Particulars.	Average of 3 years preceding the introduction of the new system.	1909-10.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.
Receipts (excluding distillery rent)	1,15,811 9 11	1,07,467 5 8	1,88,876 2 0	2,23,748 10 0	2,85,321 1 3
Expenditure (excluding cost of new stills and improvements to the distillery buildings	960 4 1	5,191 14 8	11,015 13 1	12,171 4 2	12,515 15 8
Net income	1,14,851 5 10	1,02,275 7 0	1,77,860 4 11	211,577 5 10	2,72,805 1 7

133. The number of cases of smuggling detected was as follows :—

	Opium.	Charas.	Bhang.	Liquor.
Quetta-Pishin	26	6	2	1
Sibi	...	1	1	...

The quantities of smuggled articles which were confiscated are given below :—

Place.	Quantity.		
	Seers.	Chataks.	Tolas.
Charas from Kandahar	4	4	2½
" " Ghazni	1	7	2
" " Kalat	1	...	1½
" " Khorasan	1	...	...
Bhang from Kandahar	1	8	...
" " Kalat	...	10	2¼
Opium from Kandahar	...	4	4

134. *Cases against the Licensees.*—There were two cases instituted against the licensees. One against the licensee for country liquor and the other for beer in Quetta. In both cases the accused were found guilty of contravening the terms of their licenses and punished.

XXI—SALT.

135. No change was made in the Salt Administration of the Province.

Arrangements made in accordance with the Defence of India (Salt) Rules were successful in counteracting the rise in the price of salt noted in last year's report and in securing an adequate supply to the public at a reasonable price.

136. The revenue from local salt amounted to Rs. 759 against Rs. 630 in 1916-17. There is no direct expenditure under this head.

XXII—VETERINARY.

137. *Control* :—Mr. J. C. Cattell, M. R. C. V. D., held the post of Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Sind, Baluchistan and Rajputana, except for the last 13 days of March 1918, when he proceeded for training in the Army Remouut Department, Khan Bahadur S. G. Haji, Deputy Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, acted as Superintendent (in addition to his own duties).

138. *Contagious diseases.*—The sub-joined table compares the seizures and deaths from contagious diseases :—

Equines.

Name of disease.	1916-17.		1917-18.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Glanders	...	...	1	1
Anthrax	2	2	...	...
Rabies	2	2	...	...
Dourine	...	...	...	...
Influenza	...	...	26	...
TOTAL	4	4	27	1

Bovines.

Name of disease.	1916-17.		1917-18.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Rinderpest	25	7	...	...
Foot and mouth disease	1,688	113	632	5
Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia	6	6	12	12
Black-Quarter	2	2	90	79
Anthrax	...	...	13	13
Rabies	1	1	...	...
Other Contagious diseases	1,612	924	...	...
TOTAL	3,334	1,053	747	109

Others.

Name of disease.	1916-17.		1917-18.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Anthrax	608	438	2,682	2,682
Scab	8,403	5,240	4,485	2,142
Wire-worm	1,117	927	4,451	3,951
Pleuro-pneumonia contagiosa	754	537	725	277
Foot and mouth disease	4,035	1,379	2,592	37
Sheep-pox	12,021	6,899	165	10
Liver flukes	...	...	170	28
Rinderpest	200	126	...	...
Camel mange	...	...	20	...
Other contagious diseases	16	16	65	47
TOTAL	27,154	15,562	15,355	9,175

139. *Tours and inspections.*—Mr. Cattell was on tour for 84 days. He attended the meeting of the Board of Agriculture held at Poona, and visited Lahore to discuss matters affecting the Army Remount Department, Baluchistan Circle, with Punjab Officers. He inspected the Veterinary dispensaries at Quetta, Pishin, Sibi, Loralai and Duki, and also the tonga ponies on the Hurnai-Loralai and Kach-Ziarat Tonga roads. He assisted at the Sibi, Quetta and Pishin Horse Shows as a member of the Judging Committee, and acted as Veterinary Officer of the Army Remount Department, Baluchistan Circle, in addition to his own duties. The Veterinary Inspector toured for 179 days and inspected the Veterinary dispensaries at Quetta, Pishin, Sibi, Duki and Loralai, and the ponies of the Hurnai-Loralai and Kach-ziarat Tonga Lines. The Veterinary Assistant visited 114 villages, and treated 673 animals for contagious, and 107 for non-contagious diseases, and castrated 9 animals.

140. *Dispensaries.*—There were four Veterinary dispensaries working in the Province at the beginning of the year. The dispensary at Sibi was closed for six months, and the one at Pishin was opened during that period. No new dispensary was opened during the year.

The total number treated at the four Veterinary dispensaries at Sibi, Quetta, Loralai and Duki was 4,569 against 3,917 in 1916-17.

141. *Cattle Shows.*—120 sheep and goats were exhibited and a sum of Rs. 50 was awarded in prizes. With a view to induce owners to improve the type and to produce a larger number of exhibits, it has been decided to give liberal prizes for sheep and goats at the Quetta Shows in future. The Sibi Cattle Show was held in February as usual. 367 animals competed for prizes against 653 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 525 in cash and two Silver medals were awarded as prizes.

142. *Expenditure.*—The cost of the Department to the Province during the year was Rs. 12,631-14-5 against Rs. 9,874 in the preceding year. This expenditure does not include a sum of Rs. 1,427-11-3 spent on the tuition and training of Veterinary students in the college at Lahore.

143. *General.*—Proposals for the creation of a separate superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department for Baluchistan, were submitted to the Government of India during the year and their reply is awaited.

XXIII—Horse Breeding.

144. *Stallions at work.*—Owing to the restrictions due to the outbreak of Dourine, and lack of Veterinary Assistants, the full demand for the services of horse-stallions could not be satisfied. Coverings were also adversely affected by the Marri outbreak, necessitating the removal of the stallions from Sibi to Quetta during the covering season when mares were coming in freely.

145. *Branded Mares.*—The number of branded mares on the register of the Imperial Stud at the end of the year was 208 against 953 at the commencement of the year. This large decrease is due to a new system of registration whereby only those mares considered fit to breed remounts are entered. There were 832 removed from the register on account of death, old age, sale, and transfer, while 83 mares were branded during the year, and 4 were received from other circles.

146. *Horse Shows and Stock.*—The Shows held in the Province and the number of exhibits are given below :—

Place.	Date of Shows.	Exhibits.	
		1916-17.	1917-18.
Quetta	10th to 15th September 1917.	365	357
Sibi	4th to 8th February 1918.	575	387
Pishin	1st to 2nd October 1917.	133	109

One hundred and forty-two remounts were purchased at the Quetta and Sibi Fairs for Government Departments against 54 in the preceding year.

XXIV—Plague.

147. Inspection of passengers continued to be made at Hirok during the summer and at Sibi during the winter months.

148. The number of persons examined was 1,16,891 against 1,34,247 in 1916-17. Of the former 56,197 who held certificates of 10 days residence in non-infected areas, and were travelling in separate compartments, were allowed to proceed on their journey without detention; 44,893 persons were detained for a few hours, disinfected and then allowed to proceed; while 15,801 were detained for observation in the camp.

149. The total net expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 15,527-9-2 against Rs. 16,763-14-10 in 1916-17. Of this Rs. 9,000 was charged to Provincial Revenues and the balance Rs. 6,527-9-2 to the various Civil and Military Local Funds in the Province.

150. Four imported cases of plague were detected while the camp was at Sibi, and all four cases proved fatal.

XXV—Finance.

151. The year under review was the fourth of the present quasi-provincial settlement.

The following comparative statement, showing the revenue and the share of expenditure debited to the Provincial account under that settlement, exhibits (*a*) the standard figures adopted for the current settlement, (*b*) the

sanctioned estimates for 1917-18, (*c*) the actuals (provisional) for 1917-18, (*d*) the actuals for 1916-17 and (*e*) variations between (*c*) and (*d*) :—

Receipts.

Major heads.	Standard figures.	Sanctioned Estimates for 1917-18.	Actuals (Provisional) for 1917-18.	Actuals for 1916-17.	Variations between columns 4 and 5.	
					Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Civil Department.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I—Land Revenue	9,25,000	10,60,000	10,27,245	10,85,662	...	58,417
II—Opium	6,000	7,000	8,899	7,513	1,386	...
III—Salt	2,000	1,000	759	630	129	...
IV—Stamps	87,000	90,000	83,688 6,800	80,015 6,800	3,673	...
V—Excise	2,80,000	3,63,000	4,70,468	3,68,194	1,02,274	...
VIII—Income Tax	20,000	34,000	34,293	35,214	...	921
IX—Forests	22,000	21,000	17,934	18,277	...	343
X—Registration	3,000	3,000	3,873	3,207	666	...
XVI—A. Law & Justice (Courts of Law).	24,000	38,000	50,473	48,303	2,170	...
XVI—B. Law & Justice (Jails).	1,000	1,000	1,325	850	475	...
XVII—Police	17,000	23,000	21,905	23,610	...	1,705
XIX—Education	16,000	18,000	18,611	17,847	764	...
XX—Medical	2,000	...	75	26	49	...
XXI—A. Agriculture	...	4,000	4,673	4,252	421	...
XXI—B. Scientific & Miscellaneous Departments.	2,000	...	145	24	121	...
XXII—Receipts in aid of Superannuation and Compassionate Allowances.	3,000	5,000	7,585	4,798	2,787	...
XXIII—Stationery & Printing.	1,000	...	823	144	679	...
XXV—Miscellaneous	7,000	5,000	12,944	7,292	5,652	...
XXXI—Civil Works	8,000	5,000	8,772	7,146	1,626	...
TOTAL	14,26,000	16,78,000	17,81,290	17,19,804	1,22,872	61,386
Public Works Department,						
XXX—Minor Works & Navigation.	71,000	38,000	55,741	79,709	...	23,968
XXXI—Civil Works	31,000	40,000	57,716	39,723	17,993	...
TOTAL	1,02,000	78,000	1,13,457	1,19,432	17,993	23,968
Assignments.						
(*i*) Provincial to Imperial.	—10,000	—30,000	—30,000	—30,000	...	...
(*ii*) Imperial to Provincial.	...	8,493	16,093	64,859	...	48,766
TOTAL	—10,000	21,507 or 22,000	—13,907	34,859	...	48,766
TOTAL RECEIPTS	15,18,000	17,34,000	18,80,840	18,74,095	1,40,865	1,34,120
Opening balance	...	7,91,000	7,42,757	6,61,981	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	...	25,25,000	26,23,597	25,36,076	...	...

Expenditure.

Major heads.	Standard figures.	Sanctioned Estimates for 1917-18.	Actuals (Provisional) for 1917-18.	Actuals for 1916-17.	Variations between columns 4 and 5.	
					Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil Department.						
1—Refunds and Drawbacks.	5,000	5,000	3,110	1,804	1,306	...
2—Assignment and Compensations.	2,01,000	2,02,000	2,00,636	2,01,745	...	1,109
3—Land Revenue .	2,33,000	2,23,000	2,21,041	2,20,136	905	...
4—Opium . .	...	...	204	159	45	...
5—Salt . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
6—Stamps . .	1,000	1,000	1,495	1,376	119	...
7—Excise . .	13,000	13,000	11,810	12,923	...	1,113
11—Forests . .	30,000	30,000	29,999	26,929	3,070	...
12—Registration .	1,000	1,000	1,903	1,536	367	...
19 A.—Law and Justice (Courts of Law).	21,000	25,000	32,311	23,945	8,366	...
19 B.—Law and Justice (Jails).	32,000	45,000	39,973	39,311	662	...
20—Police . .	6,85,000	6,27,000	6,40,173	5,91,599	48,574	...
22—Education . .	86,000	1,16,000	1,03,964	97,743	6,221	...
24 A.—Medical . .	1,23,000	97,000	93,125	93,697	...	572
24 B.—Sanitation .	...	10,000	14,028	11,652	2,376	...
25—Political . .	19,48,000	22,63,000	24,77,718	27,27,492	...	2,49,774
26 A.—Agriculture .	...	36,000	34,551	25,764	8,787	...
26 B.—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.	33,000	13,000	12,299	12,488	...	189
29—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.	17,000	49,000	34,275	35,870	...	1,595
30—Stationery and Printing.	11,000	3,000	814	1,792	...	978
		8,000	4,537	8,199	...	3,662
32—Miscellaneous .	29,000	74,000	7,261	11,523	...	4,262
45—Civil Works .	1,30,000	1,36,000	1,07,364	1,20,829	...	13,465
TOTAL .	35,99,000	39,77,000	40,72,591	42,68,512	80,798	2,76,719
Public Works Department.						
43—Minor Works and Navigation.	1,36,000	1,36,000	1,51,956	2,93,454	...	1,41,498
45—Civil Works .	8,20,000	8,15,000	8,48,480	8,17,991	30,489	...
TOTAL .	9,56,000	9,51,000	10,00,436	11,11,445	30,489	1,41,498
TOTAL EXPENDITURE .	45,55,000	49,28,000	50,73,027	53,79,957	1,11,287	4,18,217
Provincial share .	15,18,000	16,43,000	16,91,009	17,93,319	...	...
Closing balance .	...	8,82,000	9,32,588	7,42,757	...	...
GRAND TOTAL .	15,18,000	25,25,000	26,23,597	25,36,076	...	...

152. The only items which call for notice on the Receipt side are :—

(1) The large rise of revenue under the head "Excise". This matter has been dealt with in the chapter on that subject.

(2) An increase of nearly Rs. 18,000 under "Civil Works" In charge, Public Works Officers. This is almost entirely due to the fact that several buildings in the Zhob district and Mastung were demolished and their material sold, and credited to Public Works.

(3) Assignments.

The assignments for 1916-17 and 1917-18 are compared below :

	1916-17.	1917-18.
	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Transfer of charge on account of Khoidad Khel Chief's subsidy from Imperial to Provincial Revenues.	400	400
(2) Remission of contributions from local bodies following the decision of the Government of India to relieve them of certain charges.	6,093	6,093
(3) The Surkhab river irrigation project . . .	47,700	2,500
(4) Temporary increase in the contribution to the Zhob Militia Forage Fund.	10,666	...
(5) For the improvement of pay and training of teachers .	...	2,000
(6) In connection with the utilization of water supply for the development of Zamindari irrigation.	...	5,100
TOTAL	64,859	16,093
Deduct :—		
Fixed assignment from Provincial Revenue to Imperial	30,000	30,000
	34,859	—13,907

153. On the Expenditure side the figures showing substantial variations are :—

1. 20—Police.

The increase of Rs. 48,574 is due to the increased rates of pay given to the police during the year.

25—Political.

The expenditure was two and-a-half lakhs less than the preceding year, but in view of the fact that a large portion of the abnormal expenditure noted in last year's report was avoided, the figures show that the expenses under this head are steadily increasing, and with the developments on the Eastern Persian frontier and the additional charges due to the war this is only to be expected.

The increase of Rs. 17,000 under the total head of 45—Civil Works was due to urgent demands for certain works which special conditions rendered absolutely necessary.

On the other hand the cessation of work on the Surkhab Project resulted in the expenditure under 43—"Minor Works and Navigation " being less than last year by Rs. 1,41,000.

154. *Summary*—As shown in the statements of Receipts and Expenditure the year opened with a balance of Rs. 7,42,757 and closed with a credit balance of Rs. 9,32,757. The latter figure is, however, provisional only and will be affected by book adjustments still remaining to be made by the Audit Department.

155. Imperial Revenues and Expenditure :—

Heads of Revenue.	1916-17	1917-18.		Heads of Expenditure.	1916-17.	1917-18.	
	Actuals.	Sanctioned Estimates	Provisional Actuals.		Actuals.	Sanctioned Estimates.	Provisional Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
XII—Interest on loans.	10,499	12,000	8,373	23—Ecclesiastical .	25,820	27,000	23,898
				25—Political . .	4,63,526	4,79,000	4,51,206
				26 B.—Miscellaneous and other Departments.	18	...	...
				27—Territorial and Political Pensions.	40,038	38,000	36,500
XVI B.—Law and Justice (Jails).	37	...	...	28—Civil Furlough and absentee allowance.	148	...	...
				32—Miscellaneous .	959	...	...
				45—Civil Works, P.W.D., Posts and Telegraphs.	10,027	6,000	9,258
XXII—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	1,646	...	5,136	Share of expenditure on special Revenue (Civil and P. W. D.) debitable to Imperial.	35,86,638	32,85,000	33,82,018
TOTAL .	12,182	12,000	13,509	TOTAL .	41,27,174	38,35,000	39,02,880

XXVI—EMPLOYMENT OF MUHAMMADANS.

156. The total number of Hindu and Muhammadan employés holding ministerial appointments in Baluchistan during 1917-18 as compared with 1916-17 is as follows :—

	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Percentage of Muhammadans to total No. of employés.
Appointments between Rs. 20 and 50—			
1916-17	138	145	51·24
1917-18	138	145	51·24
Appointments between Rs. 50 and 100—			
1916-17	63	22	25·88
1917-18	64	26	28·88
Appointments over Rs. 100—			
1916-17	30	9	23·07
1917-18	33	7	17·5
TOTAL— 1916-17	231	176	43·24
1917-18	235	178	43·09

ADMINISTRATION REPORTS.

Quetta-Pishin District.

Area and Population.

1. There has been no change in the area of this District which stands at 5,220 square miles and the population according to the census of 1911 is 1,27,648.

Principal Officers.

2. Major H. B. St. John, C.I.E., I.A., held charge of the District throughout the year except from the 5th to the 18th December 1917 during which period he acted as Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan while Mr. Gidney officiated as Political Agent.

Major H. V. Biscoe was Assistant Political Agent, Quetta, from the 1st to the 17th April 1917, J. G. Acheson, Esq., I.C.S., from the 18th April 1917 to the 26th November 1917 and C. H. Gidney, Esq., I.C.S., for the remaining portion of the year.

R. B. Lala Radha Ram Nanda and K. S. Sardar Muhammad Anwar Jan remained in charge of the Pishin and Chaman Sub-Divisions respectively throughout the year.

The post of the Extra Assistant Commissioner and City Magistrate, Quetta, was held by Mr. J. W. Cumming throughout the year and the post of Treasury Officer was held by Mr. H. R. Adie from the 1st April 1917 to the 17th May 1917 and by Mr. B. H. Ford from the 18th May 1917 to the end of the year. The post of the Additional Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta, was held by R. S. Lachhman Dass throughout the year.

General attitude and conduct of the tribes.

3. The general attitude and conduct of the tribes both on the border and within the district was very satisfactory during the year under report. There were no inter-tribal disputes of any importance nor were any serious offences committed against Government. The only offences of note committed by transborder men were the kidnapping of a mali from the Church compound at Chaman in January 1918 and the killing of a bania and his family at Khasoi near Zarghun Karez on the Khanai Hindubagh Railway in March 1918. The former offence was committed in retaliation for the imprisonment of a relative of one of the offenders and has since been satisfactorily settled, while the latter appears to have been the outcome of a grievance over a case of inheritance. Early in the year the Badezai section of the Ghaibezais displayed a tendency to give trouble and with object of drawing attention to their grievances cut the telegraph line near Gulistan. After a little pressure they were induced to come in and their cases were enquired into and settled. On the Chaman border there was a series of thefts during the winter months in the Chaman Bazar. These were all committed by men operating from Boldak and its vicinity and owing to the apathy displayed by the Afghan authorities it has not been possible to lay hands on offenders.

Another raid that might have led to serious consequences was committed by a body of men belonging to the Afghan Post near Bogra. They raided a caravan inside British Territory carrying off the camels and a considerable amount of booty across the border. As the offenders were Levies in the Service of the Amir, I took serious notice of the offence and sent a personal message to the Hakim of Boldak demanding restitution of the stolen property and punishment of the offenders. This, I am glad to say, met with a satisfactory response. The Hakim recovered and returned the stolen property and sent one of his leading maliks to me at Chaman to express his regret for what had occurred which he explained had been done without his knowledge and during his absence from Boldak. With the exception of a couple of raids and counter raids on cattle actuated by private quarrels the Panjpai-Shorarud Border remained quiet. The removal of Ayub Ghaibezai from the vicinity of the border and the watch exercised by the Afghan officials on the movements of Amir Kakozai helped to keep the border as a whole immune from any serious crime.

Police.

4. The total number of cognizable offences of all kinds reported was 1,764 against 1,824 in the year 1916, the decrease being mainly under heads "grievous hurt," "lurking house trespass or house breaking," "theft" and "Police and other Special and Local Laws." In cases under the Indian Penal Code there was a decrease of 81. Of the 92 cases of lurking, house trespass or house breaking, 26 cases only resulted in conviction, the percentage having, however, risen from 20 to 22.

There were no cases of murder during the year under report against 4 in the year 1916.

The statement given below shows the number of cognizable cases, the percentage of convictions and the number of persons arrested and convicted during the year under review as compared with the figures of the previous year :—

Year.	Cognisable cases.		
	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage.
1916	1,824	1,543	84
1917	1,764	1,486	84
		Persons.	
1916	1,752	1,600	91
1917	1,780	1,542	87
		Property.	
1916	21,813	6,019	28
1917	26,398	8,654	33

The behaviour of the men during the year was good and the working of the Police Administration on the whole satisfactory.

Cantonment Police.

5. The number of cognizable offences of all kinds that occurred during the year was 490 against 389 during the previous year. Eliminating Class VI (petty cases) the number of cases under the Indian Penal Code was 109 as compared with 127 in the previous year. The decrease which occurred under the heads of "theft" and "receiving stolen property" is satisfactory.

Criminal Justice.

Under the Indian Penal Code and Special and Local Laws.

6. The practice of referring to Jirgas all offences in which tribesmen are concerned, was continued. The following figures are therefore generally concerned with the offences committed by aliens.

The total number of cases disposed of during the calendar year 1917 amounted to 2,628 as against 2,442 during the preceding year and the number of persons under-trial to 3,618 against 3,097; of these 2,031 were convicted; 1,545 acquitted or discharged; 20 died or escaped and 22 remained under-trial at the close of the year. No sentence of death or transportation for life was passed; 150 persons were sentenced to imprisonment (rigorous or simple) while one juvenile convict was sent to the Reformatory School at Yeravada. 1,850 persons were sentenced to fines and 33 to whipping while 27 were called upon to furnish security to keep the peace or to be of good behaviour. The total amount of fines imposed during the year was 10,241-1 against Rs. 8,491-12 during the year 1916. Of this, a sum of Rs. 4,300-14-3 was realized and credited into the Treasury and Rs. 564-5 were paid by way of compensation.

The number of appeals and applications for revision before the District Court (appeals to the Judicial Commissioner being excluded) was 51 against 69 for the preceding year. Of these 26 were rejected and 1 remained pending at the end of the year.

Under the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

7. *Criminal.*—The number of cases disposed of during the year 1917 was 431 as against 443 in the year 1916 and the number of persons under-trial was 1,243 against 1,397 in the preceding year. Of these, 1,005 were formally acquitted or discharged; 141 were convicted, one being sentenced to transportation for life, 25 to imprisonment, 51 to fines and 63 were ordered to furnish security for good behaviour or to keep the peace while 4 were required to reside beyond the border. The reason for the large number of persons technically acquitted is that in the majority of cases compromises were arrived at, which necessitated an order of acquittal or discharge being pronounced. The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 8,668-14 against Rs. 8,614-7-6 in the year 1916. Of this, Rs. 1,180-13 were recovered and credited into the treasury and a sum of Rs. 6,419-14 was paid as compensation to aggrieved parties.

Civil Justice.

Under Civil Procedure Code.

8. Two thousand four hundred and twenty-eight original suits were instituted as compared with 2,386 for the previous year. Of these, 2,169 were for money or moveable property while title and miscellaneous suits accounted for the remaining 259 cases. Including 122 suits pending from last year the total number of cases before the courts amounted to 2,550 as against 2,562 in the year 1916. Of these 2,396 were disposed of leaving a balance of 154 suits pending at the close of the year. The total value of the suits instituted and capable of valuation was Rs. 3,27,221-9-9 against Rs. 3,26,021-11-7 in the preceding year. The number of miscellaneous suits before the Courts was 440 against 452 for the year 1916. Of 54 appeals that came before the

Courts one was transferred to the Jirga register and 16 remained pending at the close of the year. No appeal was dismissed *ex-parte*. In 20 cases the decisions of lower courts were confirmed; they were modified in 6 and reversed in 8 while 3 cases were remanded for further enquiry. The number of miscellaneous appeals before the courts was 29. In 17 of these, the decisions of the lower courts were confirmed. Four cases were remanded to the lower courts for further enquiry and 2 transferred to the Jirga register while the remaining 6 remained pending at the close of the year.

Under the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

9. The total number of cases referred to Councils of Elders was 257 as compared with 244 in 1916. Of these 229 were disposed of and 28 remained pending at the close of the year. 97 cases were connected with land and water; 55 were women cases; 60 were for money and moveable property and 17 were suits of a miscellaneous nature.

General remarks on the working of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

10. Jirgas continue to do good work on the whole. The Achakzais while settling cases between their tribesmen satisfactorily are apt to minimise the importance of offences committed against Government and to propose inadequate punishments for such offences. It was found necessary in one or two such cases to insist on their acting up to their obligations and this has had a salutory effect. Cases sent to the ordinary Local Jirgas at Pishin and Quetta are generally settled satisfactorily in criminal cases those from Pishin are characterised by suitable punishments. In the Quetta Sub-Division, however, the personal jealousies and rivalries that exist between many of the members lead to great delay in the disposal of cases and operates to some extent against the effectiveness of the system.

Levies.

11. The only change in the strength of the Levy Establishment was the conversion of the post of one sowar into that of two khassadars. During the year the pay of the higher ranks of Levies was raised with effect from the 1st July 1917 by substantive increases of pay or the grant of personal allowances to deserving persons. The total cost has consequently risen from Rs. 10,096 to Rs. 10,413 per month. The work of the Levies was satisfactory and the behaviour of the men, on the whole, good.

General condition of the people and the District.

12. With the exception of some cases of small-pox the health of the people was satisfactory. Mange broke out among the goats in the Durrani, Baleli and Nauhissar circles of the Quetta Tahsil, but was stamped out before any great loss was sustained. A few cases of foot and mouth disease also appeared among the goats of the Pishin Tahsil. Equine influenza again appeared among the tum tum ponies in the Quetta City during the month of June. The affected animals were duly seggregated and successful precautionary measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease to cantonments.

Owing to the number of trains required for the carriage of material for the construction of the Railway beyond Dalbandin the capacity of the railway in the Bolan Pass was taxed to its utmost with the result that Quetta experienced a great shortage of firewood, coal, charcoal and kerosine oil during the winter months. Prompt measures were taken to fix prices and control sales while special arrangements were made through the Forest Department to import, by rail, a large quantity of firewood from the Reserve Forests in the vicinity. Arrangements were also made with the North Western Railway by which preference was given for the carriage of essential commodities.

As the difficulty of obtaining sufficient stocks for Quetta continued it was eventually decided to regulate the import and consumption of the following essential commodities:

(1) Atta, (2) barley, (3) charcoal (4) coal, (5) dal, (6) firewood, (7) ghi, (8) gram, (9) gur, (10) kerosine oil, (11) other oils, (12) petrol, (13) rice, (14) sugar, (15) wheat, and with this object a Board of supplies was formally constituted, consisting of the Revenue Commissioner as President, the Political Agent and the Cantonment Magistrate as members and Mr. J. W. N. Cumming, Extra Assistant Commissioner and City Magistrate as Secretary.

Arrangements were also made to open a Government Salt Depot in Quetta and the price of salt, unground, was fixed at 16 seers to the rupee.

The price of lucerne and bhusa also rose during the year owing to abnormal military demands.

There were five outbreaks of fire in the district of which two, one in the Quetta Town and the other in cantonments were serious and resulted in the buildings being completely gutted.

The district was visited during October by His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Chelmsford. The Hon'ble Sir John Ramsay, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., handed over charge of the office of Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan to the Hon'ble Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., on the 5th December and left Quetta the same day.

Colonel A. L. Duke, I.M.S., Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer, Baluchistan, who was also holding charge of the office of Civil Surgeon, Quetta, died of Pneumonia on the 27th February 1918.

The Khanai-Hindubagh Railway was completed during the year but had not been opened to passenger traffic when the year closed.

Irrigation.

13. No new artesian well was sunk nor were any new karezes excavated in the district during the year. Four karezes dried up in the Pishin Sub-Division.

A small system of irrigation bands covering about 100 acres was constructed as an experiment some four miles from Pishin on the Saranan road. The object of the scheme is to test the possibility of using the floods of small nullahs for the production of crops. A small area has already been put under crop, and the bund system is being modified in the light of the experience gained during the heavy rains of March.

A new band has been constructed in connection with the Tur Murgha Head of the Khushdil Khan Reservoir with the object of securing a more complete control of the water which supplies the reservoir. There were no floods in the spring of 1917 and the Khushdil Khan Reservoir was empty throughout the hot weather. In the spring of 1918 the floods were very good, and the close of the flood season saw the highest reservoir gauge ever recorded, *viz.*, 34·5 feet.

Only a small quantity of water was available in the Nar Nullah in April 1917. It was given to the cantonment for which Rs. 109-11-5 was realized.

The following table shows the income derived from the Shebo and Khusdil Khan scheme and the area under rabi and kharif crops during the year 1916-17 and 1917-18 :—

	Revenue.		Rabi (area).				Kharif (area).			
	1916-17.	1917-18.	1916-17.		1917-18.		1916-17.		1917-18.	
	Revenue		Matured.	Kharaba.	Matured.	Kharaba.	Matured.	Kharaba.	Matured.	Kharaba.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*A. R. P.*	*A. R. P.*	*A. R. P.*	*A. R. P.*	*A. R. P.*	*A. R. P.*	*A. R. P.*	*A. R. P.*
Khushdil Khan	36,850 7 4	22,755 14 1	1,897 3 0	440 3 0	1,397 1 0	1,535 0 0	8 1 0	2 2 0	28 2 0	0 1 0
Shebo	13,255 6 8	15,510 15 8	918 1 0	337 3 0	892 3 0	309 3 0	51 1 0	11 2 0	82 0 0	19 2 0
TOTAL ...	50,105 14 0	38,266 13 9	2,816 0 0	1,778 2 0	2,290 0 0	1,844 3 0	59 2 0	14 0 0	110 2 0	19 3 0

The Government share of the principal crops wheat and barley is as follows :—

	1917-18.	1916-17.
	Mds. Srs. Chh.	Mds. Srs. Chh.
Shebo and Khushdil Khan	.....	.....
Wheat	6,123 21 0	8,716 19 0
Barley	204 18 0	608 3 0

Education.

14. Two new Primary Schools were opened during the year, one at Simli near Kuchlak and the other in the Quetta City.

The total number of schools of all kinds at the close of the year was 39 against 37 in last year and the number of scholars attending these schools rose from 2,380 to 2,505 (boys 1,974, girls 531).

The number of local scholars was 685 against 613 in the previous year. The number of Secondary schools was the same as last year, *viz.*, 6, and the number of scholars, in these schools on the 31st March 1918 was 1,308 against 1,292 on the 31st March 1917.

A new and commodious Boarding House called the "Ramsay Hostel" was built for the Muhammadan boys of the Sandeman High School, Quetta. It has accommodation for 50 boarders. A Hindu Hostel has also been started in connection with this school. It is chiefly meant for the sons of the Hindu gentlemen employed outside Quetta who cannot make arrangements for their children in the city.

The reports of the Superintendent of Education and Inspector of Schools on their examinations of the various schools in the town and district were generally satisfactory.

The Sandeman and D. A. V. High Schools at Quetta sent up 28 and 24 boys respectively for the Matriculation examination of the Punjab University of whom 16 and 20 came out successful. Of the 54 candidates who appeared for the Middle School examination 28 passed, *viz.*:—

Name of school.	Number appeared.	Number passed.
Sandeman High School	28	14
D. A. V. High School	24	13
Gulistan Middle School	2	1
Total	54	28

Four girls were sent up from the Secondary Girls School for the Middle School examination of the Punjab Education Department out of which two passed. Both these belonged to the Zenana Mission School.

The former Head Mistress of the Lady Sandeman Girls School resigned her post in March 1918 and the work has been taken up temporarily by Mrs. Bell, an European Lady.

Land Revenue.

15. The figures of the collections under Land Revenue compared with those of the preceding year are as follows :—

	1917-18.	1916-17.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*
1. Demand—		
(*a*) On account of arrears of revenue of previous years outstanding at the end of the last year	1,970 10 7*	13,529 7 2
(*b*) On account of revenue gross for the year under report	1,71,619 13 2	1,75,719 4 3
Total Demand	1,73,590 7 9	1,89,248 11 5
2. Collections—		
(*a*) On account of arrear of revenue of previous years	1,636 3 0*	10,506 11 10
(*b*) On account of revenue for the year under report	1,59,665 4 10	1,63,907 14 8
Total Collections	1,61,301 7 10	1,74,414 10 6
3. Non-Recoveries—		
(*a*) Remissions and amount written-off	967 0 4†	3,445 5 11
(*b*) Malikana	7,690 13 6	7,804 1 9
(*c*) Suspensions	...	...
(*d*) Grain allowance paid out of the revenue in kind, and Jagirdari allowance	2,156 2 10	1,642 0 8
(*e*) Arrears recoverable other than suspensions	1,474 15 3‡	1,953 1 1
Total	12,288 15 11	14,844 9 5

* Includes Rs. 17-9-6 on account of muafis forfeited.

N.B.—In addition to these collections a sum of Rs 7,265-12-10 on account of coal, chromite and other miscellaneous receipts was credited into the Treasury bringing the total revenue collections under the head I—Land Revenue, to Rs. 1,68,567-4-8 against Rs. 1,76,652-12-6 in the previous year.

	Rs. a. p.
† Includes arrears for 1916-17 remitted	214 1 4
" " " written off	53 13 0
Total	267 14 4
‡ Includes arrears for 1916-17	26 8 0
Note.—Last years arrears include haq malikana	40 1 2

The figures of land revenue do not include the revenue derived from the Kushdil Khan and Shebo Canal irrigation schemes. The actual collections of the year show a decrease of Rs. 13,113-2-8 as compared with the realizations of last year, but this decrease is due to the recoveries of a large amount of arrears credited into the Treasury in the previous year. On comparing the figures of demands for both the years excluding their arrears the demand for the year under report comes to Rs. 4,099-7-1 less which is explained below—

—	1916-17.	1917-18.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Land Revenue	1,53,080 1 6	1,55,813 15 6	2,733 14 0	...
Grazing fees	22,639 2 9	15,805 13 8	...	6,833 5 1
Net Decrease	...	...	4,099 7 1	

It will be seen that the decrease is caused by the falling off in grazing fees which is due to the small number of nomads that came into the district owing to the lack of grazing during the year.

The following statement shows the distribution of land revenue of 1917-18 by Tahsils for the rabi and kharif harvests :—

Name of Tahsil.	Fixed Revenue.		Fluctuating Revenue.		Water Mills.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.			
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Quetta	37,096 5 8	18,548 2 10	5,994 8 7	1,569 0 3	1,039 0 2	4,576 6 7	68,823 8 1
Shararud	1,020 14 1	510 7 0	247 0 4	3 12 9	19 0 0	...	1,801 2 2
Pishin	44,494 13 3	5,561 13 8	18,287 10 7	1,033 10 1	757 10 9	45 14 0	70,181 8 4

The prices realized at the auction of the Government share of the revenue grain were as given below :—

1916-17.	1917-18.
Wheat Rs. 4-11-9 to Rs. 5-3-0 per maund (fixed by the Revenue Commissioner for account purposes).	Rs. 3 to Rs. 5-2-6 per maund
Barley Rs. 3-4-0 to Rs. 3-14-6 per maund	Rs. 2 to Rs. 3-11-0 „ „

The revenue of Toba is under a fixed cash assessment of Rs. (*sic*) 7,418 per annum (excluding Durbar Muafis of Rs. 150 and was recovered in full).

16. There has been no change in the rain recording stations during the year. The following table shows the rain-fall recorded at the various stations :— Weather and crops.

—	Stations.						
	Quetta.	Hanna (Nar Nulla).	Pishin.	Band, Kushdil-Khan.	Barshore.	Sabura.	Urak.
1916-17	8·40	10·12	7·34	5·58	6·82	7·84	13·90
1917-18	10·56	14·5	13·15	13·04	11·34	12·17	14·44
				·2	·25	2·79	
				Snow	Snow	Snow	...

The rain gauges were inspected by Sub-Divisional Officers.

The rainfall during the year was above normal.

The annexed table shows the total area sown and harvested separately for rabi and kharif (both irrigated and unirrigated).

Owing to scarcity of rain in April and May 1917 the Khushkaba crops suffered severely while great damage was done to fruit trees by the unusually severe cold at the end of March 1918.

	Quetta.			Pishin.			Shorarud.		
	Area sown.	Area failed.	Area Harvested.	Area sown.	Area failed.	Area Harvested.	Area sown.	Area failed.	Area Harvested.
Rabi	14,264 2 0	3,558 1 0	10,706 1 0	41,973 2 0	19,866 1 0	22,107 1 0	1,058 0 12	542 0 30	515 3 23
Kharif	4,096 0 0	264 2 0	3,831 2 0	4,027 1 0	189 1 0	3,838 0 0	44 0 37	5 1 23	38 3 14
Total	18,360 2 0	3,822 3 0	14,537 3 0	46,000 3 0	20,055 2 0	25,945 1 0	1,102 1 9	547 2 13	554 2 36

The average retail rates per maund of grain and bhoosa at Quetta are shown in the subjoined statement.—

Name of Articles.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
	Rs a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Wheat	4 6 7	4 11 4	4 11 11	5 0 5
Barley	3 7 5	3 9 2	3 11 7	3 7 10
Indian corn	4 1 11	4 3 1	3 15 6	4 4 8
Bhoosa	0 12 2	0 14 3	1 2 4	1 6 5

The following table gives the statistics of the Sailaba (flood irrigated) and Khushkaba (rain crop) cultivation for 1916-17 and 1917-18.

Year.	Quetta Tahsil.	Peshin Tahsil.	Total.
1916-17.			
Total area sown	4,532 3 0	17,362 1 0	21,895 0 0
Successfully cropped	708 2 0	4,882 1 0	5,590 3 0
Failed	3,824 1 0	12,480 0 0	16,304 1 0
1917-18.			
Total area sown	3,222 0 0	16,338 1 0	19,560 1 0
Successfully cropped	597 3 0	3,050 2 0	3,648 1 0
Failed	2,624 1 0	13,287 3 0	15,912 0 0

Public works.

17. A sum of Rs. 5,873-14-2 was spent in public works in charge of Civil officers against Rs. 8,306-8-11 during the preceding year. Of this a sum of Rs. 600 was spent on original works, *viz* :—

	Rs.
(1) Extension of Tazi Karez	400
(2) Cost of a building purchased for the Killi Gul Muhammad School	200
Total	600
Repairs to buildings, roads and Government Karezes in charge of Civil officers	Rs. 5,273-14-2

Arboriculture.

18. About 800 trees were planted on roads in the district and about 1,000 issued from the District and Forest Nurseries to the zamindars and officers for planting in gardens. The usual pruning and thinning of trees on the roads round Quetta was carried out during the year.

Owing to scarcity of wood in Quetta during the winter and the necessity for thinning out some of the old willow trees about 400 of these were felled on roads within the civil limits and sold to the public through the Forest Department.

In order to replace the large number of trees in Wood Cock Spinney that had died, arrangements were made to start a Nursery of young trees on land adjoining the spinney. A large number of young trees has been planted and are doing well and it is hoped that they will in course of time be sufficient to supply the spinney with new stock when required.

The trouble and labour expended on the McMahon park has at last begun to show some result. The trees are for the most part strong and healthy and the lawns and flower garden are greatly appreciated by the public who flock to the garden in the summer evenings. The water supply unfortunately is not sufficient to irrigate the whole area and a portion of the garden has therefore had to be leased to the zamindars for the growing of lucerne.

19. The Taccavi advances outstanding on the 1st April 1917 amounted to Rs. 80,150-4-6. Taccavi advances. Advances amounting to Rs 32,000 were made during the year as under :—

	Rs.	as.	p.
1. Land Improvement Loans Act	15,910		
2. Agriculturists Loans Act	16,090		
TOTAL	32,000		

Total repayments amounted to :—

1. Principal	17,885	10	7
2. Interest	2,377	10	11
TOTAL	20,263	5	6

No remissions on account of principal or interest were granted during the year.

Seed advances without interest aggregating Rs. 11,985 were given to the zamindars during the year to cultivate Khushkaba lands.

The balance outstanding on the 31st March 1918 on account of principal amounted to Rs. 94,264-9-11.

POSTAL.

20. No new Post Offices were opened in the Quetta District during the year.

None were closed.

21. Of the 14 coal mines in the district only 11 were worked during the year. The Mineral Coal. subjoined table shows the output of coal and coal dust during the last three years —

Year.	Quantity of coal and coal dust.	Estimated value.
	Tons.	Rs.
1915	4,134	17,906
1916	4,968	19,836
1917	4,744	28,098

Owing to scarcity of fuel, prices ruled high during the year under report.

The average daily number of persons employed at the mines was 84 against 108 in the preceding year. No women or children were employed. One new concession was granted to Mr. Tikam Dass Girdhari Dass during the year.

Chromite mining lease No. 91 was surrendered by Mr. Clements and one new lease was Chromite. granted to K. B. B. D. Patel, C.I.E. Neither of the two chromite mines in the district were worked during the year.

The revenue realized from coal and chromite amounted to Rs. 950-1 (coal Rs. 910 and chromite Rs. 40) as compared with Rs. 897-1 (coal Rs. 607-9 and chromite Rs. 289-8) during the year.

The country salt produced in the Pishin Tahsil amounted to 40 maunds valued at Rs. 61-4 against 180 maunds worth Rs. 231-4 in the preceding year. The decrease in manufacture of the salt is attributed to the heavy floods which occurred during the year.

22. The value of imports and exports of the Quetta-Pishin District for the year 1917-18 is compared below with the figures for 1916-17 :— Trade.

	IMPORT.			EXPORT.		
	1916-17	1917-18	+Increase —Decrease	1916-17	1917-18	+Increase. —Decrease.
Pishin District	1,807,106	9,094,370	—2,712,735	6,853,511	6,068,012	—7,85,499

The principal decreases in imports occur under—(1) Wool Raw Rs. 17,18,121; (2) Fruits, All other kinds, Rs. 6,48,990; (3) Drugs and Medicines other sorts not intoxicating Rs. 1,53,106; (4) Hides and Skins, Skins of sheep, etc., Rs. 1,00,486; (5) Ghee, Rs. 91,235; (6) All other Articles of Merchandise manufactured, Rs. 18,192 and (7) Dyeing materials, Majit, Rs. 17,520. The increases fall under (1) Piece-goods, Foreign and Indian, Rs. 13,742; (2) All other kinds of Merchandise manufactured, Rs. 11,690; (3) Grain and pulse wheat grain and pulse and rice, Rs. 6,508; (4) Sugar, Rs. 6,139; (5) Wood, Rs. 5,034; (6) Other saline substances, Rs. 4,279; (7) Tobacco, Rs. 2,004. The decreases are almost entirely due to the restrictions imposed on the booking of goods both to and from India by the North-Western Railway.

EXPORTS.

The chief decreases fall under Cotton Piece-goods, Foreign, Rs. 12,33,658; (2) Cotton Piece-goods, Indian, Rs. 4,37,824; (3) Spices, other kinds, Rs. 1,30,187; (4) Apparel, Rs. 81,948 (5) Drugs and Medicines, other sorts not intoxicating Rs. 67,546; (6) Tea Foreign green Rs. 61,678; (7) Dyeing materials, other kinds, Rs. 48,756; (8) All other articles of Merchandise manufactured and unmanufactured, Rs. 45,066; (9) Jute Gunny bags and cloths, Rs. 31,062; (10) Fruits all other kinds, Rs. 26,577; (11) Oils other kinds Rs. 26,689. There is however a great increase in the export of sugar (Rs. 12,18,992) and Tea, Indian green, (Rs. 1,09,140). The decrease is due to the restrictions imposed in booking and other war causes while the increase under sugar and tea is due to the stoppage of the import of these articles into Afghanistan from the Russian side.

The figures for the road borne traffic with Kalat are—

	1916-17.	1917-18.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports . . .	44,373	63,007	18,634	—
Exports . . .	17,241	8,177	—	9,064

The principal increases in imports occur under fruits, vegetables and nuts all other kinds, wheat, ghee and all other articles of merchandise manufactured. The decreases under exports fall under Piece-goods, Foreign and Indian, and sugar.

HORSE-BREEDING.

23. The Quetta Horse Show was held on the 10th September 1917 and the five following days. The total number of animals exhibited at the Show was 357 as compared with 365 in 1916 and 418 in 1915.

This falling off is due to the following causes :—

1. The absence of Sardars owing to the postponement of the Shahi Jirga.

2. The good rains below the Bolan Pass which resulted in the earlier removal of stock to plains.

3. The fact that a considerable number of animals had been purchased by the Punjab dealers shortly before the Show was held.

4. The stoppage of covering owing to an outbreak of dourine.

Forty-six remounts were purchased by the Army Remount Department, Indian Cavalry and the Zhob Militia.

The Show cost Rs. 2,980-4-5.

A new stallion named Mamoodia was purchased during the year at a cost of Rs. 1,000.

The pony stallions Baluchistan, Kilkenny and Mamoodia covered 28, 36 and 6 mares respectively. Coverings were considerably affected by the restrictions introduced on account of the outbreak of dourine.

The Subsidiary Show was held at Pishin on the 1st and 2nd October 1917. The number of animals exhibited at the Show was 109 against 91 in 1916. In order to encourage donkey breeding a new class for donkey mares covered by Imperial stallions was instituted at the Show.

CATTLE-BREEDING.

24. The classes for cows and bullocks at the Show were dispensed with in 1916-17 and the Show is now confined to sheep and goats. The number of sheep and goats exhibited at the Show was 61 and 59 against 58 and 49 last year, showing an increase of 13. The main feature of the Show was the animals of *bona fide* breeders only were allowed to compete.

As Baluchistan is a sheep and goat breeding country it is proposed to try and improve this part of the Show by increasing the number and value of the prizes. This will be done next year.

Jails and Lock-ups.

25. The health and condition of the prisoners in the Quetta Jail, Subsidiary Jail at Pishin and the lock-ups in the district were generally good throughout.

In the Quetta Jail the daily average number of sick was 3·62 against a daily average strength of 57·87. There was one case of suicide among the undertrial prisoners.

No prisoner escaped from the jails.

Municipal.

26. The Quetta Municipal Fund opened with a balance of Rs. 1,51,570-9-10 including Rs. 35,000 invested in Government Promissory notes and Rs. 20,000 in 4 per cent. conversion loan of 1916-17.

The receipts and expenditure aggregated Rs. 4,26,056-4-9 and Rs. *4,40,172-2-5 as against Rs. 3,86,221-5-4 and Rs. 3,67,231-7-1 during the preceding year. The closing balance on the 31st March 1918, consisted of Rs. 82,404-12-2 in cash, a sum of Rs. 35,000 in Government Promissory notes, Rs. 58,400 in 5 per cent. War Loan, and Rs. 8,000 on Loan to the Forest Department, Baluchistan.

*Includes Rs. 40,000 invested into War Loan and Rs. 8,000 advanced to Forest Department.

The number of Municipal Commissioners was 25 of whom 15 were non-officials.

Forest.

27. No change took place in the reserved area. The number of passes issued for shooting in the reserved areas was 9 and the fee realized amounted to Rs. 9 against Rs. 4 in the preceding year.

Owing to the scarcity of pasturage at Hanna the zamindars were allowed to graze their cattle, on payment of half fees, in the reserved Forests. The concession lasted for 2 months.

There was great scarcity of firewood in Quetta during the winter months and the cutting of dry wood from the State Forests was consequently permitted for a short period.

Local Funds.

28. The Pishin and District Bazar Fund opened with a cash balance of Rs. 49,482-4-8 in addition to a sum of Rs. 69,400 invested in Government Promissory Notes and Conversion Loan* and Rs. 9,910-7-3 which was outstanding in recoverable advances. The receipts and expenditure aggregated Rs. 96,816-7-6 and Rs. 66,149-0-8 against Rs. 82,767-2-10 and Rs. 68,159-11-10 in 1916-17. A sum of Rs. 15,000 was invested in the 5 per cent. War Loan of 1929-47 and 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes of 1916-17 to the value of Rs. 22,500, were converted into 5 per cent. War Loan.

* This includes Rs. 7-8 credit of which was given by the Comptroller, India Treasuries, Calcutta, after the submission of last year report.

The closing balance on the 31st March 1918 consisted of Rs. 80,149-11-6 in cash a sum of Rs. 82,600† in Promissory Notes and War Loan scrip and Rs. 6,651-13-6 outstanding in recoverable advances.

	Rs.
†3½ per cent. Promissory Notes .	39,400
4 per cent. Conversion loan of 1916-17	7,500
5 per cent. War Loan of 1929-47 .	20,700
4 per cent. War Loan of 1929-47 .	15,000
Total .	82,600

Registration and Stamps.

29. The total number of compulsory registrations effected during the year 1917 was 445 as compared with 398 of the previous year. The total value of the immovable property affected amounted to Rs. 9,21,381-1-1 as compared with Rs. 6,46,950-8-11 for the preceding year. Registration.

Nine documents, the registration of which is optional, were registered during the year 1917 against 2 in the year 1916 and the value of the immovable property affected thereby amounted to Rs. 588-1-9 as compared with Rs. 179 of the preceding year. The total receipts on account of registration fees amounted to Rs. 2,922-14 against Rs. 2,398-6 in the year 1916 and the expenditure on account of copying fees, commission, etc., was Rs. 1,378-13-5 against Rs. 1,120-15-8 in the preceding year.

30. The percentage of Muhammadans to Hindu employés holding ministerial appointments in the district at the close of the year was 28·09 as against 31·76 in the preceding year. The decrease in the percentage of the Muhammadans is mainly due to the fact that the two temporary appointments created for the treasury went to Hindus; Hindus as a class being more suited for account appointments. Employment of Mahammadans.

Three permanent vacancies occurred in the district during the year. Two were conferred upon the Muhummadans and one upon a Hindu.

The number of local men employed in different branches of Government service in this district was 25 on the 31st March 1918 as against 19 on the 31st March 1915.

Migration.

31. There were no notable cases of emigration beyond the usual periodical movements of the semi-nomadic portion of the population.

Pastoral Industry.

32. Flock owning is one of the principal occupations of the people in this district and the number of sheep and goats enumerated during the year excluding Chaman was—

1. With permanent inhabitants	45,089
2. With nomads	71,121

Information regarding transactions of ghee made from sheep and goats' milk, wool and goat hair has not been properly recorded by the Tahsil officials and no satisfactory statistics are therefore forthcoming. Strict orders have however been issued on the subject and it is hoped that some interesting information will be available next year.

H. B. St. JOHN, *Major*,
Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin.

Sibi District.

I AND II.—AREA AND POPULATION.

The area is 11,193 square miles, and the population consists of 1,17,189 souls according to the Census of 1911.

III.—PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. McConaghey, I.A., held charge of the district throughout the year.

Mr. T. J. C. Acton was Assistant Political Agent throughout the year. The post of Civil Surgeon was held by Doctor A. C. J. Elwin throughout the year.

M. Gul Muhammad Khan was Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi, from 1st April 1917 to the 4th March 1918, and Qazi Abdulla Jan thereafter.

The post of Extra Assistant Commissioner, Nasirabad, was held by Sahibzada Izaz-ud-Din Ahmed Khan throughout the year.

IV.—ATTITUDE AND CONDUCT OF TRIBES.

The year under report has been an eventful one for the district.

Marri Tribe.

Throughout the year, the attitude of this tribe has been unsatisfactory.

In July, the Marri and Bugti feud again broke out, and during the feud 10 men were killed (6 Marris and 4 Bugtis) and 5 wounded (2 Marris and 3 Bugtis). In November the case was settled by a Joint Marri-Bugti Jirga.

In August, the Marris started a feud with the Khetrans and in the retaliations resulting from the same 5 men were killed (2 Marris and 3 Khetrans). Owing to the Marri disturbances the settlement of this case was postponed to August next.

The Marri Sardar and his headmen attended His Excellency the Viceroy's Durbar at Quetta on the 24th October 1917, and were then warned to mend their ways.

Between the 20th of December 1917 and 15th of January 1918 the Political Agent, Sibi, visited Kohlu and Kahan with the main object of inducing the Marris to furnish recruits for the Sibi Baluch Depot.

In February, the attitude of the Marris, especially of the powerful Bijarani Section, became actively hostile to Government. They began to desert their levy posts and made hostile demonstrations against the Kohlu Thana and the Gumbaz Post. The Political Agent left Sibi on 13th February in order to make enquiries regarding these demonstrations, and on his arrival at Gumbaz on the 15th he found that the Marris had blocked all the passes leading to Kohlu and had cut and destroyed the Telegraph line between Gumbaz and Kohlu.

On 18th February, the Marris treacherously wounded, at Wat Wangie, K. B. Sardar Nawab Khan, the Luni Sardar, who was the bearer of a conciliatory message from the Political Agent to the Marri Sardar.

On the early morning of 20th February, a Marri Lashkar consisting of about 3,000 men attacked the Gumbaz Post. The attack which was a very fierce and determined one, commenced at about 1-30 A. M. and lasted almost till dawn. At the onset of the attack, several Marris gained a footing inside the post but were driven out with loss. The defence of the post was most gallantly maintained by 75 men of the Skinner's Horse under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Gaussen. At the time the loss sustained by the Marris was estimated at 125 killed and 125 wounded, but since then it has been ascertained from the Marris that their losses, especially in wounded, were considerably underestimated. After attacking the Gumbaz Post, the Marris destroyed the Government buildings at Kohlu and together with the Khetrans destroyed the Government buildings at Barkhan, Fort Munro and other places and looted the Government Treasury at Barkhan. In addition, the Marris made several attacks on the Bolan and Sind-Peshin Railways, thus necessitating nearly all the stations on these lines being garrisoned by the Military, and carried out several raids against the inhabitants of the Sibi and Loralai Districts. In March and April, a Punitive Expedition under the command of Major-General Hardy marched through the Marri country. In the fight near Mawand, the casualties amongst the Marris were reported to be about 80 killed and about 100 wounded. The Marris state that their total losses were about 300 killed and 600 to 700 wounded (including those killed and wounded in the attack on the Gumbaz Post). The Marris were also deservedly punished by the destruction of their villages, crops, flocks, etc.

The Marri Sardar and headmen finally surrendered unconditionally to General Hardy. On the 2nd of May, the terms of submission by the Marri tribe to Government were proclaimed at Kahan.

On the 4th of June, a special Jirga consisting of the leading Sardars of Baluchistan under the orders of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, was held at Hurnai with instructions to report on the causes of Marri disturbance, to recommend steps for the future management of the tribe and to assess the amount of Government and private compensation due from the Marris.

Bugtis.

The attitude of the strong Mussori Section of this tribe has for some time been unsatisfactory and hostile to their Sardar. The Marri-Bugti feud in July was started by this Section. Owing to the firm attitude taken up by the Bugti Tumundar the ringleaders of this outrage and the accused were arrested and sent into Sibi.

This section again was involved in a feud with the Gurchanis. This feud has not yet been settled owing to the Marri outbreak, but it is hoped to settle the same in August next at Fort Munro.

During the Marri outbreak the tribe as a whole under the skilful guidance of their Tumandar, Sardar Bahadur Nawab Mehrab Khan, behaved loyally and gave little trouble to Government. Only about 20 men out of this powerful tribe are reported to have joined the Marris and most of these men have since been arrested by their Sardar.

Great credit is due to Nawab Mehrab Khan, Bugti Tumandar, and to his headmen for the manner in which they kept their tribe loyal under very trying circumstances.

Dombkis.

In February 1918, the question of the Sarbrahship of the minor Dombki Sardar and the management of his estate was referred to the Shahi Jirga at Sibi. The Members of the Shahi Jirga unanimously agreed that the management of the estate should remain in the hands of Mai Shah Bibi, the mother of the minor Sardar, who should also be given the power of selecting the Sarbrah in consultation with the Political Agent, Sibi. The Jirga award has been carried out and Mir Ghulam Ali Khan "Mirozai Dombki" has been appointed Sarbrah.

The Jirga also recommended that Mir Baloch Khan and his near relatives should not be allowed for one year to reside in the Sibi District. Arrangements are being made in consultation with the Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier, to allow them to live on their jagir lands in the Jacobabad District.

Lehri Khanwah Water Dispute.

This year an expensive attempt, under the guidance of the Irrigation Officer, has been made in order to procure a fair proportion of water from the Lehri stream for the inhabitants of the villages belonging to His Highness the Khan of Kalat. The success or otherwise of this experiment will only be known at the end of the flood season in October next.

During the Marri outbreak the tribe behaved well and loyally and gave no trouble to Government.

Chattar-Phuleji and Shahpur Tribal Areas.

The tribes gave no trouble, although at times harrassed by Marri raiders. K. B. Mir Hassan Khan, Kaheri, did good and loyal work.

During the Marri outbreak, the inhabitants of the villages in the Sibi Tahsil suffered heavily from Marri raids. With the exception of the people of Talli and Sangan, the tribes in the Sibi Tahsil on the whole behaved well.

During the Marri outbreak, the Panezais under their Sardar K. B. Wahab Khan and the Sarangzais under their Sardar K. B. Halim Khan most loyally assisted Government in guarding the railway line within their limits and in supplying levies for other important duties.

K. B. Sardar Sohbat Khan, Gola, in Nasirabad Tahsil, furnished extra Levies to guard the Railway line within the Nasirabad limits and to patrol the boundary frontier road between Jacobabad and Nasirabad.

V.—Operation of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

The number of cases dealt with under Frontier Crimes Regulation was 1,779 (Civil 619, Criminal 1,086 and Revenue 74) against 1,857 in the preceding year. Of these, 1,340 (Civil 452, Criminal 859, and Revenue 29) were decided, and 439 remained under investigation at the close of the year.

2. In the majority of cases the Jirga findings were accepted by the parties, thus showing that the work of the local Jirgas has been good.

3. The fines inflicted in the Political cases during the year amounted to Rs. 7,326, and the realization Rs. 5,224-8-0, out of which Rs. 998-8-0 was as compensation, and the balance credited into the Government Treasuries. In the majority of cases compensation is fixed to be paid by instalments.

4. The number of persons punished for criminal offences was 68 against 144 in the preceding year, and that of the persons required to give security was 185 against 226.

The land revenue figures for 1917-18 and the preceding year are contrasted below.

	1917-18.					1916-17.				
	Rabi.	Kharif.	Grazing Tax.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Grazing Tax.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I. Demand—										
(a) On account of arrears, etc., of previous year's outstanding at the end of last year.	49,443 1 6	4,856 0 6	...	722 10 0	55,021 12 0	90,839 7 7	3,907 14 8	502 0 0	745 4 6	95,994 10 9
(b) On account of revenue (gross) for the year under report.	1,88,307 3 9	1,22,185 14 8	10,491 9 0	1,558 0 4	3,22,542 11 9	1,96,049 12 9	1,36,272 9 9	13,827 13 6	1,806 5 0	3,47,956 9 0
TOTAL DEMAND	2,37,750 5 3	1,27,041 15 2	10,491 9 0	2,280 10 4	3,77,564 7 9	2,86,889 4 4	1,40,180 8 5	14,329 13 6	2,551 9 6	4,43,951 3 9
II. Collections—										
(a) On account of arrears of revenue of past years	5,755 1 3	1,188 4 9	...	450 0 0	7,393 6 0 (a)	52,716 3 5	2,160 10 2	502 0 0	22 10 6	55,401 3 1
(b) On account of revenue of year under report	1,65,178 15 1	74,191 8 7	8,956 15 4	1,558 0 4	2,49,885 7 4	1,77,911 2 7	1,29,232 2 2	13,169 0 7	1,806 5 0	3,22,118 10 4
TOTAL COLLECTIONS	1,70,934 0 4	75,379 13 4	8,956 15 4	2,008 0 4	2,57,278 13 4	2,30,627 6 0	1,31,392 12 4	13,671 0 7	1,828 15 6	3,77,520 2 5
III. Non-recoveries—										
(a) Remissions	8,725 1 9	3,518 6 10	...	...	12,243 8 7	1,319 6 3	1,923 14 3	...	...	3,243 4 6
(b) Hak malikana (Lambardari allowance)	5,180 2 5	1,544 8 10	496 11 9	...	7,221 7 0	5,499 6 7	1,576 9 4	658 12 11	...	7,734 12 10
(c) Suspensions	17,498 5 3	29,106 9 10	...	...	46,604 15 1	35,122 14 0	3,837 5 3	...	...	38,960 3 3
(d) Grain allowance paid out of Revenue in kind	...	520 5 0	...	...	525 5 0	...	431 4 0	...	...	431 4 0
(e) Arrears recoverable other than suspensions—										
1. For past years	21,705 3 10	609 9 3	...	272 10 0	22,587 7 1	14,301 8 0	10 4 11	...	722 10 0	15,034 6 11
2. For year under report	13,707 7 8	16,362 10 1	1,037 13 11	...	31,107 15 8	18 11 6	1,008 6 4	...	...	1,027 1 10
TOTAL NON-RECOVERIES	66,816 4 11	51,662 1 10	1,534 9 8	272 10 0	1,20,285 10 5	56,261 14 4	8,787 12 1	658 12 11	722 10 0	66,431 1 4

(a) Out of this a sum of Rs. 15,828-5-1 was credited as irrigation revenue on account of Nari canal.

* In addition to this a sum of Rs 15,200-4-3 was also collected on account of revenue of the Kohlu Sub-Tahsil which is made up as under so far as details are available.

—	Demand.	Recoveries.	Arrears.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Fixed Land Revenue	281 8 0	160 8 0	121 0 0
Fluctuating	17,585 0 8	12,864 2 1	4,720 1 7
Grazing Tax—			
Nomads (by enumeration)	1,030 0 11	425 15 7	604 1 4
Settled Inhabitants—			
Contract	684 0 0	570 0 0	114 0 0
Enumeration	1,318 5 10	1,179 10 7	138 11 3
TOTAL	20,898 15 5	15,200 4 3	5,698 11 2

There is a decrease of Rs. 57,032-14-9 in the net revenue collections excluding arrears (Rs. 7,393-6-0) for the year under report as compared with those of the preceding year as under:—

Decrease.

	Rs. a. p.	
Sibi Tahsil	5,192 1 2	Decrease due to non-recovery of revenue at Quat Mandai, Sangan, etc., in consequence of Marri disturbance.
Kohlu Tahsil	154 7 10	Decrease being trifling calls for no remarks.
Nasirabad Tahsil	52,234 11 7	Decrease due to large remissions, suspensions and arrears owing to damage by tide and heavy floods.

Increase.

Sharigh Tahsil	548 5 10	
Decrease	57,032 14 9	

2. *Systems followed.*—There has been no change in the systems for recovery of revenue which is recovered by Tashkhis, Batai and Cash assessments.

3. *Area under crop.*—

	1917-18. Acres.	1916-17. Acres.
A. Sibi Tahsil	45,824	44,486 0 A. G.
B. Nasirabad Tahsil	1,23,846	1,24,892 6 A. R.
C. Sharigh Tahsil	10,451	9,647 1
D. Kohlu Tahsil	Not available	4,271 0

The above figures include the following amounts of Kharaba :—

	Acres.	A. R.
A.	20,154 0	21,518 0 A. G.
B.	48,539 0	19,081 1 A. R.
C.	1,327 0	737 2
D.	Not available.	275 0

4. *Arrears for the past years.*

		Rs. a. p.
Arrears at the commencement of the year under report		55,021 12 0
Realization	7,393 6 0	
Remission	7,542 9 8	
Suspension	17,498 5 3	32,434 4 11
Balance outstanding at the close of the year		22,587 7 1

5. *Suspensions and Remissions.*—The recovery of a sum of Rs. 46,604-15-1 was suspended in the Nasirabad Tahsil as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Quinquennial assessment for 1914-15 and 1915-16	17,498	5	3			
For Kharif and Dubari Rabi of year under report	29,106	9	10	46,604	15	1

While a sum of Rs. 12,243-8-7 was remitted as under :—

Sharigh	Rabi	315	5	6				
	Kharif	460	4	4	775	9	10	
Nasirabad	Quinquennial assesement for 1914-15	4,484	7	2				
	Kharif 1916-17	3,058	2	6				
	Rabi 1917-18	3,925	5	1	11,467	14	9	
					12,243	8	7	

6. No coercive measures were adopted.

A sum of Rs. 9,142-7-1 on account of land-revenue (Rs. 8,104-9-2) and grazing tax (Rs. 1,037-13-11) could not be recovered in the Sibi Tahsil owing to Marri rising at the end of the year.

7. *Transactions of water rate in the Nasirabad Tahsil.*

Arrears at the close of last year					4,267	6	6
Assessment for the year under report					1,27,658	3	0
			Total		1,31,925	9	6
Realized	88,902	14	2				
Remitted	2,723	5	2				
Suspended	27,908	12	9				
			Total		1,19,535	0	1
			Balance recoverable		12,390	9	5

Statement of area sown and harvested in the Sibi District during 1917-18.

Tahsil.	AREA SOWN.					AREA SUCCESSFULLY HARVESTED.				
	Rabi.		Kharif.			Rabi.		Kharif.		
	Abi.	Khushkaba and Sailaba.	Abi.	Khushkaba and Sailaba.	Total.	Abi.	Khushkaba and Sailaba.	Abi.	Khushkaba and Sailaba.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sibi	15,240	11,199	5,679	13,706	45,824	11,292	6,229	2,836	5,313	25,670
Sharigh	2,907	1,838	4,346	360	10,451	3,629	1,044	4,206	245	9,124
Kohlu	...	...	...	...	Not available.	...	...	...	...	...
Nasirabad	50,853	12,167	56,718	4,108	1,23,846	41,259	7,759	25,218	1,071	75,307

Actual collections for the year under Report (excluding arrears).

Tahsil.	CASH ASSESSMENT.						VALUE RECEIVED FOR GOVERNMENT SHARE OF GRAIN.						GRAZING TAX.		Water mills and miscellaneous.	Total Revenue.
	Rabi.		Kharif.		Total.		Rabi.		Kharif.		Total.					
	Abi.	Khushkaba and Sailaba.	Abi.	Khushkaba and Sailaba.	Abi.	Khushkaba and Sailaba.	Abi.	Khushkaba and Sailaba.	Abi.	Khushkaba and Sailaba.	Abi.	Khushkaba and Sailaba.	Nomads.	Settled inhabitants.		
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Sibi	1,583 2 0	1,192 6 0	1,214 5 8	3 9 0	2,797 7 8	1,195 15 0	54,961 11 5	17,416 3 9	6,620 15 0	12,566 3 9	61,582 10 5	29,982 7 6	827 12 0	991 8 9	257 13 3	97,635 10 7
Sharigh	11,534 15 9*	... (a)	7,396 1 5*	...	18,931 1 2*	...	211 11 0	4,458 12 3 (a)	7 3 11	833 9 0	218 14 11	5,292 5 3	555 12 0	6,581 14 7	1,705 9 1	33,285 9 0
Kohlu	...	160 8 0	...	...	...	160 8 0	...	12,864 2 1	...	...	12,864 2 1	...	425 15 7	1,749 10 7	...	15,200 4 3
Nasirabad	59,331 5 4	13,600 4 4	41,390 9 2	2,043 12 2	1,00,721 14 6	15,644 0 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119 1 6	1,16,485 0 9†

*No distinction can be made in the Abi, and Khushkaba, and Sailaba area of the Sharigh Tahsil under cash assessment. Out of the total cash assessment $\frac{2}{3}$th has been shown as Kharif revenue, and $\frac{1}{3}$th as Rabi revenue.

(a) Details not available as the Kohlu Tahsil Record has been destroyed by the Marris.

†The figures of cess—

	Rs. A. P.
Rabi	1,541 7 6
Kharif	937 11 9
	2,349 3 3

are not included in this.

Quantity of Revenue grain realized in kind for the year 1917-18.

Kind of Grain.	SIBI.						SHARIGH.						KOHLU.						NASIRABAD.					
	Abi.			Khushkaba and Sailaba.			Abi.			Khushkaba and Sailaba.			Abi.			Khushkaba and Sailaba.			Abi.			Khushkaba and Sailaba.		
	Maundage.	Value.	Selling rate.	Maundage.	Value.	Selling rate.	Maundage.	Value.	Selling rate.	Maundage.	Value.	Selling rate.	Maundage.	Value.	Selling rate.	Maundage.	Value.	Selling rate.	Maundage.	Value.	Selling rate.	Maundage.	Value.	Selling rate.
Rabi.	Mds. sr. c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Mds. sr. c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Mds. sr. c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Mds. sr. c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.												
Wheat ...	11,675 37 10	48,787 2 2	4 3 0 4 5 3 4 0 0	1,679 31 0	6,515 2 4	4 3 0 4 5 3 4 0 0 3 2 6	57 6 0	201 9 4	3 11 0 3 10 0 3 8 0 3 2 0	1,274 16 0	4,385 14 3	3 10 0 3 8 0 3 7 0 3 3 0 3 2 0												
Barley ...	18 19 0	56 2 1	2 14 0 3 1 0	...	...	...	0 5 0	0 6 3	3 2 0	0 20 0	1 10 9	3 8 0 3 3 0												
Bhoosa ...	12,816 6 12	6,082 14 4	0 8 0 0 2 9	1,471 25 0	459 10 7	0 8 0 0 2 9 0 1 0	57 11 0	9 11 5	0 2 0 0 4 0	1,261 35 0	71 3 3	0 4 0 0 2 0 0 0 6												
Sarshaf ...	6 18 0	23 2 10	3 9 6	2,959 33 10	10,636 14 10	3 9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Kashniz ...	...	...	...	1 5 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Tobacco ...	1 20 0	12 6 0	8 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Total ...	...	54,961 11 5	...	...	17,416 3 9	...	...	211 11 0	...	...	4,458 12 3	...												
Kharif.														*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
Jowari ...	1,602 16 0	5,550 12 1	3 7 6 3 6 0	3,336 30 0	11,573 13 1	3 7 6 3 6 0	...	...	...	25 26 0	64 2 0	2 8 0												
Maize ...	...	...		...	...	...	1 36 0	7 2 0	3 12 0	296 16 0	749 5 0	2 8 0 3 12 0												
Karbi ...	1,602 16 0	100 2 5	0 1 0	3,423 20 0	213 15 4	0 1 0	1 36 0	0 1 11	0 1 0	322 2 0	20 2 0	0 1 0												
Shali ...	378 22 0	910 14 2	2 6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Mung ...	...	...	...	115 28 0	578 8 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Moth ...	1 28 0	5 1 7	3 0 0	3 18 0	10 5 7	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Til ...	6 16 0	35 3 3	5 8 0	31 15 0	172 9 0	5 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Sungri ...	6 9 0	18 10 10	3 0 0	4 36 0	14 11 2	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Bajri ...	0 2 0	0 2 8	3 7 6	0 27 0	2 5 7	3 7 6	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Total ...	...	6,620 15 0	...	...	12,566 3 9	...	...	7 3 11	...	...	833 9 0	...												
GRANDTOTAL	...	61,582 10 5	...	...	29,982 7 6	...	...	218 14 11	...	...	5,292 5 3	...												

Rs. 12,864 2 1. Details not available.

VII.—General condition of crops, people and the district.

1. Crops.

The area sown and harvested in each Tahsil is shown below :—

		Area sown.	Area harvested.
		Acres.	Acres.
Sibi Tahsil	Rabi	26,439	17,521
	Kharif	19,385	8,149
Kohlu Tahsil	Rabi	No report received.	
	Kharif		
Nasirabad Tahsil	Rabi	63,020	49,017
	Kharif	60,826	26,289
Sharigh Tahsil	Rabi	5,745	4,673
	Kharif	4,706	4,451
Total	Rabi	95,204	71,211
	Kharif	84,917	38,889

2. Weather.

Owing to the want of systematic recording of rainfall, the raingauge at Kahan, the Head-Quarters of the Marri Tumandar, was discontinued in the year under report.

The following table shows the amount of rainfall recorded at the principal stations :—

Name of station.	From October 1916 to September 1917.	From October 1915 to September 1916.
Jhatpat	11·01	4·26 Inches.
Sibi	6·39	5·95 „
Harnai	21·5	13·14 „
Kohlu	15·66	18·36 „

3. Public Health.

In October 1917, a severe epidemic of cholera broke out in the neighbouring villages of Hurnai. The total number of deaths were 64. No other contagious or epidemic disease broke out in the district.

4. Famine.

There was no famine in the District.

5. Prices of Food-Stuffs and Labour.

The prices of food-stuffs continued to show a tendency to rise throughout the year. This rise was due partly to the stoppage of the traffic of goods from India during the second half of the year, and partly to the greater demand for supplies for the Nushki Dalbandin Railway Extension. Later on arrangements were made with Railway Department for the supply of wagons to the leading merchants of Sibi, thus affording some relief.

The prices of the following articles in the Sibi Bazar were as follows :—

Article.	1916-17.	1917-18.
	Srs. Chr.	Srs. Chh.
Wheat	9 $3\frac{1}{24}$	8 $8\frac{3}{24}$
Barley	10 $4\frac{44}{749}$	10 $5\frac{3}{4}$
Ghee	0 11 $\frac{7}{96}$	0 $10\frac{37}{96}$

Labour conditions were difficult, and the wages were very high throughout the year.

6. Agriculture and Agricultural Stock.

The general condition of the agricultural stock was good.

Experiments made again last year in the Sharigh Tahsil with maize seed imported from Kohat met with good success, and the people are taking keenly to maize cultivation especially at Khost, Zardalu, Dirgi, and lands in the upper valley of the Sharigh Tahsil.

Of the diseases which prevailed among sheep and goats, Anthrax was the most serious. Altogether about 1,000 sheep and goats died from all kinds of diseases.

The transactions under Taccavi advances in 1917-18 are shown below :— 7. Taccavi.

	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists Loans Act.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Outstanding on 31st March 1917	29,486 3 0	53,231 3 0	82,717 6 0
Advanced during 1917-18	9,520 0 0	17,855 0 0	27,375 0 0
TOTAL .	39,006 3 0	71,086 3 0	1,10,092 6 0
RECOVERIES—Principal	6,416 3 0	16,122 5 0	22,538 8 0
„ —Interest	943 9 8	1,482 3 1	2,425 12 9
Outstanding on 31st March 1918	32,590 0 0	54,963 14 0	87,553 14 0

Owing chiefly to Marri disturbance the recovery of instalments aggregating Rs. 22,488-1-0 on account of principal, and Rs. 1,375-14-0 on account of interest was suspended and a sum of Rs. 1,617-15-0 on account of principal and Rs. 267-11-0 on account of interest was overdue at the end of the year.

There was no emigration or immigration beyond the usual movements of the nomadic tribes. 8. Immigration and Emigration.

The output of the Khost Coal Mines worked by the North-Western Railway was 24,977 tons against 29,736 tons in 1916-17. 9. Minerals.

There were 6 fatal accidents causing 6 deaths, and five non-fatal accidents causing serious injury to five men.

Out of the 4 applications for prospecting licenses and mining leases (3 pending from last year, and one received during the year under report) 3 were disposed of, and one was pending at close of the year. The total revenue from all mines was Rs. 1,396-9-4 against Rs. 1,606-15-3 in 1916-17. The Indo-Burma Petroleum Company's application for a prospecting license in the Bugti tribal country is still under consideration.

VIII.—IRRIGATION.

The Nari Weir was completed in May but the heavy floods in August 1917 totally destroyed the upstream flooring consisting of concrete layed over puddle which has since been relayed.

It has been decided with effect from the financial year 1917-18 to treat 25 per cent. of the revenue realised from the villages commanded by the Nari Canal as Irrigation Revenue. The revenue credited to the Irrigation Department during the year under report was Rs. 15,828-5-1.

The canal water supply in Nasirabad was excessive on account of the abnormal rainfall. Considerable damages to the Kharif crops and to Government buildings were caused by the floods, in the Kabula and Bhag streams.

Gharat Manna Dam.—This dam which was constructed a few years ago has not proved a success.

New canal in Nasirabad.—A proposal is under consideration for the construction of a new canal in Nasirabad, and for this purpose the land has been surveyed, and other preliminary arrangements discussed. It is proposed to substitute this new canal for all the lands in Nasirabad, now watered by the Desert and Begari Canals, with the exception of 46,000 acres which are to remain under the Desert and the Manuti Branches. The total roughly estimated commanded area from the new canal is 500,000 acres including 46,000 acres referred to above, while the net culturable area is estimated to be 408,060 acres. The new canal is expected to bring in an annual net profit of 6 lakhs of rupees after deducting maintenance charges, etc.

IX.—FORESTS.

The 19 State Reserved Forests (including Sohba Jamali Forest, which is managed by the Civil Department) constituting an area of 128 square miles remained unaltered.

Under the orders of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, the State Forests in the vicinity of Sibi were thrown open to grazing and browsing to all kinds of animals of the neighbouring villages.

Quetta mainly depends on Sind for its supply of fuel, but this year owing to the scarcity of Railway wagons, due to congestion of traffic, the import of fuel was for some time stopped, and arrangements were made to procure wood locally, 26,000 maunds were supplied from Wam Tangi.

The grafting of the European olive trees at Dilkuna was continued this year and the result will be reported in the next year's report.

The total income amounted to Rs. 7,356 against an expenditure of Rs. 7,463.

X.—Horse Breeding Operations.

1. The covering by stallions was restarted this year, and 92 mares, 7 pony mares and 33 donkey mares were covered.

2. (*a*) *Horse Show.*—The usual horse show was held at Sibi on the 4th February and the following days. The number of animals exhibited was 372 against 575 in the preceding year, the falling off being partly due to closure of coverings in the previous year on account of Dourine, and chiefly to the absence of several leading men who were busy in recruiting. On the whole the fair was a success, and the quality of the exhibits was maintained. The following purchases were made at the show :—

(1) By the Army Remount Department.
3 Young stock horses.
1 Young stock mule.
3 Ponies.

(2) By 36th Jacob's horse.
19 Young stock horses.

(3) By Zhob Militia.
15 Remounts.

(4) By Colonel Cole for his Stud Farm.
9 Mares and fillies.

A considerable number of remounts of various classes were also purchased by the Remount Purchasing Officer, Lahore, for Government.

The expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,026-6-7.

(*b*) *Cattle Show.*—The number of exhibits was 367 against 653 in the preceding year. A considerable number of cattle were sold to Government and to Zamindars and dealers at good prices. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 590, out of which Rs. 525 were given away as prizes. Two silver medals were awarded for the best bull and cow.

(3). *Veterinary Dispensaries.*—The dispensary at Mohabbatpur remained closed throughout the year for want of a Veterinary Assistant. The dispensary at Sibi also remained closed from 21st April to 12th October 1917 during which period the Veterinary Assistant was stationed at Pishin to help the Army Remount Department. The number of patients treated in the dispensary at Sibi was :—

	In-patients.	Out-patients.	Total.
1916-17	15	1,075	1090
1917-18	20	660	680

The Veterinary Assistant spent 30 days on tour during the year, and during this time he visited 22 villages and treated 20 animals for contagious, and 11 animals for non-contagious diseases, and castrated one animal.

XI.—Excise.

1. Two cases of smuggling of Bhang and Charas from the Kalat State were detected and the offenders were convicted and punished.

2. There was no change in the number of shops.

3. No change took place in the timings for the opening and closing of shops.

XII.—Education.

There was no change in the number of schools in the District. The total number of scholars on rolls was 567 (including 319 local boys) against 688 of last year. The drop in the numbers is due to the fact that two schools (Kohlu and Chandia) had to be closed temporarily.

Inspite of the fact that there was a decrease in the number of scholars the figures of income on account of Education rose from Rs. 2,937-2-4 in last year to Rs. 3,018-13-9 during the year under report, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 26,188-15-5 against Rs. 24,649-6-2.

XIII.—Levies.

The number of Levies including Postal Levies was 703 and the expenditure on the maintenance amounted to Rs. 2,08,039-1-4 against Rs. 2,00,785-7-11, in 1916-17. The increase is due to increase sanctioned in the pay of higher ranks.

XIV AND XV.—CIVIL AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

The sub-joined table gives the number of cases disposed of during the year under report—

	Civil Justice.		Criminal Justice.	
	1916.	1917.	1916.	1917.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Originals	923	910	230	237
Appellates	11	8	13	2
Execution of decrees	586	537	...	...
TOTAL ...	1,520	1,455	243	239

	1916.	1917.
	No.	No.
Miscellaneous Revenue cases	585	284
Miscellaneous Civil and Criminal cases	600	260
TOTAL ...	1,185	544

XVI.—POLICE.

The total number of true cognizable cases of all kinds given in the Police annual return for 1917 was 283 against 227 in the preceding year.

Serious offences against person and property during 1916 and 1917 are compared below :—

	1916.	1917.
Murder	...	1
Culpable Homicide	1	1
House-breaking	17	16
Dacoity	...	2

Under the heading of cognizable cases the percentage of conviction was 31 while 61 per cent. of prisoners arrested were convicted, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 49 and 62 respectively.

The percentage of property recovered to that stolen were 35 against 38 in the preceding year.

The working of the Police on the whole was satisfactory.

XVII.—JAILS AND LOCK-UPS.

The total number of prisoners in the various jails and lock-ups in the Sibi District at the commencement of the year was 84, and the admissions were 1,032 making a total of 1,116. Out of this, 946 prisoners have been released or transferred during the year.

The total cost on guards and maintenance of prisoners amounted to Rs. 12,526-8-3 giving an average cost per head per annum of Rs. 103-14-9.

The health and condition of the prisoners have been generally good throughout the year.

Out of the 17 prisoners who escaped from the Sibi Jail in November 1915 (10), and July 1916 (7) 3 were still at large up to the 31st December 1917.

* Shahu and Gul Sher Bugti prisoners escaped from the Sibi Jail between the night of 5th and 6th December 1917. They have not as yet been arrested.

* *Note.*—Shahu has been traced to the Mazari country and will shortly be sent to Sibi.

In order to prevent such escapes from the Sibi Jail certain further alterations have been made to the Jail buildings during the year under report.

XVIII.—REGISTRATION AND STAMPS.

(i) Registration

Fifty-nine documents in all were registered. The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 311-6-0, including Rs. 42-6-0, on account of copying fee.

(ii) Stamps.

The receipts under stamps during the year amounted to Rs. 9,769-4-0.

XIX.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The expenditure on public works in charge of Civil Officers amounted to Rs. 17,299-10-3 against Rs. 15,583-11-4 in the preceding year.

XX.—Postal.

No additions or reductions were made in the number of Post Offices in the District.

XXI.—Local Funds.

The condition of the Local Funds in the Sibi District for the year under report was satisfactory, as shown by sub-joined table :—

Serial No.	Name of Fund.	Opening balance on 1st April 1917.	Receipts during 1917-18.	Expenditure during 1917-18.	Closing Balance.
		Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
1	Sibi Bazar Fund . . .	12,864 0 5	42,372 14* 7	35,735 10 6	19,501 4 6
2	Sharigh Bazar Fund . . .	4,815 10 4	9,380 4 10	8,150 9 2	*6,045 6 9
3	Ziarat Improvement Fund . . .	883 1 0	6,922 10 2	6,798 14 7	1,006 12 7

* In addition a sum of Rs. 6,900 is invested in Government paper.

XXII.—Arboriculture.

About 1,000 fruit and other trees were planted in the public gardens and along the roadsides.

Orange cultivation.—During the past few years, a large number of orange trees were planted in Government land at Hurnai with good results. This experiment was extended to villagers of the Hurnai valley, and in order to encourage them in this direction, they were offered Taccavi advances for building protecting walls, etc., and a bonus for every tree that may be found healthy, and well cared for. For this purpose 500 Malta orange trees were imported from Lahore and distributed among the various zamindars of the Hurnai Tahsil, free of charge. The trees are doing well and the result will be reported in next year's report.

Bee-keeping at Ziarat.—In June 1917, 6 swarms of bees (Apis Indica) were imported from Mussoorie. Some bees of the same variety had been imported from Kashmir some years before, and of these there remained in June 1917 a colony in fair condition in a juniper tree above the Commanding Royal Engineer's house, and a queenless colony in a hive in the Assistant Political Agent's garden. The latter colony was united in July to one of the newly imported swarms.

The new swarms arrived too late in the year and consequently in rather bad condition, and it took till September to bring them up to normal strength. In September all the colonies swarmed, and by November there were 8 colonies in fair condition, and some 60 lbs. of honey had been obtained, and sold.

There were also two colonies well established in tree trunks, and one of these had survived through the previous winter.

It is probable that at least 6 other colonies were established by November 1917 in tree trunks in the neighbourhood of Ziarat, and there seems every probability that Apis Indica will now become permanently established in a wild state in the Ziarat Valley.

Efforts will be made, when the apiary in Ziarat is strong enough, to encourage the local people to keep colonies of bees in their villages.

XXIII.—Plague.

Captain P. Toomy, I.S.M.D., continued to be in charge of the Plague Segregation Camp till 20th January 1918, when he resigned. After that date Dr. A. C. J. Elwin, Civil Surgeon of the Sibi District, attended to the work in addition to his own duties. The total number of persons examined was 1,16,891 against 1,34,247 in the last year. Of the former number 56,197, who held certificates of ten days' residence in non-affected areas, were allowed to proceed to their destinations, and 44,893 were released after disinfection, and 15,801 were detained for observation in the Camp.

The expenditure on the maintenance of the plague Camp amounted to Rs. 11,486-5-3 against Rs. 11,938-2-2 in 1916-17.

The following is the number of cases of Plague, etc., which occurred in the Camp during the year :—

	Cases	Deaths.
Plague	4	4
Cholera	1	1
Small-pox	...	...

An imported case of Plague occurred in the Sibi town on the 16th November 1917. The patient was removed to the Plague Segregation Camp, where he died on the 20th November 1917.

The external control of the Camp and the Accounts have been transferred to the Office of the Chief Medical Officer with effect from the year 1918-19.

XXIV.—General Remarks.

Recruiting.—Recruiting in the Sibi and Nasirabad Tahsils and in the Dombki country was started in the end of January 1918 and by the close of the year under report, 163 recruits were furnished by the Sardars and headmen of different areas as under :—

Nasirabad tahsil Sardars and headmen	101
Sibi tahsil Sardars and headmen	35
Sardar Bakhtar Khan, Dombki	17
Khan Sahib Mir Murad Bakhsh Khan, Khan Sahib Karim Dad Khan, Khan Sahib Haji Sahib Dad Khan and Mir Gul Khan, Marri headmen	10
Total	163

Besides these, 5 recruits were supplied by the Jacobabad District in Sind, the total number of recruits in the Sibi Depot on 31st March 1918 being 168.

The strength of the VI (Sarangzai) company in the Zhob Militia at the end of the year was 71.

Employment of Muhammadans.—Two permanent vacancies occurred among the ministerial establishment during the year. One of these was given to a Hindu, and the other to a Muhammadan.

Employment of local men.—Three temporary vacancies among the Levy Moharrirs, and one in the ministerial establishment and one permanent vacancy in schools were conferred upon local men.

War Loans.—The total amount invested in War Loans of different kinds in the Sibi District amounted to:—

	Rs.
Sibi Sub-Division including tribal area	26,800
Nasirabad Sub-Division	31,018
Shahrig Sub-Division	*nil.*

The amount subscribed throughout the District for "Our Days" was Rs. 29,659.

On 26th October His Excellency the Viceroy, accompained by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General, paid a visit to Wam and on 28th October proceeded to Sibi *via* Hurnai. The Railway line was guarded by the Panezais, Sarangzais and Marris. The road to Wam was guarded by a Company (Sarangzais) of the Zhob Militia assisted by Panezai Tribesmen.

F. McConaghey, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Political Agent, Sibi.

Loralai District.

Area and Population.

1. The Loralai District covers an area of 7,525 square miles according to the latest survey and has a population of 80,769 according to the census of 1911.

Principal Officers.

2. Major A. D. G. Ramsay, I.A., C.I.E., O.B.E., held charge of the District from the 1st April 1917 to the 1st January 1918; Major C. E. Bruce, I.A., from the 2nd January to the 13th March 1918, and Major H. R. N. Pritchard, I.A., from the 14th March to the end of the year.

The duties of Assistant Political Agent, Loralai, were carried on, temporarily, by L. Moti Ram, Extra Assistant Commissioner, up to the 15th December 1917 when Major H. R. N. Pritchard joined the appointment and continued to hold it till the 13th March 1918 except that from the 24th December to the 1st January when he was placed on special duty and Major C. E. Bruce held the post. From the 14th March to the end of the year the appointment remained vacant.

K. S. Gulzar Khan held charge of the Duki-Sinjawi Sub-Division up to the 16th November 1917 and K. S. Juma Khan from the 17th November 1917 to the end of the year.

The post of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Barkhan-Musakhel Sub-Division, was held by M. Sarbuland Khan throughout the year.

Mr. E. J. Gleeson continued to hold charge of the Police throughout the year.

General Attitude and Conduct of principal tribes.

3. The attitude of the tribes with the exception of the Marris, Khetrans and Laharzais has been on the whole satisfactory.

The causes of the rising of the Marris and Khetrans as well as the degrees of complicity of individual headmen and tribes, etc., is being fully dealt with in his special report by the Political Officer, Marri Punitive Force. It will be sufficient for the purpose of this report to mention briefly the principal events of this rising.

In January 1918 the Marris' attitude underwent a change. In February some of the Levies deserted their posts. An unfriendly demonstration having been reported to have occurred against the Kohlu Tahsil, the Political Agent, Sibi, reached Gumbaz on the 15th February and on the 19th February sent a conciliatory message to the Marri Nawab. The bearer of this was the Luni Sardar. He was attacked and wounded by a Marri when he was on his way to deliver the message. At 1 A.M. on the 20th February a Marri Lashkar attacked Gumbaz, but was repulsed with heavy loss. On hearing of this attack the Police and officials at Kohlu escaped to Barkhan. Barkhan being threatened the garrison consisting of a detachment of Loralai Police was reinforced by a force of Frontier Constabulary under the command of Mr. Andrew. By this time it was evident that the rising of the Marris had caused unrest amongst the Khetrans. This culminated in the looting by Khetrans in conjunction with Marris of the Barkhan Tahsil which Mr. Andrew had evacuated on the 5th March. On the 15th March a Marri-Khetran force came into collision with a column of Government troops moved from Dera Ghazi Khan, the Government of India having sanctioned military operations on the 28th February. This Lashkar was routed and the column proceeded to and relieved Barkhan. Meanwhile on the 23rd March a column operating from Duki reached Kohlu thereafter pushing on to Bor. With the arrival of troops at Barkhan the rising of the Khetrans collapsed. On the 4th April the Duki column met and routed the Marris at Mahmand. On April the 8th the Marri Nawab surrendered unconditionally. Government's terms were announced to the Marris and Khetrans on the 2nd and 7th May respectively.

At one period of the rising the Laharzais of Musakhel showed a decided inclination to join the Marris and Khetrans and to attack the Tahsil at Musakhel. A few did in fact co-operate with Khetrans in the looting of the Kingri Rest House on the 7th March. That the Laharzais did not eventually rise was due mainly to the presence in Musakhel of a party of Zhob Militia and to news filtering through in regard to the movements of troops and the arrival of aeroplanes.

During the rising the Tarins of Duki and Thal as well as the Shadozais and Dumars rendered very useful assistance by providing local picquets during the military operations. But Nasir Khan Tarin of Chotiali and a number of his relations openly joined the Marris and a Shabozai Dumar entered a Gurkha Camp at Smallan where he wounded a Gurkha Sepoy. He was captured after being severely wounded. Lunis also assisted in the matter of supplies and picquets but their attitude as well as that of the Zarkuns towards Government has not been as satisfactory as could have been wished. Kudezais and Adarzais of Bori assisted by blocking the Torkhezi and Marratangi passes.

No particular trouble has been experienced from Badmashes. The sons of Khanak however hovered about the Musakhel border to retaliate for the death of their brother Gullan mentioned in the Administration Report for 1916-17. This party however effected no harm.

Operation of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

4. The following table shows the number of cases disposed of under the F. C. R. during 1917 as compared with the year 1916 :—

	1916.	1917.	Increase.	Decrease.
Criminal . .	695	829	134	...
Civil . . .	743	721	...	22
Total .	1,438	1,550	134	22

The joint jirgah at Fort Munro between the Dera Ghazi Khan, Sibi and Loralai Districts, which is held yearly in September, was not held on account of His Excellency the Viceroy's visit to Baluchistan in October 1917. The Quetta Shahi Jirgah also could not be convened for the same reason.

In consequence of the Conference held at Fort Sandeman in April 1917 by the Political Agents, Zhob and Loralai, and the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, the jirgah held at Draban in December last was very successful. At the jirgah the Political Agent, Zhob, and the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, were present. Almost all big cases of raids and dacoity in Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Ghazi Khan that had to be postponed last year were settled in this jirgah. The sub-joined table shows the important raid cases in which responsibility was put on the Musakhel tribes.

Serial No.	Case.	Raiders specified by the Jirgah.	Fine imposed on Musakhels.
1	Raid on 6 Hassankhels in the Babar Illaka of the Zob District on 9th February 1917.	Sultan, Rahaman and Gullan, sons of Kanak-Marghazan outlaws.	Rs. 105 on the Marghazans.
2	Raid on Haripals at Serai Churi near Narwasak in the Zhob District.	Sultan, Rahman and Rahmdil Zmarai farari.	Rs. 80 on Marghazans and Rs. 10 on Zmarais.
3	Raid on certain Musakhels and Ustrana travellers at Gardni on the Ustrana and Kaisrani borders on 10th March 1917.	Ditto	Rs. 72 on Marghazans and Zmarais in equal shares.
4	Mangrotha raid case of 22nd September 1916 in Dera Ghazi Khan limits.	Not specified	Rs. 290-7-3 on Isots for their failure in taking out the tracks from their limits.
5	Dacoities committed at Mithawali. Miran and Domanda in the winter of 1916-17.	A large gang consisting of the outlaws of the Sherani, Musakhel and other tribes.	Rs. 1,383-12-0 as below:— Rs. A. P. Marghazans ... 874 12 0 Zmarais ... 218 12 0 Hasankhels ... 290 4 0

The following are some of the important internal cases of the year. After expiry of the period of grace in the murder case of the Postmaster of Mekhtar referred to in last year's report a special Jirga composed of the marginally-noted members was convened at Loralai on the 10th November 1917. This Jirga concluded that the fine of Rs. 3,000 awarded by the Sibi Shahi Jirga of 1917 was not adequate and recommended the following punishments :—

1. R. B. Diwan Jamiat Rai, C.I.E., President.
2. K. B. Arbab Sher Zaman of Quetta.
3. K. B. Arbab Karam Khan of Quetta.
4. K. B. Syed Mehr Shah Kharsin of Musakhel.
5. K. S. Sardar Jangul Khan Belkhel of Musakhel.
6. K. S. Sardar Allu Khan Lehrzai of Musakel.
7. K. S. Haji Paindan Khan Kibzai of Zhob.

(1) Revenue at one-fifth instead of one-sixth for 4 years (8 harvests) commencing from rabi 1918-19 on all land-holders (Hindus and Muhammadans) in Mekhtar village including Mekhtar China, Kushkaba Mekhtar and Khushkaba Nau Mekhtar.

(2) Rs. 1,500 fine on the Residents of Mekhtar village to be paid as compensation to the heirs of the deceased.

(3) Rs. 400 fine on Malik Dewa Khan, headman of Mekhtar.

(4) The infliction of various terms of imprisonment on the village chowkidars.

The award was accepted by the Political Agent and the fines at (1) and (2) were confirmed by H. A. G. G.

The fine of Rs. 1,500 has been recovered and paid to the deceased's heirs and Rs. 400 credited into the Government Treasury.

The imposition of a fine on the Dumar tribe equal to enhancement of land revenue from one-sixth to one-fifth and of Tirni by 25 per cent. for two years from 1917-18 recommended by the Gumbaz Jirga of 1917 in the case of looting the mail tonga on 8th—9th February 1917 was confirmed by H. A. G. G. . The question of the punishment of the accused persons was referred to the special Jirga above mentioned on 12th November 1917 and as recommended by the Jirga the following punishments were inflicted :—

(1) 4 Nathozais and 2 Sabozais the principal accused, were sentenced to six years rigorous imprisonment each.

(2) 4 Shabozais held as abettors were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

(3) 10 other accused regarded as connivors were called on to furnish securities of good behaviour in different amounts of Rs. 500 to Rs. 2,000.

(4) Malik Paind Khan, headman of Shabozais, was also called on to furnish security for good behaviour.

The murder case of Sher Jan, son of Sardar Bakhtiar Khan, was also referred to this special Jirga. The Jirga did not hold any of the suspected accused guilty but believed the murder to have been committed in consequence of the murder of Assad Khan and therefore recommended the confiscation of half of the security, *viz.*, Rs. 5,000 furnished by Assad Khan's family in the case of the murder of Assad Khan. On the payment of this confiscated amount the accused Rahman, brother of Assad Khan, and Azam Jan, son of Assad Khan, were to be released from Jail, but prohibited to live in the Loralai District and in Marri and Bugti tribal territories adjoining Barkhan and in Dera Ghazi Khan for a certain period during which time they were to prove as to who the murderer was failing which the case was to be placed again before a Jirga for final decision. The other suspected accused were to be released on their furnishing securities for good behaviour. The file of the case is in H. A. G. G.'s office and orders as to the expulsion of the two accused above mentioned are awaited, nor has the amount of the confiscated security yet been paid. Compensation and fines to the amount of Rs. 42,447-5-9 were imposed in Political cases during the year under report against Rs. 44,086-5-4 during 1916. A sum of Rs. 18,074 including last year's balance was recovered as against Rs. 16,605-7-6 recovered during 1916. Of the sum recovered Rs. 7,354-8-0 was paid to the injured parties as compensation.

The number of persons punished for crimes on the findings of the Jirga during 1917-18 was 165 as against 148 during 1916 and that of persons required to furnish security for good behaviour and keeping the peace was 364 as compared with 391 during 1916.

Horse breeding and Horse-shows.

9. Owing to the withdrawal of Government stallions from this District in February 1916 no coverings have taken place during the year under report.

No horse show was held this year at Gumbaz.

District levies.

12. The total number of levies at the close of the year including those employed in carrying mails was 367 and the expenditure on their maintenance amounted to Rs. 1,22,192-6-4.

The increase in the pay of levy jemadars, duffadars and havildars was sanctioned during the year under report.

Public works.

18. A sum of Rs. 8,614-6-10 was spent on original works and repairs in charge of Civil officers as against Rs. 10,100 in the preceding year. The decrease is due to the war and necessity for economy.

Post and Telegraph.

19. In consequence of the Marri outbreak the post office at Ismail Shahr was closed temporarily and has not yet been reopened.

It has been decided to dismantle the telegraph line from Mekhtar to Rakhni and to extend the line from Barkhan to Rakhni instead.

Weather and crops.

5. The number of rain-recording stations in the District was the same as last year, *viz.*, 5. The rainfall recorded at these stations during the year from 1st October 1916 to 30th September 1917 is compared below with that of the previous year :—

	1915-16.	1916-17.
	I. t. c.	*I. t. c.*
Loralai	10 3 9	15 1 7
Duki	13 4 8	14 4 8
Sinjawi	10 6 7	11 7 0
Barkhan	15 9 9	26 5 4
Musakhel	16 3 2	18 4 5

The good summer rains of 1916 enabled a very much larger area being sown with rabi and timely rains proved very beneficial to the crops. The yield therefore was above the average in all the Tahsils except Barkhan where the late spring rains in May 1917 injured the crops at the time of their maturity, and consequently the grain did not attain its full size and weight. The kharif crop was damaged by abnormally heavy rain which fell during August and September 1917 and was therefore poor. Grass-hoppers also caused considerable damage to the crops in the Barkhan Tahsil.

A swarm of locusts visited the Barkhan and Sinjawi Tahsils in June 1917 but did no damage as the crops were cut. Swarms of flying locusts were also seen in the Duki Bori and Barkhan Tahsils in August 1917, but passed without doing any damage.

Area under crop for 1917-18.

The total area sown and harvested separately for rabi and kharif is compared below with that of the previous year :—

Tahsil.	1917-18. AREA SOWN. Rabi. Abi.	Rabi. Khushkaba and Sailaba.	Kharif. Abi.	Kharif. Khushkaba and Sailaba.	1917-18. AREA SUCCESSFULLY HARVESTED. Rabi. Abi.	Rabi. Khushkaba and Sailaba.	Kharif. Abi.	Kharif. Khushkaba and Sailaba.	1916-17. Rabi. Sown.	Rabi. Harvested.	Kharif. Sown.	Kharif. Harvested.
	A. r. p.	*A. r. p.*	*A. r. p.*	*A. r. p.*	*A. r. p.*	*A. r. p.*	*A. r. p.*	*A. r. p.*	*A. r. p.*	*A. r. p.*	*A. r. p.*	*A. r. p.*
Bori	8,684 1 0	5 750 1 0	2,206 3 0	889 3 0	7,752 0 0	4,185 3 0	2,040 1 0	574 2 0	11,432 3 0	9,696 0 0	4,302 0 0	3,754 1 0
Duki	5,716 2 0	16,669 3 0	833 2 0	1,364 2 0	4,895 0 0	11,526 1 0	697 1 0	539 3 0	16,400 1 0	12,064 1 0	4,217 0 0	2,511 0 0
Sinjawi	2,198 1 0	3,731 1 0	1,941 2 0	42 1 0	2,087 3 0	2,625 0 0	1,843 2 0	19 1 0	3,656 1 0	3,073 3 0	2,085 0 0	1,909 3 0
Barkhan	...	Not available.				...	...	...	26,105 1 0	15,074 0 0	17,887 0 0	9,435 0 0
Musakhel	670 0 13	5,009 2 35	609 0 36	5,472 3 14	645 3 18	3,348 1 28	428 3 29	3,392 1 33	5,905 1 20	2,679 3 34	4,631 1 10	2,074 0 39
Total	17,469 0 13	31,160 3 35	5,590 3 36	7,769 1 14	15,384 2 18	21,685 1 28	5,009 3 29	4,525 3 33	63,499 3 20	42,587 3 34	33,123 1 10	19,684 0 39

Land Revenue.

6. The total collections under this head are compared below with those of the preceding year :—

	1917-18.	1916-17.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*
(1) Demand—		
(*a*) On account of arrears of revenue of previous year's outstanding at the end of last year.	65 15 11	25,354 11 0
(*b*) On account of revenue gross for the year under report—		
Rabi	2,84,893 1 0	2,36,887 5 5
Kharif	50,413 7 10	62,698 5 6
Grazing tax	53,685 1 7	48,760 1 9
Mills and miscellaneous	2,600 1 10	2,611 11 10
Total Demand	3,91,657 12 2	3,76,312 3 6
(2) Collections—		
(*a*) On account of arrears of revenue of past years	65 15 11	24,404 11 0
(*b*) On account of revenue for the year under report—		
Rabi	2,69,151 6 8	2,17,176 8 2
Kharif	35,493 6 2	58,328 13 6
Grazing tax	48,280 4 4	44,930 6 8
Mills and miscellaneous	2,527 10 4	2,499 11 7
Total Collections	*3,55,518 11 5	3,47,340 2 11
(3) Non-recoveries—		
(*a*) Remissions	656 10 1	957 5 1
(*b*) Malikana	16,057 15 10	18,507 10 11
(*c*) Suspensions	424 14 10	950 0 0
(*d*) Grain allowances paid out of revenue in kind	9,115 14 2	8,491 0 8
(*e*) Arrears recoverable	9,883 9 10	65 15 11
Total	36,139 0 9	28,972 0 7

* Excluding Rs. 79-2-9 as Record fees.

Note.—The records of the Barkan Tehsil having been burnt or destroyed in the recent Khetran and Marri rising the figures under (1) demand and (3) non-recoveries are only approximate.

It will be seen that excluding arrears there has been an increase of Rs. 32,517-3-7 in the revenue collections as compared with the preceding year which is very satisfactory. The increase under "Rabi" is due to good and timely rainfalls which enabled a very much larger area being sown in the District. The decrease under kharif was shared by all the Tahsils, the cause being that the crops were damaged by abnormally heavy rains which fell during August and September 1917. The revenue amounting to Rs. 9,883-9-10 which remained outstanding in the Barkhan Tahsil owing to the Khetran and Marri rising also contributed to the result.

The increase under grazing tax was due to good grazing.

Remissions of land revenue amounting to Rs. 533-6-1 were granted in the Duki Tahsil owing to damage caused to the grain of the rabi crops by rains.

The suspensions of Rs. 424-14-10 represent the part cost of revenue jowari of the Bori Tahsil purchased by Dharma Ram and Khota Ram of Barkhan which could not be recovered before the close of the year owing to the Marri and Khetran outbreak.

The actual collections by Tahsils for the year under report excluding arrears are as follows:—

Tahsil.	LAND REVENUE (IN RUPEES.)												Grazing Tax.		Water mills and miscellaneous.	Total revenue.
	Cash assessment.						Value received for Government share of grain.									
	Rabi.		Kharif.		Total.		Rabi.		Kharif.		Total.		Nomads.	Settled inhabitants.		
	Abi.	Khushkaba and Sailaba.	Abi.	Khushkaba and Sailaba.	Abi.	Khushkaba and Sailaba.	Abi.	Khushkaba and Sailaba.	Abi.	Khushkaba and Sailaba.	Abi.	Khushkaba and Sailaba.	...	...	...	...
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Musakhel .	772 11 9	389 5 0	648 3 0	389 5 0	1,420 14 9	778 10 0	2,525 0 2	7,440 3 5	1,126 12 11	6,793 3 0	3,651 13 1	16,233 6 5	2,535 3 1	12,904 2 5	39 6 6	37,593 8 3
Bori . .	3,026 3 7	1,326 7 4	5,423 15 1	168 14 11	8,450 2 8	1,495 6 3	59,819 7 1	26,529 5 0	6,502 3 3	1,806 12 6	66,321 10 4	28,336 1 6	3,243 15 7	7,162 11 6	683 6 6	1,15,693 6 4
Duki .	2,924 14 6	1,646 9 5	2,176 12 2	257 14 8	5,101 10 8	1,904 8 1	28,725 2 10	69,772 0 5	579 10 5	1,361 4 4	29,304 13 3	71,133 4 9	3,982 12 5	5,274 8 5	1,482 0 5	1,18,183 10 0
Sinjawi .	6,362 5 4	43 5 10	6,360 11 6	51 9 1	12,723 0 10	94 14 11	...	13,744 11 7	...	5 9 7	...	13,750 5 2	1,742 10 6	4,690 0 3	322 12 11	33,313 12 7
Barkhan .	44,010 2 1	...	...	...	44,010 2 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,724 4 2	...	50,734 6 3
Total .	57,096 5 3	3,405 11 7	14,609 9 9	867 11 8	71,705 15 0	4,273 7 3	91,069 10 1	1,17,486 4 5	8,208 10 7	11,966 13 5	99,278 4 8	1,29,453 1 10	11,534 9 7	36,745 10 9	2,527 10 4	3,55,518 11 5

Kind of grain.	MUSHAKHEL.						BORI.						DUKI.						SINJAWI.						BARKHAN.					
	ABI.			KHUSHKABA AND SAILABA.			ABI.			KHUSHKABA AND SAILABA.			ABI.			KHUSHKABA AND SAILABA.			ABI.			KHUSHKABA AND SAILABA.			ABI.			KHUSHKABA AND SAILABA.		
	Maundage.	Value.	Selling price.	Maundage.	Value.	Selling price.	Maundage.	Value.	Selling price.	Maundage.	Value.	Selling price.	Maundage.	Value.	Selling price.	Maundage.	Value.	Selling price.	Maundage.	Value.	Selling price.	Maundage.	Value.	Selling price.	Maundage.	Value.	Selling price.	Maundage.	Value.	Selling price.
	Mds. s.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Mds. s.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs.a.p.*	*Mds, s.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a.p.*	*Mds. s.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Mds. s.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs.a.p.*	*Mds. s.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs.a.p.*				*Mds. s.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs.a.p.*						
Wheat	613 34	2052 9 0	3 5 6	2,661 6	8,898 3 6	3 5 6	11,092 4	44,714 0 5	4 0 6	5,637 5	22,725 10 7	4 0 6	5,022 38	17,559 12 3	(a)	17,754 36	64,960 6 5	(b)	...	...	...	3,185 26	12,503 12 6	3 15 3	Not available.					
Barley	110 38	291 3 10	2 10 0	40 22	106 7 2	2 10 0	2,372 22	7,269 0 3	3 1 0	28 2	85 14 1	3 1 0	3,731 29	8,979 7 7	2 6 6	137 5	329 15 5	2 6 6	...	...	...	4 30	18 12 5	...						
Bhoosa	724 32	181 3 3	0 4 0	2,701 28	675 6 9	0 4 0	6,654 32 6,870 34	3,327 6 5 4,509 0 0	0 8 0 0 10 6	5,665 7	3,717 12 4	0 10 6	8,743 30	2,185 15 0	0 4 0	17,922 26	4,480 10 8	0 4 0	...	...	...	3,250 16	1,132 2 8	(c)						
Sarshaf	...	...	...	0 38	3 7 1	3 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not available.					
Gram	...	...	...	0 10	0 14 6	3 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.					
Macci	251 18	838 2 8	3 5 4	844 0	2,813 5 4	3 5 4	1,839 14	5,518 0 10	3 0 0	15 30	45 15 7	3 0 0	3 13	8 11 8	2 10 0	7 29	20 4 5	2 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Jowari	47 37	137 6 0	2 13 9	454 35	1,300 10 7	2 13 9	1 36	5 11 3	3 0 0	526 3	1,578 3 7	3 0 0	188 2	470 2 0	2 8 0	382 18	956 2 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...						
China	6 8	12 6 5	2 0 0	252 11	504 8 9	2 0 0	40 22	64 10 1	1 9 6	8 23	13 10 8	1 9 6	...	...	...	0 19	0 9 6	1 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Shali	16 16	36 14 5	2 4 0	...	...	...	34 29	55 5 5	...	...	...	...	50 10	69 1 4	1 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not available.					
Karbi	299 15	56 2 2	0 3 0	1,298 35	243 8 7	0 3 0	1,841 10	460 5 0	0 4 0	541 16	135 5 7	0 4 0	191 15	23 14 10	0 2 0	390 7	48 12 4	0 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.					
Moong	12 6	38 14 8	3 3 3	856 28	2,744 1 10	3 3 3	10 0	0 15 2	3 12 6	103 13	390 11 1	3 12 6	0 4	0 6 10	4 4 0	62 29	266 9 3	4 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.					
Bhoosa	12 6	3 0 7	0 4 0	856 28	214 2 10	0 4 0	10 0	0 2 8	0 10 6	...	67 12 10	0 10 6	0 4	0 0 6	0 5 0	62 29	19 9 10	0 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.					
Bajri	1 17	4 3 7	2 15 5	384 20	1,139 7 8	2 15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 29	49 5 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.					
Kangni	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	0 6 4	1 9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.					
Tobacco	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 7	125 8 0	10 5 0	...	...	...	0 33	6 9 8	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 28	5 9 7	8 0 0	Ditto.					
Potatoes	...	...	...	...	...	...	53 22	271 1 7	5 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.					
Chillies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 2	0 11 7	14 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.					

(a)

			Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
1,942	21	at	3	13	0
2,149	2	,,	3	10	0
485	37	,,	3	7	9
445	18	,,	2	12	0

(b)

			Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
1,437	15	at	3	13	0
6,700	15	,,	3	10	0
7,050	15	,,	3	7	9
2,566	31	,,	3	12	0

(c)

			Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
237	20	at	0	6	6
3,012	36	,,	0	5	6

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE DISTRICT AND THE PEOPLE.

7. The public health has been good throughout the year and no special epidemic disease appeared.

Two cases of cholera occurred in an advance party of the 3rd Skinner's Horse immediately on arrival at Loralai from Jullundar on the 9th October 1917. One patient died that night. A few cases of measles and small-pox also occurred in the District and among the recruits of the 3-7th Gurkhas at Loralai.

Fodder was sufficient throughout the year.

A wire worm disease locally called "Alimal" is reported to have destroyed 3,000 to 4,000 sheep in the Rankan Valley of the Barkhan Tahsil during the past three years.

Foot and mouth disease amongst cattle and sheep-pox amongst sheep were prevalent, but the mortality from them was not great.

The following figures show the transactions under taccavi advances during the year :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Advances outstanding on the 1st April 1917	29,257	14	0
Advances made during the year	28,350	0	0
Total	57,607	14	0
Recoveries made during the year	12,914	0	0
Balance outstanding on 31st March 1918	44,693	14	0

Of the sum of Rs. 28,350 advanced during the year Rs. 17,240 were advanced free of interest for purchase of wheat seed and bullocks in order to increase cultivation of wheat in the Sailaba and Khushkaba lands and to bring down the prices of wheat and bhoosa in the District.

Prices of food and labour.

The prices of food stuffs continued to rule high during the year owing to the war and the average rates at Loralai, Sinjawi, Duki, Barkhan and Musakhel are compared below with those of the past year :—

	Loralai.		Sinjawi.		Duki.		Barkhan.		Musakhel.	
	1916-17.	1917-18.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1916-17.	1917-18.
	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.
Wheat . . per rupee	7 12	9 5	8 2	8 11	8 7	10 5½	10 2	10 8	8 8	9 5½
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Barley . . per maund	2 15 10	3 3 10	3 3 1	3 3 9½	3 2 9	2 11 10	3 12 9	3 12 5½	4 5 11	3 14 11
Indian corn . „ „	3 11 7	3 5 7	4 3 4	2 15 2	...	...	...	...	3 6 2	3 9 3
Bhoosa . . „ „	...	...	1 0 2	1 2 1	0 12 5	0 7 6	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 7 6
	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.
Ghi . . . per rupee	11½	10½	10½	10	10½	9½	8½	9	10½	10½

Migration and emigration.

There was no notable migration during the year.

Trade.

No trade statistics are registered in this district.

The principal exports consist of wheat, barley, tobacco, wool, ghi, dried apricots, skins and pomegranates and imports include piece goods, sugar, tea, timber, oilman's stores, dyes, leather goods, gram, rice, gur and salt.

Mines and Minerals.

The Davispur coal mines continued to be worked by K. S. Abdulla Asghar Ali. The output was 104 tons as against 87 tons during the preceding year and the amount of royalty recovered Rs. 51-8 against Rs. 60-6. One accident occurred during the year in which two men on reopening work at the mines were suffocated by carbonic acid gas.

Iron pyrites has been discovered near Zarkilla a village in the Baghao Circle of the Sinjawi Tahsil in this district, and arrangements are being made to have the place visited by the Inspector of Mines in Baluchistan in order to see if the mineral exists in a sufficient quantity to make it of commercial value.

FOREST.

8. No new reservation was made during the year under report. The question of the reservation of the Narechi Forest was still pending when the year closed.

The Forest Department opened a depot in December 1917 at Loralai for the sale of dry wood to the general public at 14 annas per 100 pounds as an experimental measure for one year.

The contract for royalty on wood at Loralai for the year 1917-18 fetched Rs. 1,200 as in the last year.

Excise.

10. The revenue from excise during the year under report was Rs. 20,001 as against Rs. 15,438-10 in the previous year.

The following shops were closed during the year :—

Drug ... ... 1 shop opium,
" ... ... " maskarat,
Hazar Shahr ... ... " "

but there was no change in the timings for the opening and closing of the shops in existence.

One case of adulteration of country liquor with water at Loralai was reported by the Excise Staff, but it could not be proved and the accused was discharged by the Court.

Education.

11. The number of schools in the district was the same as last year, *viz.*, 10 of which 9 are Primary and one is Secondary.

The number of pupils reading in these schools on 31st March 1918 was 256 as compared with 290 on the same date in the previous year. Of these pupils 147 were local boys as against 138 last year. The expenditure on the maintenance of these schools amounted to Rs. 11,244-4-9 as against Rs. 11,612-1 in the previous year.

Seven boys went up from the Secondary School at Loralai for the Middle School Examination held in March 1918 and all of them passed.

A Second Persian Teacher on Rs. 40 per mensem with Rs. 5 per mensem as local allowance has been sanctioned for the Secondary School at Loralai with effect from the 1st April 1918.

Civil and Criminal Justice Law.

13. The following table shows the number of cases disposed of during the year under report as compared with the year 1916 :—

	Civil.		*Criminal.	
	1916.	1917.	1916.	1917.
Civil	353	442	45	60
Appeals and revisions	4	6	1	1
Execution of decrees	123	166	...	...
Total	480	614	46	61

* Excluding 177 cases under section 34, Police Act.

Jails.

15. The total number of prisoners in the various sub-jails in the district at the beginning of the year was 130 and 1,280 were admitted during the year under report making a total of 1,410. Of these 1,272 were released or transferred to other jails and 138 remained in jail at the end of the year.

The total expenditure on guards and maintenance amounted to Rs. 7,456-14-7 giving an average cost per head per annum of Rs. 40-9-8.

The health of the prisoners was good.

An undertrial prisoner named Amir Soman escaped from the Barkhan Jail on the night of 30th and 31st December 1917 but was recaptured.

All the prisoners numbering 42 confined in the Barkhan Jail escaped on the 5th March 1918 when the tahsil was looted by Khetran and Marris.

Police.

14. The number of true cognizable offences of all kinds dealt with by the Police in the Loralai District during the year under report was 189 against 84 in the previous year. There was therefore an increase of 105 cases on the figure of the year 1916.

Eliminating petty cases under class VI the number of cases dealt with judicially during the year was 10 against 6 in the previous year, *i.e.*, an increase of 4 cases. The distribution of these cases is as follows :—

Receiving stolen property	1
Theft	3
Other offences against public Justice	1
Rioting or unlawful assembly	1
Lurking house trespass	2
Trespass	2
Total	10

The statement given below shows the number of cognizable cases, the percentage of convictions and the number of persons arrested and convicted during the year under report compared with the figures for the previous year :—

Year.	Cognizable cases.			Persons.			Property.		
	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
							Rs. a.	*Rs. a.*	
1917 .	189	184	97·35	192	189	98·43	359 13	219 5	61·05
1916 .	84	80	95·23	88	84	95·45	1,424 12	392 2	27·5

The present sanctioned strength of the Loralai Police Force is 343 as follows :—

Inspector	1
Sub-Inspector	7
Head Constables, Constables and Sowars	335
Total .	343

The increase in the pay of the Police was sanctioned with effect from the 8th June 1917.

Registration and Stamps.

16. The total number of documents registered in 1917 was 63 as against 48 in 1916 and the registration receipts amounted to Rs. 254-14-0 as against Rs. 160-8-0 for the preceding year. Registration.

17. The revenue realised from stamps during the year was Rs. 9,960-15-0 against Rs. 10,081-12-0 in the preceding year. Stamps.

Local Funds.

20. The receipts and expenditure with opening and closing balances of the various local funds in the district are shown below :—

—	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Loralai Town Fund . . .	8,409 11 10	24,008 2 8	25,993 7 5	6,514 7 1
Zhob-Loralai Police Funds . .	7,375 5 1	32,571 13 11	27,347 3 2	12,599 15 10

Besides the cash balance shown above the Loralai Town Fund possesses Government promissory notes of the nominal value of Rs. 5,100 and the Indian War Loan bonds of Rs. 5,100 and Rs. 600 outstanding in recoverable advances.

The question of extending the British Baluchistan Bazaars Regulation to the Loralai Town is under consideration.

General.

21. The percentage of Muhammadans to Hindu employés holding ministerial appointments in the district at the close of the year was 55·26 against 60·3 for the previous year. Employment of Muhammadans.

Aboriculture.

Five hundred and forty-five fruit trees as detailed below were imported into the Loralai District during the year under report :—

From Quetta.

Fruit trees	470

From Fort Sandeman.

Fruit trees	75
Total .	545

They were planted at the following stations in the district :—

Musakhel.

Fruit trees	75

Barkhan.

Fruit trees	90

Duki.

Fruit trees	210

Sinjawi.

Fruit trees	50

All the rest were planted at Loralai.

In addition to the above 111 fruit and 71 shade trees from the local nurseries were transplanted and sent out as under during the year :—

	Fruit trees.	Shade trees.
Loralai	58	71
Duki	21	...
Sinjawi	20	...
Barkhan	12	...
TOTAL	111	71

The Hon'ble Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs, I.C.S., C.S.I., C.I.E., Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, visited the District in May 1917.

A reward of Rs. 1,000 was received from the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governer-General's office for Chandan and Mahzar Marghazans who killed Gullan, the third son of the notorious outlaw Khanak Marghazan. This amount has not yet been distributed owing to the Hukam Khazana for the amount having been destroyed in the recent Marri Khetran Disturbance. A fresh Hukam Khazana has now been prepared and sent to the Tahsildar Musakhel for disbursement.

Baz Muhammad Khan Taraki Ghilzai refugee who was in receipt of an allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem died on the 11th May 1917. He was an excellent man and very useful to Government in the working of Jirgas and particularly in all sorts of dealings with Ghilzai Powindahs. His death is a great loss to the District.

A mass meeting of all classes of inhabitants of Loralai was held on the 4th August 1917 to mark the 4th Anniversary of the war. After the meeting was over Muhammadans in the mosque and Hindus and Sikhs in the Dharmsala offered prayers for the early victory of British Arms.

The subscriptions from this District to " Our Day Fund " were Rs. 6,745-5-4.

The 16th Cavalry was relieved at Loralai by the 3rd Skinner's Horse on the 15th October 1917 and the 66th Punjabis by the 3-7th Gurkhas on the 26th November 1917.

H. R. N. PRITCHARD, *Major*,
Political Agent, Loralai.

Zhob District.

Area and population.

There has been no change in the area of this district which stands at 10,315 square miles and the population according to the Census of 1911 was 70,366.

Principal officers.

The charge of the district was held by Major C. E. Bruce up to 18th October 1917 and by Lieutenant-Colonel A. L. Jacob, C.I.E., O.B.E., from 19th October to 31st March 1918.

The office of the Assistant Political Agent was held by Major C. Daukes throughout the year.

R. B. Bhola Nath remained in charge of the Lower Zhob Sub-Division throughout the year and Hakim Rattan Chand in that of the Upper Zhob Sub-Division up to 22nd March 1918 when he was relieved by L. Atma Ram who remained in charge of the Sub-Division to the end of the year.

The following officers were with the Zhob Militia during the year :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Paul from 16th July 1917 to 31st March 1918.

Major M. H. Lucas, I. A., from 1st April 1917 to 28th October 1917.

Captain A. S. Auret, I. A., from 1st April 1917 to 15th July 1917.

Captain S. P. Williams, I. A., from 1st April 1917 to 31st March 1918.

Captain W. D. V. Slesser, I. A. R., from 1st April 1917 to 31st March 1918.

Captain A. F. Reilly, I. A. R., from 1st April 1917 to 31st March 1918.

Captain J. T. Turner, I. A. R., from 29th October 1917 to 31st March 1918.

General Attitude and Conduct of Tribes.

The conduct of the tribes has been good in spite of the difficult times. The unrest caused by the Marri trouble spread to the neighbourhood of Zhob in the Musa Khel country but left the Zhob tribesmen untouched. Tribes in the District.

The notorious outlaw Gullan, son of Khanak Marghzan, who had been responsible for many raids in Zhob and other districts and for whose arrest a reward of Rs. 1,000 had been notified was killed in the Bargha Shirani country.

The Mandokhels brought in a Government carbine carried off from the cavalry lines at Fort Sandeman in April 1917 by a Kharot sowar of the Zhob Militia.

The Shirani, Mandokhel, Mardanzai, Fakirzai, Jalalzai and Kibzai Scouts continued to work well during the year.

With the exception of the Mahsuds who gave some trouble till a settlement was effected with them, the conduct of all other tribes living on the Zhob frontier was satisfactory. In March 1918 the Kharot Motabirs brought in a Government carbine which had been carried off by a recruit of the Zhob Militia from Mir Ali Khel in February 1917. Transborder tribes.

The following are the more serious cases that occurred during the year :— Serious cases.

(1) On the night of 30th January 1917 Asad Khan Jogezai, a Militia sowar belonging to the detachment at Manikhwa, shot and killed 3 of his companions. The accused was found guilty by jirga and punished.

(2) In March 1917 nine Khoidadkhel and Hassan Khan Khel Badmashes raided from the Kundar 133 sheep and goats and some household effects belonging to one Iradat Mardanzai. The raiders bound Iradat and took his wife and 2 sons with them for some distance and then released them. The Sulemankhel Jirgas held at Fort Sandeman in March 1918 found that 5 Khoidadkhels and 4 Hassan Khan Khels were implicated in this raid and the Khoidadkhel Motabirs agreed to redress the complainant on the occasion of the next Sulemankhel Jirgas.

(3) On the 11th April 1917 the parcel dak and the mail were looted and burnt by 2 badmashes between Musafirpur and Mina Chowki. The dak was looted within Ismailzai limits and the parcels in Massazai limits and both were burnt within Ismailzai limits. The tracks were taken to and lost in Ghorezai limits. The Jirga found that this was probably the work of the same men (their abettors or relatives) who murdered M. Ishar Singh, Saddar Kanungo, but there was no proof as to who actually committed the crime. A fine of Rs. 500 was imposed on the tribes concerned and 3 "Khizhdis" close to the scene were fined Rs. 60.

(4) On the night of 16th April 1917 some forty armed Khurasani badmashes shot Jodhsingh shopkeeper of Kan Mehtarzai in the Hindubagh tahsil who died of the injuries the next day and looted his house carrying off ornaments, cash and silk clothes said to be worth about Rs. 2,000. The offenders have not been traced but the circumstances of the case point to the connivance of the villagers in the dacoity. The case is still pending.

(5) On the night of 28th-29th April 1917 two armed badmashes captured some levy sowars at Tang Hyderzai, burnt some of the furniture of the Rest House and broke the doors and windows and decamped. The finding of the jirga in this case was the same as that given by them in case No. 3. The tribes in whose limits the offence was committed and through whose limits the offenders passed were fined Rs. 1,000, of which Rs. 500 have been paid to Military Works Department as compensation for damage done.

(6) In May 1917 a large gang of Mahsuds seized the Miralikhel Shinbaz and Gulkach *tapalis*, destroyed the post which was of no value, pulled up some of the telegraph poles, interrupting the wire between Shinbaz and Fort Sandeman and the posts, and then proceeded to the Shinbaz post which they invested and fired on evidently with the hope of drawing out the garrison and then ambushing them. After waiting some time in vain they made off north and eventually crossed the Gomal near its junction with the Kundar. The pursuit parties failed to get into touch with the gang.

(7) On the 7th June 1917 information was received at Fort Sandeman that a large gang of Mahsuds was seen near the entrenched camp at Toradarga. They probably hoped to surprise the camp but failing to do this they cleared off. Meanwhile Major Lucas and Captain Williams with 53 sowars started for Toradarga at 8-30 P.M. followed shortly afterwards by Major Hawley and some 50 sabres of the 28th Cavalry and also 150 rifles of the 2-19th Punjabis under Major Dunbar. Major Lucas arrived at Toradarga about 3 A.M. on the 8th and shortly afterwards Major Hawley. At about 6 P.M the cavalry under Major Hawley and the Zhob Militia under Major Lucas started in pursuit and came up with the Mahsuds near the Zhob Militia post of Shinbaz at about 11 A.M. A running fight took place and the Mahsuds were driven into the Speraghai a very difficult range of hills running north and south to the Gomal river. Touch was eventually lost with them at about 4-30 P.M. and the force returned to Shinbaz for the night. The Mahsuds are believed to have lost two men in this affair. Our casualties were *nil*.

The telegraph line was cut on eight occasions and cattle raids were rife as usual.

Tribal Disputes.

There were no serious tribal disputes in the district during the year.

Jirgas.

The working of the local jirgas was very satisfactory. The Zhob Wano joint jirgas could not be held at Gulkach owing to scarcity of fodder. Instead the Sulemankhel jirgas were held at Fort Sandeman in November 1917. The usual Sulemankhel jirgas were held at Fort Sandeman in February 1918. With the concurrence of the Political Agent, Wano, they took up amongst others seven cases pending between the tribesmen of Zhob and Wano. The results of both these jirgas were satisfactory.

The interprovincial jirgas were held at Daraban in December 1917. Eight long pending dacoity cases which could not be settled in the interprovincial jirgas of 1916 were decided. In several of these cases Bargha outlaws were said to be concerned, but as it was proved that the various gangs had been harboured in Largha and Musakhel it was decided that portions of the damage should be charged to the harbouring tribes and not to the relatives of the outlaws in Bargha.

Frontier Crimes Regulations.

The number of jirga cases during the year under report and the preceding year are compared below :—

	1917.	1916.
Criminal	824	892
Civil	968	812
Revenue	747	627
Total	2,539	2,331

The number of persons punished in criminal cases under jirga proceedings was 483 against 781 in the preceding year. Out of these 389 persons were called upon to furnish security. The amount of judicial and political fines inflicted during the year under report aggregated Rs. 12,938-0-6 against Rs. 5,759-7-3 during 1916. All but Rs. 5 67-1-9 of the sum represents compensation due in cases from one party to another. Fines due to Government represent only about 5-9th of the sum. The total recoveries on account of fines during the year amounted to Rs. 3,591-13-2 of which Rs. 1,849-7-2 were for the year under report and Rs. 1,742-6-0 for previous years. The smallness of the recoveries is due to fines being recoverable in most cases in annual instalments.

Land Revenue.

The figures of Land Revenue for the year 1917-18 and those of the preceding year are compared below:—

Particulars.	1916-17.	1917-18.	Remarks.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
I. Demand—			
(a) On account of arrears of revenue of previous year outstanding at the end of last year	3,140 6 0	1,416 5 8	
(b) On account of gross revenue for the year under report	1,78,822 10 3	2,34,899 6 1	
Total .	1,81,963 0 3	2,36,315 11 9	
II. Collections—			
(a) On account of arrears of revenue of previous year	314 7 10	1,317 0 0	
(b) On account of revenue of the year under report	1,56,004 0 11	2,09,897 5 10	
Total .	1,56,318 8 9	2,11,214 5 10	
III. Non-recoveries—			
(a) Remission	10 0 0	*715 0 1	* The amount of remissions actually sanctioned was Rs. 746 but Rs. 30-15-11 had been recovered and credited into the treasury before receipt of sanction and this amount will now be refunded.
(b) Malikana	8,446 10 0	11,102 13 6	
(c) Suspensions	.....	.....	
(d) Grain allowance paid out of revenue	13,108 12 2	13,008 12 0	
(e) Arrears recoverable (other than suspensions)	1,416 5 8	255 10 8	
(f) Tirni receipts allowed . . .	9 0 0	19 1 8	
(g) Written off, *vide* Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General's order No. 158-S.R., dated 12th February 1917	2,653 11 8	.....	
	25,644 7 6	25,101 5 11	

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The net revenue collections for the year under report excluding arrears show an increase of Rs. 53,893-4-11 over the preceding year. This increase is made up as under:—

	Rs. A. P.
1917-18	2,09,897 5 10
1916-17	1,56,004 0 11
Increase	53,893 4 11

Tahsils.	Increase or decrease.	Land Revenue.	Tirni.	Chromite.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Fort Sandeman . . .	+14,354 11 5	—424 5 2	+14,779 0 7	.....
Hindubagh . . .	+3,340 12 8	—1,847 7 10	+1,935 8 6	+3,252 12 0
Killa Saifulla . . .	+36,197 12 10	+4 194 0 11	—3,996 4 1	.....
	53,893 4 11	37,922 3 11	12,718 5 0	3,252 12 0

Land Revenue.

There were good rains and the area sown during the year was more than that in the preceding year in all the three tahsils. In the Killa Saifulla Tahsil the area under crop was more than double and the revenue increased proportionately. The increase would have been greater still but for damage done by rust. In spite of a larger area sown, there was a small decrease under the Fort Sandeman Tahsil which was due to the damage done to the crops by rust and by hail and a remission of revenue amounting to Rs. 746 had to be granted. In the Hindubagh Tahsil most of the lands being under cash assessment were not affected by the increase in the rates and the produce. The crops in the villages under *tashkhis* were not good and were solely responsible for the decrease in revenue.

Grazing Tax.

The increase in the grazing tax in the Fort Sandeman tahsil and decrease under Killa Saifulla tahsil are due to the re-establishment of a *tirni* post at Kamardin Karez. This post catches a lot of Powindahs who pass down the Gomal and would escape assessment but for this post.

The increase under Hindubagh Tahsil is due to a greater number of Powindahs choosing to pass through the Tahsil.

The area harvested during the year is given below :—

	A.	R.	P.
Fort Sandeman Tahsil	6,783	0	17
Hindubagh Tahsil	3,793	1	0
Killa Saifulla Tahsil	16,552	3	0

No difficulty was experienced in the recovery of revenue and no coercive measures were employed.

The three statements below give further particulars about the revenue collected.

Statement of actual collections of revenue (excluding arrears) in the Zhob district for the year 1917-18.

Tahsil.	LAND REVENUE IN RUPEES.												Grazing tax.		Water mills and miscellaneous.	Total revenue.
	Cash assessment.						Value received for Government share of grain.									
	Rabi.		Kharif.		Total.		Rabi.		Kharif.		Total.					
	Abi.	Khushkaba and Sailaba.	Abi.	Khushkaba and Sailaba.	Abi.	Khushkaba and Sailaba.	Abi.	Khushkaba and Sailaba.	Abi.	Khushkaba and Sailaba.	Abi.	Khushkaba and Sailaba.	Nomads.	Settled inhabitants.		
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Fort Sandeman	12,438 13 1	5,023 2 10	6,882 11 1	559 4 2	19,321 8 2	5,582 7 0	1,956 3 8	368 0 7	1,927 11 9	176 1 8	3,883 15 5	544 2 3	36,680 9 10	12,905 1 0	1,506 11 2	80,824 6 10
Hindubagh	10,567 9 1	...	4,486 2 8	...	15,052 11 9	...	1,987 1 10	77 6 1	371 9 6	18 6 11	2,358 11 4	95 13 0	6,365 7 1	3,279 7 8	9,925 1 4	37,077 4 2
Killa Saifulla	240 4 1	...	83 13 6	...	324 1 7	...	11,860 2 10	46,782 2 8	4,135 11 9	10,634 6 9	15,995 14 7	57,416 9 5	5,022 1 10	11,794 6 1	1,350 6 2	91,903 7 8
Total for the District	23,246 10 3	5,023 2 10	11,451 11 3	559 4 2	34,698 5 6	5,582 7 0	15,803 8 4	47,227 9 4	6,435 1 0	10,828 15 4	22,238 9 4	58,056 8 8	48,068 2 9	27,978 14 9	13,182 2 8	2,09,805 2 8
													76,047 1 6			

Note—

	Rs. a. p.
Total according to this statement	2,09,805 2 8
Amount of remission to be refunded	30 15 11
Record room receipts	61 3 3
Arrears	1,317 0 0
Total according to Treasury account	2,11,214 5 10

Statement of area sown and harvested in the Zhob District for the year 1917-18.

Tahsil.	Area sown.						Area successfully harvested.					
	Rabi.		Kharif.		Total.		Rabi.		Kharif.		Total.	
	Abi.	Khushkaba and Sailaba.	Abi.	Khushkaba and Sai aba.	Abi.	Khushkaba and Sailaba.	Abi.	Khushkaba and Sailaba.	Abi.	Khushkaba and Sailaba.	Abi.	Khushkaba and Sailaba.
	A. r. p.	*A. r. p.*	*A. r. p.*	*A. r. p.*	*A. r. p.*	*A. r. p.*	*A. r. p.*	*A. r. p.*	*A. r. p.*	*A. r. p.*	*A. r. p.*	*A. r. p.*
Fort Sandeman	3,032 0 3	1,785 2 28	2,073 1 16	893 0 3	5,105 1 19	2,678 2 31	2,534 2 33	1,534 2 26	1,881 2 15	832 0 23	4,416 1 8	2,366 3 9
Hindubagh	4,223 3 0	470 2 0	1,242 2 0	3 2 0	5,466 1 0	474 0 0	2,858 0 0	58 1 0	874 2 0	2 2 0	3,732 2 0	60 3 0
Killa Saifulla	5,547 2 0	11,691 1 0	1,623 0 0	3,241 3 0	7,170 2 0	14,933 0 0	4,212 3 0	8,593 1 0	1,281 3 0	2,465 0 0	5,494 2 0	11,058 1 0
Total	12,803 1 3	13,947 1 28	4,938 3 16	4,138 1 3	17,742 0 19	18,085 2 31	9,605 1 33	101,186 0 26	4,037 3 15	3,299 2 23	13,643 1 8	13,485 3 9

Revenue grain realized in kind in the Zhob District for the year 1917-18.

Kind of grain.	FORT SANDEMAN TAHSIL.						HINDUBAGH TAHSIL.						KILLA SAIFULLA TAHSIL.					
	ABI.			KHUSHKABA AND SAILABA.			ABI.			KHUSHKABA AND SAILABA.			ABI.			KHUSHKABA AND SAILABA.		
	Maundage.	Value.	Selling price.	Maundage.	Value.	Selling price.	Maundage.	Value.	Selling price.	Maundage.	Value.	Selling price.	Maundage.	Value.	Selling price.	Maundage.	Value.	Selling price.
	Mds. s. ch.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Mds. s. ch.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Mds. s. ch.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Mds. s. ch.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Mds. s. ch.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Mds. s. ch.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Wheat	289 8 0	1,373 11 2	4 12 0	57 24 0 12 14 0	273 9 7 57 1 11	4 12 0 4 10 0	416 35 0	1,667 8 0	4 0 0	17 11 0	69 1 7	4 0 0	2,173 3 0	8,692 4 10	4 0 0	6,764 11 0 4,951 31 0	27,057 1 8 16,712 3 10	4 0 0 3 6 0
Barley	98 28 0	345 7 2	3 8 0	1 36 0	6 10 5	3 8 0	18 17 0	65 5 9	3 8 0	...	...	...	573 5 0 35 16 0	1,719 6 0 97 5 7	3 0 0 2 12 0	13 38 0 12 33 0	41 13 7 35 4 4	3 0 0 2 12 0
Bhusa	541 36 0	237 1 4	0 7 0	59 20 0 12 14 0	26 0 6 4 10 2	0 7 0 0 6 0	625 22 0	254 4 1	0 8 0 0 6 0 0 4 0	17 11 0	8 4 6	0 8 0 0 6 0	5,464 24 0	1,351 2 5	0 4 0	11,742 33 0	2,935 11 3	0 4 0
Macci	324 14 0	1,297 6 5	4 0 0	10 0 0	40 0 0	4 0 0	21 26 0	86 9 7	4 0 0	...	...	...	425 33 0	1,703 4 9	4 0 0	74 4 0	296 6 5	4 0 0
Jowari	0 5 0	0 7 0	3 8 0	0 10 0	0 14 0	3 8 0	47 20 0	190 0 0	4 0 0	4 11 0	17 1 7	4 0 0	32 3 0	100 3 9	3 2 0	2,979 22 0	9,311 1 6	3 2 0
China	17 19 0	69 5 0	2 4 0	8 39 0	20 3 2	2 4 0	31 29 0	71 6 1	2 4 0	...	...	...	1,012 21 0	2,025 0 10	2 0 0	125 28 0	251 6 5	2 0 0
Shali	123 20 0	492 4 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 38 0	3 12 10	4 0 0	...	...	...
Karbi	324 19 0	81 1 11	0 4 0	10 10 0	2 9 0	0 4 0	69 6 0	21 9 10	0 5 0	4 11 0	1 5 4	0 5 0	457 36 0	114 7 7	0 4 0	3,063 26 0	765 14 8	0 4 0
Mung	11 36 0	69 8 0	5 0 0	20 37 0	104 10 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 10 0	145 0 0	4 0 0	1 31 0	4 7 1 7	4 0 0
Bhusa Mung	11 36 0	4 7 5	0 6 0	20 37 0	7 13 6	0 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 10 0	18 2 0	0 8 0	1 31 0	0 14 2	0 8 0
Tobacco	1 13 0	13 4 0	10 0 0	...	...	...	0 8 0	2 0 0	10 0 0	...	...	...	2 18 0	24 8 0	10 0 0	0 3 0	0 12 0	10 0 0
Potatoes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 10 0	1 4 0	5 0 0	...	...	...
Bajra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 14 0	0 14 0	2 8 0

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE DISTRICT AND THE PEOPLE.

Owing to high prices of necessaries of life the general condition of the district was not good.

Public Health.

With the exception of measles which prevailed in certain parts of the district and small-pox which appeared in the villages of Kapip and Babar and at Killa Saifulla but was soon stamped out, the district remained free from any serious contagious disease. There were 16 deaths reported from pneumonia in the Babuchina Circle of the Hindubagh Tahsil.

Prices of food-stuff and labour.

The prices of food-stuffs continued to rule high owing to general scarcity and the war. Government officials drawing pay less than Rs. 20 a month were granted a temporary increase of Rs. 2 a month for the period of war.

The average rates at Fort Sandeman, Hindubagh and Killa Saifulla are compared below with those of the past year:—

—	Fort Sandeman.		Hindubagh.		Killa Saifulla.	
	1916-17.	1917-18.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1916-17.	1917-18.
	Sr. Ch.	Sr. Ch.	Sr. Ch.	Sr. Ch.	Sr. Ch.	Sr, Ch.
Wheat, 1st sort, per rupee	6 10$\frac{1}{6}$	7 4$\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	7 13$\frac{1}{14}$	9 6
„ 2nd „ „ „	6 12$\frac{1}{3}$	7 7	7 2$\frac{2}{24}$	7 6	8 0$\frac{23}{24}$	9 10
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Gram per maund	5 9 8	5 11 10	5 6 6	5 7 8	5 10 0	6 3 0
Barley „ „	4 2 8	4 2 0	4 13 1	4 10 1	3 13 1	3 3 3
	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.
Ghee per rupee	10$\frac{41}{48}$	10$\frac{87}{96}$	9$\frac{1}{4}$	9$\frac{1}{12}$	10$\frac{9}{40}$	9$\frac{3}{4}$

Labourers earned from 10 to 12 annas a day.

Agriculture and agricultural stock.

There was good grazing as compared with last year on account of better rainfull, but in the tahsils of Hindubagh and Killa Saifulla the sheep suffered from local diseases called, 'Pan' "Puri" and "Zhari."

Taccavi.

The subjoined table shows transactions under Taccavi advances in 1917-18.

—	Outstanding on 31st March 1917.	Advances made during 1917-18.	Total.	Recoveries.		Outstanding on 31st March 1918.
				Principal.	Interest.	
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Land Improvement Loans Act.	19,492 5 6	5,340 0 0	24,832 5 6	6,034 3 6	725 1 5	18,798 2 0
Agriculturists Loans Act	18,099 15 0	15,211 0 0	33,310 15 0	12,528 3 0	1,060 9 9	20,782 12 0
TOTAL	37,592 4 6	20,551 0 0	58,143 4 6	18,562 6 6	1,785 11 2	39,580 14 0

Arboriculture.

Three hundred and seventeen fruit-trees were budded and grafted in the Political garden at Fort Sandeman during the year and three thousand cuttings of various kinds of fruit trees were planted during the year. The following trees were issued from the nurseries in the Political garden during the year:—

—	Fruit trees.	Grafted trees.
For planting in the Zhob Militia lines at Head-quarters	200	110
Deputy Superintendent of Police at Loralai	.....	40
For planting in the police lines at Fort Sandeman	12	20
Sent to Musakhel	... ..	50
For clerks garden at Fort Sandeman	.....	73
Zamindars in the district	1,273	32
TOTAL	1,485	325

Weather and crops.

The number of rain recording stations in the district was the same as last year, *viz.*, 4. The rainfall recorded at these stations during the year is compared below with that of the previous year :—

	Fort Sandeman.	Hindubagh.	Killa Saifulla.	Murgha.
1916-17	12·39	7·54	9·25	11·83
1917-18	14 55	9·10	12·35	18·41

The rain gauges were inspected during the year.

Wheat crops in certain villages of the Killa Saifulla and Fort Sandeman Tahsils were affected by rust. Some damage was also done by hail to crops in the Kibzai and Abdullazai Circles.

A swarm of locusts appeared in the mahal of Gwal Haiderzai towards close of May 1917 and did some damage to grass. The crops being ripe were not touched.

A large swarm of locusts appeared in the Dhanasar illaqa on the 12th June 1917 and went in the direction of Lowara. No eggs were apparently deposited in the district and no young locusts appeared.

Mines and Minerals.

A sum of Rs. 9,617-4-0 was realised as revenue during the year against Rs. 6,364-8-0 in the previous year.

The output of Chromite Ore was 3,13,180 cwts. against 69,600 cwts. in 1916-17. The large increase was due to the large demand for the ore in connection with the war. The completion of the Hindubagh Khanai Railway in the spring of 1917 enabled the much larger output to be transported with greater ease.

No new lease was issued during the year. Only one application for the grant of a mining lease was received during the year but was not disposed of before the year closed.

One serious accident occurred at Mine No. 135 in the Hindubagh tahsil, in which one man aged 32 was seriously injured.

Irrigation.

Owing to short supply of water in the Upper and Lower Kesh springs, the question of linking both the springs together was moved by the Irrigation Officer but was not decided during the year.

Government share of the rabi crop amounted to 46 maunds wheat and 4 maunds barley.

Out of 13 *a.*-0*r.*-34 *p.* of land brought under kharif cultivation only 5 acres matured for want of water and the yield being of poor quality, the estimated revenue of 10 maunds Jowari and 10 maunds Karbi was remitted.

The total revenue amounted to Rs. 205-14-7.

During the year heavy floods damaged the headworks and a large portion of the underground channel and it is probable that the scheme will have to be dropped as a failure.

Forests.

No new reservation was made during the year. The usual measures for the eradication of the bark boring beetle in the Shinghar forests were continued. The receipts on account of royalty on wood at Fort Sandeman amounted to Rs. 1,648-2-0 against Rs. 1,700 in 1916-17.

Horse Breeding Operations.

No Government stallion was stationed in Zhob during the year.

Education.

The number of schools in the district remained unaltered during the year and the number of scholars on the rolls on the last working day of 1917-18 was 173 against 174 last year.

The total expenditure on the maintenance of the three schools amounted to Rs. 12,665-10-7 against Rs. 8,774-3-8 in the previous year.

Three boys from the Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Fort Sandeman, were sent up for the middle school examination of whom one was successful.

In December 1917, L. Naraindass, Head Master of the school, was transferred to the Sandeman High School, Quetta, and was succeeded by M. Allah Bux from the same school on the 16th February 1918.

Failing to obtain the services of a trained Head Mistress for the Girls School at Fort Sandeman, an untrained Head Mistress was appointed through the Superintendent of Education in Baluchistan. To overcome the difficulty experienced in finding a trained Head Mistress, the second Mistress of the school was granted a stipend of Rs. 25 a month and sent to the training school for women at Lahore to undergo a course of training for two years.

There were some 45 mosque schools open in the District during the year.

Zhob Militia.

The charge of the Zhob Militia was held from 1st April 1917 to 15th July 1917, by Major M. H. Lucas and from 16th July 1917 to end of March 1918 by Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. Paul.

The sanctioned strength of the corps remains at 610 Cavalry and 702 Infantry. One hundred (100) Infantry, however, were sanctioned in excess of authorised establishment with a view to obtaining volunteers for the regular army.

The Militia was maintained during the year at a total cost of Rs. 5,90,317.

The Militia came into contact with raiders or outlaws on the following occasions :—

(*a*) *Tapalis* carrying the dak between Mir Ali Khel, Shinbaz and Gulkach were captured by a Mahsud gang and the post bag looted. The telegraph wire to Shinbaz was destroyed for about ¼ mile, Shinbaz was surrounded and fired on on the morning of 11th May 1917. Strong parties from various posts proceeded in pursuit and the gang retired.

(*b*) On the 28th June 1917 one of the sepoys at Waziribagh went out to get wood and was captured by some "Badmashes." Subsequent enquiry shows that the sepoy was most probably murdered.

(*c*) On the evening of the 7th June a sowar came in from Toradarga with a message to say that a gang of 300 Mahsuds was encamped about 2,000 yards north of Toradarga with the intention of attacking the camp.

Major Lucas and Captain Williams, on receipt of the message proceeded to the spot with 53 Zhob Militia Cavalry, 50 men of the 28th Cavalry and 150 men of the 2-19th Punjabis. On the morning of the 8th they had a running fight with the gang which however escaped.

(*d*) On the 18th August 1917, eleven raiders looted 9 empty camels near the Girdao Post taking the Sarwans with them. These camels were despatched by the Zhob Militia contractor with rations to Shinbaz post. The Sarwans were released after the raiders crossed the frontier.

Sixty-two remounts and 6 riding camels and 4 mules were purchased for the corps during the year.

Three hundred and eighty-two men were enlisted and 287 discharged and 22 volunteers were despatched to regular regiments during the year.

From 7th July 1917 batta as a concession for the period of the war was sanctioned for all Indian ranks and followers of the Zhob Militia when present on duty at 3 annas per day per man and 1 anna per day per horse. This concession has helped to make service in the corps more popular and attractive.

The discipline of the corps throughout the year has been excellent. Only one desertion in which a carbine was taken away occurred during the year.

The health of the corps has been good on the whole.

The following table shows the financial transactions of the Zhob Militia Funds during the year 1917-18 :—

Name of fund.	Opening balance.	Receipt.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government fund . .	*Nil.*	431 13 7	431 13 7	431 13 7	*Nil.*
Private fund . . .	3,084 8 11	3,29,928 2 6	3,33,012 11 5	3,19,726 4 3	13,286 7 2

One hundred and eighty-two men of the Cavalry and 468 men of the Infantry were put through a course of musketry at Head-quarters during 1917. This is in addition to a modified course which is carried out at all posts.

A permanent post of 30 rifles was established on the 16th April 1917 at Shaghalu. A telephone line between Shaghalu and Fort Sandeman was completed on the 26th July 1917.

A party, strength as under—

British officers	2
Cavalry	81
Infantry	75

was despatched to Musakhel and Kingri to assist in garrisoning the Musakhel country when operations against the Marris and Khetrans started.

On the 26th April 1917 Major-General Wapshare, C.B., Commanding the 4th (Quetta) Division, inspected the Zhob Militia.

Brigadier-General A. A. E. Campbell, Commanding 1st (Quetta) Infantry Brigade, also inspected the corps on the 28th November 1917.

District Levies.

The total strength of levies including those employed in carrying mails in the district was the same as last year, *viz.*, 492, and the expenditure on their maintenance amounted to Rs. 1,53,045-3-1.

Their work, as usual, was satisfactory.

Criminal Justice.

The total number of regular criminal cases before the various courts in the Zhob district during 1917 was 63 against 38 in 1916. All but one of these cases were disposed of during the year.

Civil Justice.

The total number of regular civil cases before the various Courts in the district during 1917 was 122 against 133 for the preceding year. Out of these 111 were disposed of and 11 remained pending at the close of the year.

Police.

The post of the Deputy Superintendent, Zhob, remained vacant up to the 25th November 1917 from which date M. Ganga Singh held the appointment to the end of the year.

Cognizable Crime.

The total number of cognizable offences of all kinds was 315 against 77 in the preceding year. Eliminating class VI (*i.e.*, petty offences) the number of cases was 41 against 20 in 1916-17.

Under the heading of cognizable cases the percentage of convictions was 58·53 against 60·0 during 1916-17 while 73·52 per cent. of persons arrested were convicted against 82·35 in the preceding year.

The percentage of stolen property recovered was 38·18 against 8·99 in the last year.

Jails and Lock-ups.

The total number of prisoners in the various jails and lock-ups in the district at the commencement of the year 1917 was 52 and 640 were admitted during the year making a total of 692. Of these 658 were released and 34 remained in jails, etc., at the close of the year.

The total cost on guards and maintenance amounted to Rs. 5,683-11-0 giving an average cost per head per annum of Rs. 169-0-1.

Registration and Stamps.

Registration.

The total number of compulsory registrations during the year was 30 against 50 in the previous year.

The total value of immovable property affected amounted to Rs. 47,541-13-6 against Rs. 62,240 for the preceding year.

No document the registration of which is optional was registered during the year under report or in the previous year.

The total number of registrations affecting movable property was 30 in 1917 against 16 in 1916 and the value of the property Rs. 24,495-12-10 against 5,701-5-0 in the preceding year.

Stamps.

The total receipts and expenditure amounted to Rs. 208-8 and Rs. 81-12-10 respectively.

The stamps revenue during the year amounted to Rs. 7,303-8-0 against Rs. 6,563-12-0 in the preceding year.

Public Works.

A sum of Rs. 1,82,950-3-6* was spent on original works and repairs both by Civil and Military Works Department officers during the year against Rs. 1,47,541-13-11 in the preceding year.

*Military Works Department.
Civil.

Rs.	A.	P.
1,75,603	0	0
7,343	3	6
1,82,950	3	6

The following important new works were carried out during the year —

(1.) Constructing new Levy Lines at Fort Sandeman (unfinished).

(2.) Constructing 10 quarters for non-commissioned officers in the Zhob Militia Infantry Lines at Fort Sandeman.

(3.) Constructing camel shed for Zhob Militia Cavalry Lines, Fort Sandeman.

(4.) Constructing a fortified post at Shaighalu for Zhob Militia.

(5) Providing additional accommodation for Police in Zhob.
(6) Rebuilding Waziribagh post.
(7) Additions and alterations to Durbar Hall at Fort Sandeman (unfinished).
(8) Improving irrigation channel at Fort Sandeman (unfinished).
(9) Additions to Levy Thana Lakaband and Babar.
(10) Re-roofing Levy Thana Tang Haiderzai and Nisai.

Postal and Telegraphs.

No new offices were opened during the year.

The telegraph line was extended during the year between Manikhwa and Moghalkot Shirani.

A new telephone line from Fort Sandeman to Shaighalu was established during the year.

Local Funds.

The receipts and expenditure with opening and closing balance of the Fort Sandeman Bazar excluded Local Fund are given below—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Opening balance	9,218	6	2
Receipts	24,104	0	11
Total	33,322	7	1
Expenditure	29,056	8	10
Closing balance	4,265	14	3

Pastoral Industries.

The following articles are recorded to have been sold in the different tahsils from the date of receipt of orders.

Tahsil.	Ghee.		Wool.		Goat hair.	
	Quantity.	Rate.	Quantity.	Rate.	Quantity.	Rate.
	Mds.	Ch.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.
Fort Sandeman from Octobr 1917 with the exception of Shirani, Gustoi and Kamardin Karez circles.	180	14 per Re.	647 37	26 0 8 32 0 0 and different rates.	...	...
Killa Saifulla (from September 1917)	...	...	677 15	36 8 0	...	...
Hindubagh (from September 1917)	...	...	191 0	40 0 0 32 0 0	10	26 10 8

General.

The percentage of Muhammadans to Hindu employés holding ministerial appointments in the district at the close of the year was 39·7 against 37 in the previous year.

A survey for a metalled road between Fort Sandeman and Hindubagh was started during the year.

Employment of Muhammadans.

The Revenue Commissioner (Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs) visited the district and inspected all the three tahsils, jails, etc.

Pareza hill, about 8 miles from Fort Sandeman, was selected as the summer head-quarters of the Political Agent and Shinghar was not opened to visitors during the year.

A. L. JACOB, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Political Agent in Zhob.

Bolan Sub-Division including the portion of the Quetta-Nushki Railway which lies in the Kalat Agency.

Area and Population.

There has been no change in the area which is approximately 353 square miles. The population is 2,096 souls according to the Census of 1911.

Principal Officers.

The charge of the Agency was held by—

Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Dew, C.S.I., C.I.E., from 1st April 1917 to 18th November 1917.

Major T. G. M. Harris, I.A., from 19th November 1917 to 12th February 1918.

Major A. D. G. Ramsay, C.I.E., O.B.E., from 13th February 1918 to the close of the year.

The office of the Assistant Political Agent, Kalat, was held by—

Captain J. E. B. Hotson, I.A.R.O., from 1st April 1917 to 3rd November 1917.

Major T. G. M. Harris, I. A., from 4th November 1917 to the close of the year.

Land Revenue collections.

Particulars.	1916-17.			1917-18.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Demand—						
(a) On account of arrears of revenue of previous year outstanding at the end of last year	84	0	0	.....		
(b) On account of revenue (gross) for the year under report	3,946	1	8	5,083	9	9
Total	4,030	1	8	5,083	9	9
2. Collections —						
(a) On account of arrears of revenue of previous year	84	0	0			
(b) On account of revenue for the year under report	3,946	1	8	5,083	9	9
Total	4,030	1	8	5,083	9	9
3. Non-recoveries—						
(a) Remissions	.....			.....		
(b) Ma ikana	.....			.....		
(c) Suspensions	.....			.....		
(d) Cash allowance paid out of revenue	.....			.....		
(e) Arrears recoverable (other than suspensions)	.....			.....		

2. The increase in revenue as compared with the previous year falls under sub-head "Royalty on coal" which is explained under proper head.

K. S. Sayad Bahar Shah died during the year and his Coronation Durbar cash jagir of Rs. 250 a year lapsed to Government.

3. No difficulty was experienced in the recovery of revenue and no coercive measures had to be resorted to in the district.

4. No grazing tax is recovered.

General Condition of the District and the People.

The public health was on the whole good.

The prices of food stuffs were higher than the preceding year.

Only one taccavi advance of Rs. 300 was made during the year. An instalment of a former advance which fell due during the year had to be suspended owing to the crops of the taccavi holder being not good.

Pastoral Industries.

There are no pastoral industries worthy of the name in this small Sub-division.

Irrigation.

No irrigation work exists nor was any new work undertaken.

FOREST.

There is no reserved forest in the Agency.

EDUCATION.

There is only one Primary school at Mach. The number of scholars on the rolls at the close of the year was 13.

The expenditure during the year under review on the maintenance of the school amounted to Rs. 443-1-0 including Rs. 14 paid on account of scholarships.

EXCISE.

The excise revenue amounted to Rs. 7,687-9-3 including Rs. 32-6-3 recovered in excess from the liquor contractor Mastung Road, against Rs. 4,957-12-8 (including Rs. 39-12-8 recovered in excess) the income of the last year.

The increase falls under all the heads of this revenue, the principal items being country spirits :—

		Rs.	
(1)	Still-head duty chiefly due to higher still-head duty	837	
(2)	License fee	513	
			1,350
2.	Gain on sale of opium due to rise in price as well as to more issues of the drug to the Kalat State	1,190	

A license for the retail sale of English liquors for consumption off the premises was granted to the Manager of the refreshment room at Mach during the year.

There is only one shop for the sale of country liquor and other intoxicants at each of the three places of any importance in the Sub-division, *viz.*, Mastung Road, Kolepur and Mach. No reduction was possible.

No advisory committees have been appointed nor are they required. The hours for the sale of liquor fixed by the Local Government are properly observed and are suitable. The present system of selling licenses by auction is working satisfactorily.

DISTRICT LEVIES.

The composition and strength of Levies at the close of the year was as under : —

		Rs.
1.	Bolan Posts and Railway	98
2.	Quetta-Nushki Railway Levies	15
	TOTAL	113

The Levies performed their duties satisfactorily.

The total expenditure on their maintenance amounted to Rs. 22,464-10-9 as against Rs. 21,273-6-5 the expenditure of the last year.

Besides this temporary tribal levies were entertained for the protection of the Railway line during Marri disturbances at a cost of Rs. 11,837.—

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

	Pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of	Pending at the close of the year.
Civil 16	2	121	123	115	8
Civil 17	8	90*	98	96	2
Criminal 16	0	84	84	84	0
Criminal 17	0	38	38	36	2

* *N. B.*—The number of civil cases given in the above table includes 2 appeal cases of the Court of the Assistant Political Agent, Kalat, of which one was decided and the other remained pending at the close of the year.

POLICE.

The number of cognizable cases reported on the Railway Line was 26 against 28 in the previous year. Of these 4 cases were cancelled by the order of the Court owing to a mistake of fact.

In theft cases the value of the stolen property amounted to Rs. 870-4-0 of which property worth Rs. 6-2-6 was recovered against Rs. 295-8-0† and Rs. 53 stolen and recovered last year respectively.

† In the last year's report Rs. 295-4-0 was a mistake in copying the figure.

Jails and Lock-ups.

There is no jail but there are two lock-ups at Mach and Mastung Road respectively.

Registration and Stamps.

Registration. The total number of documents registered was 4 and the receipts on this account amounted to Rs. 17-8 including Rs. 3 on account of copying fee.

Stamps. The revenue realized from the sale of stamps and plain paper amounted to Rs. 446 against Rs. 860-10 in the previous year.

Postal.

There has been no change in the Postal arrangements and the number of Post Offices remains the same.

Local Funds.

The subjoined schedule shows the condition of the Bolan Bazar and Quetta-Nushki Railway Fund.

Opening balance.	Receipts in 1917-18.	Expenditure in 1917-18.	Closing Balance.	Remarks.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
2,989 7 5	3,172 15 10	3,083 14 7	*3,078 8 8	* This is in addition to Rs. 4,000 invested in promissory notes and Rs. 200 as permanent advance with the Political Agent.

Weather and Crop.

The land revenue paying lands of the Sub-Division are under Ijara.

The following table shows the rainfall recorded in the Bolan Pass during 1917-18 :—

From October 1916 to September 1917.

	Mach Tenths cents.	Rindli Tenths cents.
Average (for three preceding years)	11·59	5·41
For 1917-18	11·05	5·77

The rainfall was thus a little below the average at Mach and a little above the average at Rindli.

The number of rain recording stations was the same as in the preceding year, *viz.* :—

(1) *Mach*—In charge of the Assistant Surgeon, North-Western Railway.

(2) *Rindli*—In charge of the Thanedar of Rindli.

The District had no visitation from locusts or any other calamity.

Mines.

One new mining lease for coal was issued during the year in favour of Mr. Tikamdas Girdharidas of Quetta for an area measuring about 244 acres at Mach.

The total output from mines during the year 1917 amounted to coal 1,985 tons, coal dust 4,455 tons as against 2,452 tons coal and 1,719 tons coal dust during the preceding year.

The revenue from mines credited during the year 1917-18 amounted to Rs. 1,371-3-0 against Rs. 250-6-0 only during the preceding year. The increase is chiefly due to the rents and rates for the second-half of the year 1916-17 having been credited during the year under report.

No new mineral was discovered.

No accident occurred in any of the mines worked during the year.

General.

The income on account of the Provincial Revenues of the Sub-Division and the income-tax paid by Government servants amounted to Rs. 26,812-15-2 against Rs. 21,246-6-11 in the preceding year.

The important increases fall under the following heads:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
(I)—Land Revenue (chiefly due to income on account of mines,—*vide* paragraph on Mines) . . .	1,053	8	1
(II)—Opium	935	0	0
(III)—Excise (*vide* paragraph on Excise)	2,729	12	7
(XXII)—Receipts in aid of superannuation, due to institution of an audit office for the Kalat and Lasbela States and consequent deputation of more officials to Foreign Service	2,356	2	8

There were also some decreases under certain heads of revenue, the most noticeable being that under VIII—Assessed taxes (Rs. 1,090), due to the Mekran Border Mission having gone into recess.

After many years of peace the Levies in the Bolan were called up to perform the duties of protection for which they had long enjoyed handsome allowances.

A separate report has been submitted on the subject of the Marri disturbances and it will be sufficient here to say that Kurds, Satakzais and Bangalanis of Kirta did both willingly and successfully all that they were called upon to perform.

Plague Inspection Camp.

The Plague Inspection Camp remained at Hirok from 26th March to 31st October 1917.

No case of plague occurred.

One death each from dysentery and malaria fever among the children of detained passengers and one death from cholera took place in the camp while at Hirok.

In all 116,891 passengers were dealt with in camp during the year out of which over 76,000 during the Hirok season.

Eight accidents took place on the Railway line during the year, two of class A and six of class B.

Two men were wounded and six animals were killed.

T. G. M. HARRIS, *Major*,
for *Political Agent, Kalat.*

Chagai Political Agency.

Area and Population.

The area of the district is 19,622 square miles, and the population according to the last census was 16,344 persons.

Principal Officers.

The charge of the district was held by Major W. G. Hutchinson, I.A., throughout the year under report.

The charge of the Nushki Sub-Division was held by K. S. Rana Muhammad Ali Khan from 1st April 1917 to 23rd May 1917, by Lalla Narain Khan from 24th May 1917 to 19th August 1917 and again by K. S. Rana Muhammad Ali Khan from 20th August 1917 to the close of the year.

General attitude and conduct of the various tribes.

The general attitude of the tribes has been most satisfactory and the year has been one of great peace. There has not been one single raid during the year under report. The Badini tribe has returned from across the border and made its submission and the Nushki Bazar is once again open to the Barech.

2. Internal trouble and intrigue exists amongst the Badinis, but it is hoped that this is temporary and that a remedy will soon be found to put an end to what is in reality only a series of very petty squabbles.

3. The Kharan Sardar himself arrested and handed over the notorious Mengal outlaw-Nura.

He has had trouble with the Siahpad tribe, a subject tribe of Kharan who live in the Kalags of the Ras Koh Range, and a short time ago he took a small force into the mountains and did considerable damage to their property.

4. The Siahpads finally came in and are now on their way to Kharan to make their submission to the Sardar.

5. There has been peace throughout the Sarhad and our western border.

Operations of the Frontier Crimes regulation.

1. The number of cases dealt with under the Frontier Crimes Regulation was 23 (1 Civil, 6 Revenue and 16 Criminal) against 132 for the preceding year.

2. In all cases the findings arrived at by Jirga were accepted, a satisfactory proof of the working of the Jirga system.

3. The fines inflicted totalled to Rs. 2,050 of which Rs. 50 were recovered and credited into the Treasury.

District Levies.

These fall under four separate heads, *viz.* :—

(A) Chagai Levy Corps, (B) General Levies including Postal Levies, (C) Railway Levies, and (D) Political establishment.

This remained as last year and its strength and composition now stand as follows :—

(A) Chagai Levy Corps.

Resaldars	2
Jemadars	3
Kot-Daffadars	2
Daffadars	7
Naiks	7
Pay Naiks	4
Sowars	151
Total	176

In addition one Salutri, one Nalband and three Bhishties are maintained.

(B) General Levies (including Postal Levies).

The pay of the daffadars was raised during the year and the total strength was increased by 19 rank and file :—

Jemadars	9
Daffadars	24
Sowars	201
Havaldars	3
Footmen	22
Total	259

In addition to the foregoing 9 moharirs and 15 shopkeepers are also maintained.

The above are exclusive of Tribal Levies, 21 in number, which are maintained for Government service by the Zaggar Mengal and Sanjarani Sardars and are divided as under :—

Jemadar	1
Footmen	20
TOTAL	21

In addition to the above a Postal Service between Padag and Panjgur *via* Kharan of the following strength and involving a monthly expenditure of Rs. 470 is maintained :—

Daffadars	2
Sowars	20
TOTAL	22

(c) Railway Levies.

The strength remained the same as last year, *viz.*:—

Havaldar	1
Footmen	9
TOTAL	10

(d) Political Establishment.

The strength remained the same as last year, *viz.*:—

Sarhaddar	1
Moharir	1
TOTAL	2

The actual cost of maintaining these Levies amounted to Rs. 1,50,192-8-10 as under :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
(1) Chagai Levy Corps	65,305	1	0
(2) Other Levies	84,887	7	10
TOTAL	1,50,192	8	10

The strength of the additional Levies temporarily sanctioned last year in connection with the war remained the same, *viz.*:—

Kot-Daffadar	1	at	45
Daffadars	2	at	35 each
Naiks	2	at	30 „
Sowars	29	at	27 „
Trolley Khasedars	3	at	16 „

CHAGAI LEVY CORPS.

There are altogether 7 troops in the Chagai Levy Corps and are composed as follows :—

Rustamzais	2 troops
Jamaldinis	2 „
Mongals	1 troop
Sarparas	1 „
Mohammedshahis	1 „

In addition an extra temporary troop of Sanjeranis was raised on 1st May 1916 to meet the requirements of the road owing to the extra work caused by the war.

The distribution of these Levies was as under :—

Kacha	1 troop
Sohtagan	1 „
Dalbandin	2 troops
Nushki	4 „

These levies have been greatly employed in providing escorts for the Survey and Earthwork Parties of the Nushki Extension Railway, and for the extra Military Parcel post.

Towards the end of the year the military guards on the railway stations between Nushki and Dalbandin were replaced by the detachments of the Chagai Levy Corps and the latter are performing their duties satisfactorily. At the close of the year the strength of the corps was temporarily reduced to 6 troops owing to the disbandment of the Sarpara troop.

In September 1917 the Nushki Levy Thana was taken from the hands of the Rustamzais as they had failed to carry out their duties. In September 1917 the Thanadar of the Nushki Thana resigned and on his resignation being accepted his men also resigned. This Thanadar had never done well and his resignation was therefore quickly accepted, especially as the Rustamzai element was not satisfactory. The Chagai Levy Corps are temporarily carrying out the duties of the Thana, and it is my proposal on the completion of the Badini case to offer the service to that tribe.

The conduct and discipline of the Levies has been good and there were no serious cases of want of discipline.

District Levies.

The following is the composition of the District Levies :—

Nushki	Rustamzais.
Bund Chandan Khan	Mengals.
Padag	Mengals.
Anam Bostan	Badinis.
Dalbandin	Sanjaranis.
Borab Chah	Sanjaranis.
Merui	Kakar Bazgi.
Patkoh	Sanjaranis.
Amir Chah	Syeds.
Mushki Chah	Sanjaranis.
Saindak	Rustamzais.
Killa Sufaid	Rekis.
Robat	Rustamzais.
Sohtagan	Damanis.
Lar Nullah	Zaharzais(Kubdanis)

Postal Levies.

Padag	Mengals.
Chah Sandan	Hassanzais.
Tratoh	Kakar Bazgi.
Kundi	Syeds.
Humai	Muhammedzais.
Amalaf	Muhammadhasnis.
Kacha Kirtaka	Rekis.
Chah Muhammed Raza	Rekis.

Sarahad Levy Corps.

The composition of the corps is two Reki Squadrons and one Ismailzai Squadron. The composition of each Squadron is as follows :—

			Rs.	
1	Resaldar	at	100	per mensem.
1	Jemadar	„	70	„ „
1	Jemadar	„	60	„ „
1	Daffadar	„	45	„ „
1	Daffadar	„	40	„ „
2	Daffadars	„	35	„ „ each
8	Naiks	„	30	„ „ „
88	Sowars	„	25	„ „ „
	Total strength 103 . Total cost		2,825	

Police.

The District Police consisting of the Nushki Havalat and Treasury guards are under the direct charge of the Superintendent of Police, Quetta-Pishin and Sibi Districts. I have nothing to record under this head.

Roads and communications.

With the completion of the railway to Juzzak it may be said that the Chagai District is roadless as the old trade route is no longer used. From railhead to Robat and Kacha the roads have been improved and many short-cut surface roads added, such as road from Kacha to Piran and another from Kacha to Mirjawa and Ladis.

In the Sarhad many miles of new road have been made, and it is now easy to motor to Khwash round the eastern or western sides of the Koh-i-Taftan. These roads are of course only surface roads and are the beginning of a regular programme in road making.

Postal Arrangements.

The postal arrangements remained the same as last year. With the completion of the railway to Kundi the mail from March 1918 was sent by rail up to that place and from there *via* camel to Robat. With the extension of the railway postal arrangements are being continually changed to take advantage of the new facilities.

The whole Badini Tribe who absconded across the border returned during the year under report. Immigration and Emigration.

Land Revenue.

	For the year under report.	For preceding year.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Demand—		
(*a*) On account of arrears of revenue of previous years outstanding at the end of the year	.....	.....
(*b*) On account of the revenue (gross) for the year under report—		
Rabi	19,572 11 3	12,351 6 6
Kharif	1,476 6 9	633 3 9
Grazing tax	11,605 5 0	8,480 13 0
Miscellaneous	552 0 8	952 3 11
Record fees	31 13 6	12 0 3
Total Demand	33,236 5 2	22,429 11 5
2. Collections—		
(*a*) On account of arrears of revenue for previous years	.....	.....
(*b*) On account of revenue for the year under report—		
Rabi	18,427 7 11	11,643 14 4
Kharif	1,403 2 0	604 12 2
Grazing tax	10,780 0 3	8,067 9 1
Miscellaneous	537 4 8	946 7 11
Record fees	31 13 6	12 0 3
Total Collections	31,179 12 4	21,274 11 9
3. Non-recoveries—		
(*a*) Remissions	.....	.....
(*b*) Malikana—		
Rabi	975 13 4	608 2 2
Kharif	73 2 9	28 7 7
Grazing tax	519 4 9	413 3 11
Miscellaneous	14 12 0	5 12 0
	1,583 2 10	1,055 9 8
(*c*) Suspensions—		
Grazing tax	306 0 0	.....
(*d*) Grain allowance paid out of revenue in kind—		
Rabi	99 6 0	99 6 0
(*e*) Jagir—		
Rabi	70 0 0	.....
(*f*) Arrears recoverable (other than suspensions)	.....	.....
Total Non-recoveries	2,058 8 10	1,154 15 8

The revenue on cereals is taken by batai or tashkhis while that on the Sabzkhurda and Palezat is recovered at cash rates.

The muafis granted to zamindars amounted to Rs. 1,583-3-7 divided as follows :—

	Rs. A. P.
Land revenue	1,438 7 7
Grazing tax	144 12 0
Total	1,583 3 7

The collections under grazing tax totalled to Rs. 10,780-0-3 as under :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Nushki Tahsil	2,895	15	10
Chagai Tahsil	7,884	0	5
TOTAL .	10,780	0	3

The increase of Rs. 9,905-0-7 as compared with the previous year is due to timely rains and more cultivation.

HORSE-BREEDING OPERATIONS.

Nil.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE DISTRICT AND PEOPLE.

The general condition of the district and people has been good.

2. *Public health* —The chief prevailing diseases in Nushki during the year were malaria, eye diseases, digestive system and ulcers. A few cases of enteric fever and small-pox occurred, also whooping cough was prevalent in all the surrounding villages of Nushki causing high mortality among the children.

3. The average daily attendance in the Nushki, Dalbandin and Kacha Dispensaries was 59·30, 40·89 and 23·61 respectively. At Nushki 298 indoor patients were treated during the year, 82 of whom came from beyond the frontier. The number of indoor patients treated at Dalbandin and Kacha was 321 and 75 respectively. 200 persons were vaccinated in the Nushki Bazar.

4. The rainfall registered at Nushki was 8·32 inches as against 3·66 inches for the previous year.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

1. The rainfall during the year under report was timely for the rabi crops but below the average.

2. The number of rain recording stations in the district remained unaltered. These are situated at Nushki, Mashki Chah, Chagai and Kacha. The first and fourth named stations are in charge of the Sub-Assistant Surgeons and the other two under local officials, *i.e.*, Levy moharrir and patwari.

3. With the exception of Chagai, the rain gauges were inspected by the Political Agent and the result was satisfactory. The precautions taken to ensure satisfactory exposure are good.

4. No locusts visited the district during the year.

5. The approximate total area harvested during the year under report for rabi and kharif was 3,617 and 400 acres respectively.

IRRIGATION.

There are no irrigation works in the district with the exception of the Bor Nullah Band.

FORESTS.

The Khaisar forest near Kishingi is the only wooded area in the district.

EDUCATION.

The district possesses only one Primary School which is located at Nushki. The average daily attendance during the year in this school was 13 25 against 20·18 for the previous year. The decrease in attendance is due to the three changes in school masters, which necessitated the closing of the school during August and September 1917.

The maintenance charges of the Nushki Primary School during the year amounted to Rs. 413-15-6. Besides this a sum of Rs. 136-3-3 as scholarships was paid to two old students of the Nushki School now attending the Sandeman High School.

The three grant-in-aid schools located in the villages round Nushki were closed during the year under report owing to poor attendance at these schools and the apathy displayed by the people.

JAILS AND LOCK-UPS.

There are no Jails or Subsidiary Jails in the Agency. The number of prisoners received in the Nushki Lock-up during the year was 91, 90 males and 1 female. In addition to this 7 prisoners were in the Nushki Lock-up at the commencement of the year, of these 78 prisoners were disposed of during the year, 20 remaining in the Lock-up at the close of the year.

Registration and Stamps.

Registration.

Nil.

Stamps.

The receipts under this head during the year amounted to Rs. 2,073 as against Rs. 1,205-8 for the preceding year. The increase of Rs. 867-8 is principally in the sale of Court-fee Stamps.

Local Funds.

The Nushki Town Fund is the only excluded local fund in the Chagai Agency. The balance at the beginning of the year stood at Rs. 4,841-4-2 and at the close of the year at Rs. 5,571-2-7. The receipts during the year from all sources amounted to Rs. 4,336-6-2 and the expenditure to Rs. 3,606-7-9.

Municipalities.

Nil.

Public Works.

No original work was sanctioned during the year under report.

The usual annual repairs were completed.

Prices and Labour.

The average cost of wheat in the Nushki Tahsil stood at 8 seers and of barley 9 seers 1 chatak per rupee.

In Chagai Tahsil the average prices were wheat 8 seers 10 chataks and barley 8 seers 4 chataks per rupee.

The labour supply is very scanty in the district. The Public Works and Railway Departments generally obtained their labour from down country. The rates offered by them were very high.

Agriculture and Agricultural Stock.

(*a*) It is only in the extreme east of the district that the inhabitants depend on the agriculture.

(*b*) Stock is in good condition.

Takavi Advances.

Forty-four takavi advances amounting to Rs. 11,340 were given during the year.

Takavi outstanding at the close of the year Rs. 14,065-13-6.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Recoveries—			
Principal	4,334	9	6
Interest	479	14	11

Arboriculture.

A sum of Rs. 1,161-10-4 was devoted to this purpose. This is inclusive of the sum of Rs. 717-0-11 contributed by the Nushki Town Fund.

Trade.

The value of the trade which passed through Nushki during the year under report amounted to Rs. 60,41,335 divided as under—

—	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
Afghanistan	19,32,291	17,19,653	36,51,944
Persia	22,57,051	1,32,340	23,69,391
Total ...	41,89,342	18,51,993	60,21,335

A comparison between these figures and those registered last year gives the following result.

Trade with Afghanistan and Persia shows an increase of Rs. 2,59,387 and Rs. 14,43,751 respectively, and although the figures arrived at are the largest since the inception of the trade route, yet the figures of export trade with Afghanistan include the local district trade and thus it does not give a true and proper idea of the actual proportion of the real Persian and Afghan Trade. The system of registering trade which was noted in last year's report as unsatisfactory remained the same.

Civil and Criminal Cases decided Judicially.

A. *Criminal Justice.*—The number of criminal cases decided during the past year was 17 against 14 for the preceding year. Twenty-one persons were tried, 9 of whom were acquitted, 9 were found guilty, and 3 remained under trial at the close of the year.

The fines inflicted amounted to Rs. 706 of which Rs. 135 were recovered and paid into the Treasury.

B. *Civil Justice.*—The number of Civil cases decided during the year under report was 28 against 16 in the preceding year.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The percentage of Mohammadans to Hindus employed in the district at the close of the year was 61·6 as against 38·2.

No case of opium smuggling came to notice during the year under report.

The title of Khan Sahib was conferred on Munshi Sultan Hussain, Indian Assistant to the Political Agent, Chagai and Sarhad, on the 1st January 1918.

The following Levy Officers received the Indian Distinguished Service Medal :—

(*a*) Jemadar Radhu Khan, Chagai Levy Corps.

(*b*) Resaldar Idu Khan, Sarhad Levy Corps.

During the year the railway has reached Juzzak on the Persian border.

The year has been one of peace within the district borders, and it is hoped that with its new advantages the district has before it a time of prosperity and contentment.

W. G. HUTCHINSON, *Major,*
Political Agent, Chagai.

Public Works Department.

I.—Introductory.

1. The whole of the Public Works (inclusive of Irrigation) throughout Baluchistan are under the control of the Commanding Royal Engineer, 4th (Quetta) Division, Military Works Services, who is also Secretary in the Public Works Department to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan.

All Civil and Military Works in the Province are carried out by the Military Works Services Agency except a few Minor Works in outlying districts.

2. Colonel R. S. Maclagan, C.B., C.S.I., held the charge of the office of the Secretary, Public Works Department in Baluchistan throughout the year.

II.—45.—Civil Works, Imperial.

1. The original and additional grants allotted during the year by the Government of India, Public Works Department, the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs and the Postmaster-General, Punjab and North-West Frontier Circle, for outlay on the Post and Telegraph buildings in Baluchistan amounted to Rs. 11,414 and the actual expenditure against it amounted to Rs. 9,741 as detailed below :—

	Grants.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
Minor Works	4,452	3,886
Repairs	5,000	4,227
Establishment	1,844	1,532
Tools and Plant	118	96
Total	11,414	9,741

Revised estimate was passed by the Government of India for Rs. 12,000.

III.—45.—Civil Works, Special Revenues.

The original grant for outlay during the year was Rs. 8,15,000, but this was finally increased to Rs. 8,56,700 by additions to and withdrawals from the amount originally sanctioned. The following statement shows the amounts of grants and expenditure :—

Departmental Heads.	Original Budget grant, 1917-18.	Final grant or Revised Estimate, 1917-18.	Actual outlay, 1917-18.	Actual outlay, 1916-17.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original Works { Major Works	3,25,200	3,18,571	3,18,765	4,05,881
Original Works { Minor „	1,10,000	97,073	93,676	
Repairs	2,20,000	2,74,697	2,70,333	2,62,139
Establishment	1,50,200	1,56,239	1,46,637	1,40,708
Tools and Plant	9,600	10,120	9,458	9,369
Suspense	...	...	...	...
Total	8,15,000	8,56,700	8,38,869	8,18,097
Add to agree with the amount passed by the Government of India.	...	13,300	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	8,15,000	8,70,000	8,38,869	8,18,097

2. The works of rebuilding tahsil and other civil buildings at Kohlu and providing accommodation for a British Officer in the Fort at Mand in progress at the close of last year have been completed. Additions and alterations have been made to the Durbar and Jirga Hall at Fort Sandeman. List of works undertaken. Civil Buildings. Administration.

At Quetta the construction of a boarding house, etc., for the Sandeman High School was put in hand during the year and is nearly completed. Educational.

Medical. At Kohlu work on construction of a new hospital has been started.

Police including Militia and Levies, etc. The works of remodelling Zhob Militia post at Moghalkot, reconstructing Saddar Police Thana at Sibi and rebuilding Levy Lines at Chaman in progress from preceding year were completed and those of constructing shed for camels of Zhob Militia Cavalry Lines at Fort Sandeman and rebuilding Zhob Militia post at Waziribagh, also in progress last year, are nearing completion.

The following works in hand last year were still in progress at close of the year under review :—

(1) Providing additional accommodation for Head-quarters Police at Quetta.

(2) Providing increased accommodation in Police Lines at Loralai.

(3) Providing additional accommodation for Police in Zhob.

(4) Constructing combined Thana and Mussafirkhana at Dhanasar.

The following works commenced during the year were still in hand at its close :—

(1) Constructing new Local Levy Lines at Fort Sandeman.

(2) Constructing Zhob Militia Post at Shaghalu.

At Fort Sandeman the construction of quarters for ten married non-commissioned officers in the Zhob Militia Infantry Lines was started and completed during the year under report.

Communications. Roads. Metalling of miles 7 and 8 of Quetta Hanna Urak road in progress from 1916-17 was completed during the year, metalling of miles 8-10 of the same road and general improvement of Pishin Khanai Hindubagh road in progress from the previous year and improvements of Smallan-Ziarat and Murgha-Musakhel roads commenced during the year remained in progress and the improvement of Kach-Ziarat, Kach-Wam, Quetta-Chaman and Sibi-Kurk roads commenced during the year were completed.

Accommodation for Travellers. The work of constructing third annexe to the dâk-bungalow at Ziarat commenced during the year was completed.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

Water supplies. Improvements to the Sibi water supply in progress from last year are still in hand. There has been great delay in obtaining the pumps required. Three times pumps shipped from England have been lost at sea.

The improvement of the Siliaza Irrigation Channel at Fort Sandeman is also still in hand.

Drainage, etc. The conversion of portion of the Tazi Karez into a pucca drain at Quetta was taken in hand and completed during the year.

Works in charge of Civil Officers. 3. A sum of Rs. 52,945 was spent by the Civil Officers on original works and repairs costing under Rs. 2,500 each, as detailed below, from the funds provided in the Civil Department Budget of the Agency in addition to the sum of Rs. 8,38,869 mentioned in paragraph 1, part III, above :—

	Original Works.	Repairs.
	Rs.	Rs.
Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin District	600	5,274
Ditto Kalat District	2,420	1,417
Ditto Chagai do.	...	5,760
Ditto Sibi do.	10,216	7,083
Ditto Loralai do.	1,604	7,011
Ditto Zhob do.	7,343	4,217
TOTAL	22,183	30,762
GRAND TOTAL	52,945	

Revenue. 4. The receipts chiefly comprise rents of buildings. The amount realized was Rs. 57,709 against Rs. 39,723 for the previous year. Increase is mainly due to the sale proceeds of the materials obtained from the demolition of Kamardin Karez buildings, about Rs. 9,000, and of the Extra Assistant Commissioner's and Assistant Political Agent's Levy Lines at Mastung, Rs. 6,000, having been credited to this head.

Famine Relief Works. 5. *Nil.*

Experimental water Borings. 6. *Nil.*

Experimental Fruit Farms. 7. *Nil.*

Contribution. Works. 8. The following works of some importance were carried out during the year :—

(1) Improving Mastung Kalat road.

(2) Maintenance of Quetta Mastung road, miles 20-33, and Junction to Mastung Road Bazaar.

(3) Remetalling portion of miles 27-28 and 28-29 of Quetta Mastung Road.

(4) Remetalling road through Mastung Road Bazaar.

Items (2), (3) and (4) were completed and item (1) remained in progress.

9. The increased volume of wheeled traffic and the number of motor cars that are using the roads necessitate a considerably more liberal provision of funds for widening and improving the roads. The recent Marri disturbance has shown the urgent necessity for better communications and an extension of roads suitable for driving. General.

IV.—43.—Minor Works and Navigation.

1. The original grant for expenditure in India on Irrigation Minor Works and Navigation in this Agency was Rs. 1,36,000. This amount was increased to Rs. 1,51,600 by additions sanctioned during the year amounting to Rs. 15,600 for expenditure on new works, in connection with the Nari Weir, Surkhab Reservoir Project and Zamindari Irrigation and Agricultural works.

2. The distribution of the total Indian grant was—

Capital Grant.

Name of Project.	Works.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Suspense.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Khusdil Khan Reservoir	13,005	985	...	—35	13,955
Nar Nullah „	1,645	...	...	—415	1,230
Surkhab „	—247	1,500	800	5,447	7,500
Nari Canals	23,090	7,100	470	3,500	34,160
Miscellaneous Works for which no Capital and Revenue accounts are kept	12,500	30,395	470	...	43,365
Agricultural Works for which no Capital and Revenue accounts are kept	9,000	500	800	...	10,300
Total Capital Grant	58,993	40,480	2,540	8,497	1,10,510

Revenue Grant.

Name of Project.	Works.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Compensation.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Shebo Canal	4,280	5,550	127	100	10,057
Khusdil Khan Reservoir	10,930	9,890	210	...	21,030
Nar Nullah Reservoir	2,390	2,970	25	218	5,603
Nari Canal	3,400	910	90	...	4,400
Total Revenue Grant	21,000	19,320	452	318	41,090
GRAND TOTAL CAPITAL AND REVENUE.	79,993	59,800	2,992	8,815*	1,51,600

3. The revenue collected during the year was—

Sub-heads of revenue.	Shebo Canals.	Khushdil Khan Canals.	Nar Nullah.	Nari Canal.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water rates	16,511	22,756	...	15,828	54,095
Sales of water	...	...	110	...	110
Other canal produce	...	148	...	...	148
Water power	295	...	...	...	295
Navigation	...	17	...	...	17
Rent of buildings	46	319	...	...	365
Fines	69	63	...	...	132
Miscellaneous	...	3	...	3	6
Total for 1917-18	15,921	23,306	110	15,831	55,168
Against for 1916-17	13,938†	63,486†	2,284	1	79,709

*Rs. 8,497 for Suspense and Rs. 318 for Compensation.

† Includes arrears of 1915-16 realized in 1916-17, *viz.*, Rs. 367,26,139 and Rs. 26,506 for Shebo canals, Khushdil Khan canals and total, respectively.

V.—Narrative Progress Report.

Quetta Pishin District. Shebo Canals.

1. There was no capital outlay during the year and the capital account therefore remains the same as previous year, *viz.*, Rs. 8,10,914.

2. The canals were maintained in proper order and silt clearance of the Batezai Branch was carried out.

3. From 1st April 1917 to 12th August 1917 the canal supplies together with storage water was used for maturing 1,202 acres of rabi crops and sowing and maturing of about 101 acres of kharif crops.

4. On 13th August 1917 a heavy flood discharging about 6,000 cusecs came down in the Kakar Lora. In spite of the canal gates at the Head Works being closed water entered the canal to the extent of about 450 cusecs and the main line breached. The damage was repaired by the end of the month.

5. About 1,700 acres of rabi crops were sown from 1st September to end of December 1917, and from 1st January to 31st March 1918; the whole supply was stored in Tank Nos. 1, 3 and 4, about 72 millions cubic feet being stored.

6. Owing to the zamindari bund at Kurak having been washed away in the August floods, the perennial supply in the Shebo Canal increased and the area irrigated in the winter of 1917-18 was more than it has been since 1909-10.

Khushdil Khan Canals.

7. The system was maintained in working order and all the training bunds in Barshore and Tor Murgha rivers which were damaged in the previous year were repaired again. Repairs to breaches in Tor Murgha Bund and silt clearance in front of Tor Murgha Head Works and feeder cut were carried out during the year.

8. The Tor Murgha Bund in front of Tor Murgha Head Works was completed finally and an approach channel above Tor Murgha Bund was constructed as a subsidiary work.

The Bund stood well on the whole except at R. D. 1,100 where it breached three times. This part of the bund has now been strengthened, and the excavation of the approach channel has relieved the pressure on it, and it is now standing well. The bund has proved a useful work, and has enabled all the flood water of the past two months to be taken into the reservoir. Experience, however, has shown that the bund requires to be raised, and an estimate for this is under preparation.

9. Only 10·6 millions cubic feet of water was available in the Reservoir at the end of April 1917 for maturing the rabi crop. This only sufficed for a second watering to about 400 acres, and the rest of the crop was matured on the single watering given before sowing. In addition to rabi crops, an area of about 29 acres of kharif was also irrigated during the year under report.

10. During August, September and December 1917 about 97 millions cubic feet of water was stored in the Reservoir which was used for sowing about 1,200 acres of rabi crops.

11. During March 1918, 7 02 inches rainfall was recorded on the Khushdil Khan Bund, which brought heavy floods in Barshore and Tor Murgha rivers and 750 millions cubic feet of water were stored into the Reservoir during March 1918.

12. The results of experimental wheat crops sown in October 1916 was as follows:—

Locality.	Area sown in acres.	Outturn per acre.	
		Grain.	Fodder.
		Mds.	Mds.
Jungle sirkar	2·18	7·6	7·7
Malezai	2·0	4·39	5·0

The result was not satisfactory.

This year about 27 acres have again been sown in different villages by the zamindars themselves and necessary implements were supplied by the Irrigation Department; the condition of the crops is good, and results will be stated in next year's report.

13. In October 1916 about 2 acres of shaftal crop were also sown as an experiment, but it was a failure and there was no water in the Reservoir for subsequent waterings.

Nar Nul'ah Reservoir.

14. An estimate amounting to Rs. 3,279 was sanctioned for constructing a guide bank above the weir at Hanna to protect the lands alongside the Hanna river and also the Hanna Urak road which were being damaged by floods; and the work is practically complete.

15. With the approval of the Government of India, the bungalow and other buildings at the Reservoir were dismantled; and materials to the value of Rs. 3,600 were obtained, and transferred for use on Military Works.

16. The Spin Karez and the Hanna Head Works and feeder cuts, as well as main canal and upper portion of Baleli Branch were maintained during the year. The Cantonment Distributary was very much damaged during the floods of August 1917. It has not been repaired as the Cantonment Committee decided on the advice of the Medical Authorities not to take Nar Nullah water for the present.

17. Only a small quantity of water was available in the Reservoir in April 1917 which was given to Quetta Cantonments, a sum of Rs. 109-11-5 being realized for the same.

18. No floods of any importance occurred during the summer though there was unusually heavy rain in August 1917. Five small floods were taken in from the Spin Karez Nala during August 1917. During one of these some water was lost by the shutters falling of their own accord. This was apparently due to the springs of releasing triggers being too weak. These springs have now been replaced by stronger ones, both at Hanna and Spin Karez. Only 20 millions cubic feet was stored in the Reservoir, and this was given out for the sowing of some 200 acres in Kotwal village.

19. By rainfall during February and March 1918, the reservoir was filled to 39 feet on the gauge representing about 50 millions cubic feet of water. There is still snow to come down and it is probable that the total storage during the current spring will amount to about 100 millions.

20. All works in connection with the Surkhab Reservoir have been stopped; but the observations of the perennial and flood water and silt were recorded during the year. Surkhab Reservoir.

21. The rainfall during the winter of 1917-18 was exceptionally heavy and this enabled the zamindars to sow Khushkaba crops on the area commanded by the Shebo and Khushdil Khan canals. Weather and Crops.

22. By the untimely cold at the end of March 1918, the present rabi crop appears to have been damaged to some extent, but on the whole the condition of the crop is good.

23. The average discharge of the canal was as follows as compared with the previous year's:— Sibi District Nari Canal.

Month.	1917-18.	1916-17.
April	44	80
May	59	49
June	35	26
July	35	59
August	63	48
September	91	35
October	59	28
November	142	64
December	100	33
January	83	137
February	87	157
March	87	77
Average daily discharge	73·75	64·42

24. The Nari weir was completed in May; but heavy floods in August 1917 completely destroyed the upstream flooring which consisted of concrete layed over puddle. The whole of this has now been relayed in pacca masonry 1·5′ thick over 6 inches of concrete. The puddle has been omitted as it appeared to be a source of weakness. A large spur of rock, which projected 60 feet into the river just above the weir, has been removed during the past cold weather. The recent floods have shown the effect of this, and the main stream now flows past the regulator. The weir is at the present moment quite clear of shingle, and the removal of the rock seems, therefore, to have been a success. It will be some time before the river has completely adapted itself to the new conditions, and further changes will probably occur during the next flood season.

25. The supply now obtainable from the river since the construction of the weir was found this year to be in excess of what could be carried by the existing distributary channels; and a scheme of remodelling involving extensive amalgamation of redundant channels has been put in hand. The Nari is the only river of any importance in British Baluchistan, and the area that can be commanded is very extensive. The development of the irrigation from the Nari is therefore a matter of great importance; and ultimately it is bound to be remunerative.

26. The Local Government has decided as a temporary measure that with effect from the financial year 1917-18, 25 per cent of the revenue realized from the villages commanded by the Nari Canal will be treated as irrigation revenue. The revenue so credited to the canal during the year under review was Rs. 15,828.

27. About 20 feet of water was collected in the reservoir, but it was impossible to regulate the outflow owing to the outlet pipes having been crushed by settlement of the dam. No inspection has been made since September last, and the effects of the winter rainfall are not known. Gharat Mana Dam.

28. During the dry months May to July the Upper Kesh supply fell so low that even in the pacca channel the water dried up before reaching the tail. The Lower Kesh stream gave a better supply, and the construction of the channel was proceeded with. At Zhob. Kesh Schemes.

the same time negotiations were entered into for combining the two supplies, which were separately owned, so as to get a practicable volume of water. The tribesmen agreed to the proposal, but before any action could be taken both works were wrecked by heavy floods on the 6th, 7th and 17th August 1917. The intake works of both streams were entirely destroyed, as well as the covered channel for a length of 2,000 feet in the Upper Kesh and 7,000 in the Lower Kesh. No attempt has been made to reconstruct these works, as labour, materials and funds are now required for schemes showing more chance of success.

Tor Khulla Scheme.

29. This scheme involved the construction of a weir across the Zhob river near Fort Sandeman. The proposals were examined at site in December, and it was considered that the cost of constructing and maintaining a weir to withstand the floods of the Zhob river, at a site 180 miles from a railway, would be out of all proportion to any possible revenue that might be obtained. It was suggested that a temporary bund stronger and more watertight than the present one, would serve the same purpose as a weir, and it was proposed to give assistance in materials and money to the villagers to enable this to be done. This proposal was negatived by the villagers who are disinclined to exert themselves in any way. The scheme has therefore been dropped.

Agricultural works in the Baluchistan Agency.

30. During the year under review, a grant of Rs. 25,000 a year for three years was sanctioned by the Government of India for promoting the development of zamindari irrigation. The allotment for the year was Rs. 10,300 which was spent upon the following works.

Bund Irrigation.

31. A system of bund irrigation was constructed in Haikalzai village between Pishin and Saranan. The area to be flooded is about 80 acres enclosed by bunds, and fed from two small nalas. The main bunds follow the ground contours as determined by levelling. The bunds were completed but the means for regulating the supply were left over until the effects of some rainfall could be observed. The first rainfall occurred in March 1918 and was of exceptional severity; and the bunds were breached. They have now been repaired, and the experience gained will be applied in devising the means of regulating the water.

Manufactures of earthenware troughs.

32. With a view to conserving the small supplies of water obtained from springs and karezes the manufacture of earthenware troughs was undertaken experimentally at Mr. Cumming's pottery at Sheikh Mandah. Considerable difficulty was experienced in getting the moulded troughs to set without cracking, but eventually these were to a great extent overcome. The troughs were burnt in small flame kilns containing 40 or 50 troughs at a time. The results were on the whole satisfactory, but it was evident that the practical side of the matter could only be effectively tested as regards cost and efficiency by manufacture on a considerable scale. Land was acquired, and the construction of a kiln put in hand for more extensive experiment. A length of about 200 yards of these troughs has been laid in the Sahibzada Karez, near Shal Tangi on the Hanna Road.

Purchase of Agricultural Implements.

33. The sum of Rs. 800 has been expended on the purchase of spring tooth cultivators and lever harrows which have been lent to zamindars on the Khushdil Khan Canal system to encourage the methods advocated by Mr. Howard for conserving the water of the soil.

It is too early to say whether the zamindars will undertake the extra labour involved or whether the system as practised by them will give satisfactory results.

VI.—Railways.

(*a*) Quetta District. 1. Permanent-Way. Renewals.

(1) Replacement of steel sleepers by Chir sleepers was completed in March between miles 277 and 281 (single lines) between Saranan and Gulistan and between miles 289½ and 292 (double line) from Gulistan towards Killa Abdulla.

(2) Further replacement of steel sleepers by Chir and Maiyung sleepers between miles 300½ and 302 on double line (between Killa Abdulla and Shellabagh) and miles 308½ — 311 (Khojak tunnel) double line could not be proceeded with owing to delay in supply of sleepers, but work will be put in hand early in 1918.

(3). Replacement of worn 75 lbs. steel double-headed rails and Denham and Olphert plates by 77½ lbs. bull-headed steel rails with check rails on wooden sleepers on certain sharp curves between Spintangi and Babarkach (S. P. Section) was further delayed by non-receipt of certain specially cast iron chairs, which were subsequently received. The work is in hand and nearly finished.

(4) Strengthening of steel sleepers road could not be put in hand for want of ballast train.

2. Permanent-Way. General.

(1) The D. and O. plate road on the Bolan especially (Mushkaf to mile 179 section) has continued to have few breakages and there is no necessity for the present to do any sleeper renewals. The same applies to D. and O. plate road on S. P. Section (mile 9-39). The wooden road between Sibi and Mushkaf, and between Ocepur and Peshi and between Peshi and Chiderzai is in good order, as well as the strengthened road between miles 184 and mile 189. The 100 lbs. flat-footed steel road on steel trough sleepers mile 189 to Kolpur, is also in good order.

(2) The strengthened road between Kolpur and Kuchlak (consisting of 75 lbs. flat-footed steel rails on trough sleepers (13 to 30 feet rail) is in fairly good order, but shows signs of crushing between Kolpur and Quetta under the H. G. Engines. There is however no necessity for any immediate action.

(3) The line between Bostan and Chaman has had a good deal of the steel trough sleepers road renewed. After completion of the present programme of sleeper renewals, there are about 10½ miles (mile 295 to 299 = 4 miles, 301—308 = 6½ miles ; total = 10½ miles) of double track which requires replacement of steel trough sleepers by wooden ones all on double line. These lengths are 4 miles between Gulistan and Killa Abdulla and 6½ miles between Killa Abdulla and Shellabagh. The selected trough sleepers can be used to strengthen the remainder of the Bostan Chaman Section ; and this whole section should then last for some years without removing the whole of the steel trough sleepers.

(4) The trough sleepers on the whole are wearing well and the U. S. sleepers can be dealt with by ordinary renewals. The same remark applies to the Denham and Olphert Plate road except sharp curves. On the Sindh Pishin Railway.

(5) On all the above lengths, Quetta to Bostan *via* Bolan and Sindh Pishin Railway and Bostan to Chaman, the rails are generally wearing well except on the very sharp curves of Sindh Pishin Railway for which special estimate has been sent in. On Nushki Railway both Rails and sleepers are wearing badly on sharp curves and heavy grades. When it is considered that the rails are 60 lbs. flat-footed steel on 2nd-hand steel trough sleepers, and that they have been in the road for 12 years and in consideration of the very heavy traffic during the past two years, this can hardly be wondered at. I have not made any proposals for the systematic renewal of rails and sleepers on this Branch, but an estimate has gone up for check railing sharp curves and changing steel sleepers for wooden.

3. Tunnels.

These are generally in good order. In a few tunnels, notably the Khojak and neighbouring tunnels, it has been necessary to change corroded bricks and this necessity will continue, but on a small scale.

4. Floods.

There were very serious floods during August, September and October: (1) on Quetta-Nushki Railway, (2) on Rindli Branch and (3) on Sindh Pishin Railway and (4) in a modified form on Bolan Railway.

(1) On the Quetta-Nushki Railway the traffic was stopped for nearly a week owing to dips silting up and bank being scoured out due to a series of thunder-storms extending from mile 28 to Nushki itself.

The upper earth dam at the Dhosi Reservoir was completely demolished by a flood which stopped it and the rush of water came perilously near washing away Nushki Station which was considerably damaged.

(2) The floods in the Barambara River were particularly important as they continued from August to October and thus prevented the removal of permanent-way from Rindli Branch literally for months.

(3) On S. P. Section, 2 piers of bridge 253 at mile 57-10 = 10 spans of 40′ and 1 × 20′ were washed away by a record flood, and No. 140 1′ × 6′ girders at mile 43-6 was also demolished owing to the river undermining founds.

There was also considerable damage done to bunds and retaining walls on this section and between Sibi and Nari the flood overtopped the railway bank in a few places.

(4) Slight damage was done to the Railway bank and retaining wall about 3 miles below Kolpur and also in Hirok Station due to heavy rain.

5. Stations and Buildings.

Spezand Station is being remodelled to meet extra requirements on Quetta-Nushki Railway and Nushki Extension Railway.

6. Accidents.

There were no serious accidents during the year.

7. Bridges and Culverts.

Owing to the washing away of two piers of Bridge No. 253, mile 57-10 S. P. Railway, those piers have to be rebuilt and are at present under construction. At mile 43-6 the line has been temporarily diverted, pending the rebuilding of 1 × 6′ girder bridge, estimate has gone up. Sanction has been given for the running of coupled H. G. engines between Sibi and Abigum (unrestricted), between Abigum and Kolpur with a restriction of 10 miles per hour, over 100 and 150′ girder bridges. These bridges are being watched for any signs of failure.

8. (*a*) Watering arrangements, Quetta-Nushki Railway.

(1). Nushki.

Since the upper dam at the Dhosi Reservoir failed, no reliance can be placed on the supply of water from this source. The reservoir holds at present 75 lakhs gallons, but tends to silt up. It is now discharging 25,000 gallons daily. The floods of August also filled up the well in Dhosi river bed, 3-4 miles from Nushki Station, which has always been used as a stand-by. This is being excavated again and may be of use as an auxiliary supply in case of need. A trial bore is also being sunk in the hope of getting one or more tube wells as there seems a good chance of obtaining water here. As the construction station is getting water by gravity from the Khesar River, if all other means fail, there is no reason why Nushki Station should not get a supply also by gravity from the Khesar River. The water is not good for drinking though the Nushki Town people have been drinking from it for many years. The whole question however depends on what water is obtainable from Ahmedwal, and this is not yet known.

(2). Kishingi.

Two trial wells are being put down to augment the unsatisfactory well just west of the station.

Galangur. (3) By cleaning the Karez, a satisfactory supply of water has been obtained here. This is the best supply on Quetta-Nushki Railway.

Kirdagap. (4) It was proposed to pump up water from a Karez near the station, but as the water is bad, it is not proposed to go on with this. As good water is obtainable at Galangur and Sheikhwasil this is not very urgently required.

Sheikhwasil. (5) Present supply is sufficient.

Mastung Road. (6) An arrangement has been come to with Political Agent, Kalat, to obtain another share of zamindars' water, which will suffice for all requirements.

8. (b) Bolan Railway.
(1) Sibi.

The present arrangement is that the Railway has to have reservoirs to store ten days mobilization supply of water=40 lakhs gallons.

This is done by means of (1) Railway reservoirs which contain about 23 lakhs gallons, and (2) by renting Municipal reservoirs which when cleaned contain well over 20 lakhs. In addition one of the Railway settlement tanks has been cleaned and now holds 8 lakhs and sanction has been received to place a pump here to augment supply if necessary.

The water in Municipal reservoirs is pumped by a Pulsometer into the Railway storage reservoirs or H. S. tanks by a 4" pipe and into an open conduit which delivers into Railway storage reservoirs. The total gives over 50 lakhs gallons. The above arrangements are to guard against stoppage of water supply from Nari River due to floods. In case of urgency the civil authorities would place all water from Nari River at railway disposal.

Mushkaf, Ocepur and Panir. (2) Are all supplied from springs in the Bolan river at Bibinani. This is unsatisfactory, as the pipe is constantly being damaged by floods.

Peshi. (3) Has a good well in the Mushkaf river and water is pumped up to the station in case of failure of Bibinani water supply. This water also supplies Mushkaf and Ocepur. Peshi has a spring which supplies the station. Chiderzai also has a small spring which supplies station requirements.

Abigum and Mach. (4) Both are supplied by a gravity supply from old Mach by a 4" pipe and a pipe goes from Mach to Abigum. This supply is not sufficient and as a stand-by there is a well in the Bolan River with a pump which is constantly required.

It is proposed to lay a second 4" pipe from old Mach springs.

(b) Nushki Extention Railway. Orders were received in the middle of September 1917 to extend the railway westward from Dalbandin to a terminus somewhere in the vicinity of Juzzak. Work was started on the 1st of November 1917 and by the end of March 1918 the rails had been carried 138 miles beyond Dalbandin. The type of construction is the same as that adopted for the extension from Nushki to Dalbandin. The formation is low throughout and 'dips' and not bridges have been provided for the passage of flood water. Stations have been established about 13 miles apart. The permanent-way material is mostly second hand, having been obtained from railways in India which were dismantled for the purpose. For the greater part the rails are 75 lbs. to the yard and the track is fully sleepered. It was found possible this year to do the earthwork to the full extent required before laying the track and with few exceptions no further raising of formation will be necessary. The chief difficulty in construction was the want of water, and in this respect the work has given greater trouble than last year; the country traversed has been more uneven and the soil harder. Throughout the month of March the section between Dalbandin and Kundi was subjected to falls of rain which can be called heavy for this part of the country and the line was repeatedly breached and progress was much delayed in consequence.

(c) Khanai Hindubagh Railway. Rail head reached the mines in April 1917 and although there was still a good deal of construction work to be completed the carriage of ore was commenced. By the end of June 7,000 tons of chrome ore was carried down to Khanai and transhipped into broad gauge wagons for transport to Karachi. This carriage down to Khanai was done by the Railway Construction Engineers.

On 3rd September 1917 the line was publicly opened for the carriage of chrome and the working of the trains was taken over by the Traffic Department of the North-Western Railway.

The bridges on this line are all made up of girders on sleeper cribs. Several of these were of course washed out during the monsoon and had to be rebuilt after allowing a bigger waterway. It was also found necessary to put in several new bridges in many places.

Also in place of four of the larger crib bridges new bridges have been built of sleepers and rails but of a much stronger type than the old crib bridges so as to stand up to the heavy rush of water.

VII.—Plantation and Preservation of Trees.

In accordance with the instructions contained in the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Resolution No. 21-34-19, dated 11th July 1905, this matter has received attention throughout the year and new trees have been planted.

VIII.—General Abstract of Road Communications in Baluchistan.

District.	A Metalled roads.	B Unmetalled roads.	C Serviceable fair weather and temporary roads.	D Bridle paths.	Grand total classes A, B, C and D.	Opened during the year under review.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Quetta Civil and Military Districts.	574·89	71·95	34·00	281·75	962·59	0·50
Loralai District . .	400·28	256·42	169·25	1,316·25	2,142·20	0·00
Total . .	975·17	328·37	203·25	1,598·00	3,104·79	0·50

R. S. MACLAGAN, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Hon'ble the A. G. G. in Baluchistan, P. W. D.

QUETTA;
Dated 1st June 1918.

Medical Department for 1917.

No. of Hospitals and Dispensaries opened and closed.

1. The year opened with 34 dispensaries and the same number remained in full working order till the close of the year. The new building of the Dufferin Hospital for women (*viz.*, the Lady Sandeman Dufferin Hospital at Quetta which was completed during the year) was opened in October by Her Excellency the Lady Chelmsford. But it remained closed for the remaining period of the year as no qualified Lady Doctor was available to take charge of the Hospital till February 1918.

The dispensary at Kohlu was temporarily accommodated in the Tehsil building from 20th August 1917, as separate buildings were not provided during the year. However the work for rebuilding the dispensary was commenced.

2. A dispensary was, as usual, opened at Ziarat during the Ziarat Season and closed on 4th November.

Buildings.

3. In the Quetta Civil Hospital the construction of the new ward named "Archer Memorial Ward" was commenced.

At Sinjawi a ward for infectious diseases has been built.

No. of patients treated.

4. The total number of cases treated at dispensaries of all classes was 325, 972, an increase of 3,093 over the previous year. This increase principally occurred in His Highness the Khan of Kalat's Dispensary at Mustung which remained in charge of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon during the year under report while in the previous year the compounder held charge of the dispensary.

Excluding the figures of Private non-Aided Dispensaries, which shows 24,193 patients against 18,788 in the previous year, there has been a decrease of 2,312 in the number of persons attending the dispensaries of the Province.

The decrease is chiefly due to the very small attendance at the Nushki Civil Dispensary which is partly the result of the head-quarters of the rail head being transferred from Nushki to Dalbandin. In the preceding year large numbers of military men and coolies employed on the construction of the Road and Railway line having attended.

The number of in-door patients was 7,711 showing an actual decrease of 732 as compared with the previous year. The increase and decrease come under the undermentioned dispensaries :—

Name of Dispensary.	Increase.	Decrease.
Quetta	48	0
Pishin	0	7
Chaman	69	0
Gulistan	3	0
Lady Sandeman Zanana Dispensary, Quetta	0	97
Sibi	25	0
Hurnai	37	0
Kohlu	0	7
Ziarat	51	0
Mac Ivor Female Dispensary, Sibi	30	0
Loralai	0	68
Duki	0	23
Sinjawi	0	10
Barkhan	34	0
Musakhel	0	16
Fort-Sandeman	58	0
Killa-Saifulla	11	0
Hindubagh	42	0
Military Out Posts	0	20
Women's Dispensary, Fort-Sandeman	0	11
Kalat	56	0
Panjgur	20	0
Turbat	0	18
Nushki	0	727
Kacha	0	3
Dalbandin	169	0
Sharigh Railway	0	55
Bostan	0	9
Shellabagh	0	22
Khost	0	188
Mach	14	0
Sheikhwasil	1	0
Quetta Police	0	119
TOTAL	668	1,400
Deduct increase	...	668
Net decrease	...	732

The reasons for increase in the Dalbandin Dispensary and decrease in the Nushki Civil Dispensary have already been explained above.

5. In the State Public, Local Fund and Private-Aided Dispensaries the total of in-patients is shown to be 6,135, being a decrease of 354 as compared with the previous year. The death rate was 2·82 as against 2·53 in the previous year.

6. There were 516 beds available, *viz.*, 392 for men and 124 for women. In the year before 423 beds for men and 119 for women were available. It is evident that there was a decrease of 31 beds for males and an increase of 5 beds for females. The reasons for decrease or increase are :— No. of beds available for in-patients.

(1) Four beds for females available in Lady Sandeman Zanana Dispensary as shown in the previous year's return were not used owing to the close of the Dispensary.

(2) An increase of 1 bed for males and 5 beds for females occurred in the Sibi Civil Hospital and of 4 beds for females in the Mac-Ivor Female Dispensary at Sibi owing to the improvements made in the hospital buildings during the previous year.

(3) There has been a decrease of 32 beds in the Las Bela State Hospital in comparison with the previous year owing to the demolition of the hospital by floods.

Out of the total beds, *viz.*, 413 in public dispensaries 281 beds were occupied daily on the average. From the figures it appears that 68·04 per cent. of the beds provided were occupied constantly, an increase of 10·63 per cent. as compared with the previous year.

7. The principal diseases for which treatment was sought and a comparison of their incidence with that of the previous year are shown below :— Diseases treated.

Name of Diseases.	1916.	1917.	Increase.	Decrease.
1. Malaria	81,020	79,698	0	1,322
2. Diseases of eye	30,833	27,152	0	3,681
3. Diseases of respiratory system	19,456	21,870	2,414	0
4. Dysentery and Diarrhœa	12,325	11,284	0	1,041
5. Diseases of the digestion system	46,539	46,154	0	385
6. Ulcers	32,731	34,680	1,949	0
7. Other diseases of the skin	13,698	14,073	375	0
8. Rheumatic fever and Rheumatism	7,984	7,230	0	754
TOTAL	244,586	242,141	4,738	7,183
Net Decrease	...	...	...	2,445

Cases of poisoning by opium and other drugs were 280 against 336, showing a decrease of 56 cases as compared with the previous year. Of the total of such cases 108 occurred in Quetta Town and district showing a decrease of 8 cases as compared with the previous year.

8. There haa been an actual increase of 3,807 adult patients. The principal increases and decreases are as follows :— Classes and sexes of patients.

	1916.	1917.	Increase.	Decrease.
Muhammadans Adults Male	135,651	136,926	1,275	...
Do. do. Female	27,777	27,887	110	...
Europeans and Eurasians Adults Males	897	1,112	215	...
Do. do. Females	455	529	74	...
Hindus do. Males	23,093	25,836	2,743	...
Do. do. Females	6,546	5,748	...	798
Other do. Males	2,282	2,646	364	...
Do. do. Females	994	818	...	176
TOTAL	197,695	201,502	4,781	974
Net increase	...	...	3,807	...

9. The surgical operations in the State Public, Local Fund and Private Aided Dispensaries number 6,147 showing an actual increase of 128. Surgical operations performed.

Income and expenditure.

10. The total income was Rs. 87,454 being a decrease of Rs. 26,067 and the total expenditure was Rs. 79,954 being a decrease of Rs. 29,610 as compared with the previous year. The decrease in the expenditure is noticed in the following heads :—

	Rs.	Rs.
Salaries of Medical Officers	1,091	
Salaries of Nurses	460	
Salaries of Inferior servants	1,002	
European Medicines	19,697	
Building and Repairs	11,566	
Total Decrease	33,816	33,816
Deduct Increase.		
Bazar Medicines	798	
Diet	1,743	
Miscellaneous	1,665	
Total Increase	4,206	4,206
Net Decrease		29,610

The decrease in salaries of Medical Officers and Nurses is due to the Lady Sandeman Zenana Dispensary, Quetta, remaining closed during the year and also to the pay of the compounders of MacIvor Dispensary, Sibi, being shown in the previous year's return in the column of Salaries of Nurses, while in the year under report the compounder's pay has been included in the proper column, *i.e.*, "Pay of inferior servants." The decrease under the head "European Medicines" is accounted for by the fact that in the previous year the cost of Medical Stores obtained from the Government Medical Depot, Bombay, was adjusted and debited by the Military Department in the same year while during the year under report this has not been done.

For building and repairs a large sum was spent during the previous year owing to the construction of the new operation room, Police Ward, etc., at Sibi and also to the addition of a waiting room for Europeans in the Quetta Civil Hospital. There was no large expenditure on this account during the year under report. The increase under the heads "Bazar Medicines," "Diets and Miscellaneous" is due to the high rates prevailing in the country as explained in the report of the year before.

Infections and contagious diseases.

11. *Small-pox.*—During the year under report small-pox appeared in an epidemic form in the Quetta town and to some extent at other places of the province. A similar outbreak occurred in 1910. The disease remained prevalent from June to December 1917. The first case that occurred on 11th June in the Quetta town was in a Sindhi family living in Mohalla Gharibabad. Inspection showed that many of the children recently brought from Sindh and others down countries were unprotected by previous vaccination. Prompt measures were taken to enforce vaccination, re-vaccination and disinfection, and for this a thorough house to house inspection in the city and Civil and Railway Lines was carried out by the Sanitary Inspector and all unprotectad children and those requiring revaccination were vaccinated. All the local schools were also inspected and children vaccinated and re-vaccinated as the cases required.

One hundred and thirty-three cases of small-pox came under treatment at various dispensaries as noted below against 8 cases in 1916 :—

Quetta	94
Chaman	2
Pishin	4
Gulistan	2
Hurnai	5
Jhatpat	8
Sinjawi	1
Barkhan	1
Turbat Kej	2
Nuskhi	5
Shellabagh Ray	3
Bostan	2
Mastung	1
Las Bela	3
Total	133
Net increase	125

12. *Cholera.*—In the first week of September news arrived of an outbreak of cholera in Sukkur and Shikarpur and it spread in Jacobabad. Steps were immediately taken to detain all persons arriving from Sindh in Baluchistan and also the booking of fresh vegetables and fruits, &c., from these stations was stopped.

There were no cases of cholera amongst those detained in camp.

One case that took place in Hirok on 23rd September resulting in death on 27th September was that of Subedar Nian Singh, 39th Garhwal Rifles, in charge of the detachment of the regiment in the camp. This attack was traced to eating over-ripe fruit on the previous night.

At Quetta 4 imported cases of cholera occurred; out of these one came from Shikarpur, two were brought by the Zhob Militia from Loralai and the fourth case occurred in the King Edward's Memorial Sarai in a peon of the Assistant Political Agent, Loralai.

At Hurnai a case of cholera was detected among local bullock-cart drivers in transport line on 10th October and ended fatally.

Two cases of cholera were reported at Loralai in the advance party of the 3rd Skinner's Horse who had arrived from Jullundhur (*viâ* Hurnai). Both of these resulted in death.

Cholera broke out in the villages of Khidrani in the Hurnai Sub-Division where 33 cases with 23 deaths were reported. The disease was prevalent from 31st October to 11th November at Khidrani. Subsequently 2 cases with 2 deaths occurred on 14th November in Nazih village, about 2½ miles far from Khidrani village.

13. *Plague.*—On the 16th October an outbreak of plague was reported in Sukkur and in November Shikarpore and Jacobabad were infected by the disease. Active measures were taken to prevent communication. There were three imported cases of plague at Sibi and all of these ended fatally.

14. *Typhus Fever.*—Typhus fever was reported by the Political Agent, Kalat, as having broken out in Bellput and Mustung *ilaqa*. It was also reported that fever of a virulent type was prevalent in Bhag Nari. Restrictions as far as possible were kept on persons from this district, but no cases were detected in the camp.

15. *Malaria.*—The total number of cases of malarial fever during the year under report at the various dispensaries was 79,698 as against 81,020 in the previous year, being a recorded decrease of 1,322. This does not indicate real diminution of the disease. It seems that malaria was less prevalent at Chaman, Gulistan, Loralai, Duki, Sinjawi, Bostan, Killa-Saifulla, Hindubagh, Nushki, Panjgur, Kacha, Dalbandin, Sharigh and Shellabagh. But the malarial cases treated at Quetta, Pishin, Sibi, Jhatpat, Ziarat, Musakhel, Fort Sandeman, Kalat, MacIvor Dispensary, Sibi, Khost, Mach and Mastung show a total increase of 10,260 cases as compared with previous year. The marked increase was at Quetta, Khost and Mastung. At Quetta, Loralai and Fort Sandeman special anti-malarial measures were taken, as usual, in the direction of preventing mosquitoes breeding. The increase in malarial cases at Quetta and Fort Sandeman is due to increased rainfall and the severity of the winter.

16. The total number of persons vaccinated during the year was 25,637 against 10,798 in the previous year being a net increase of 14,839. Of the total cases, 23,422 or 91 per cent. were recorded successful. Most of the increase occurred in the Quetta-Pishin District, where 18,367 persons were vaccinated against 1,352 in the previous year. **Vaccination.**

17. The segregation camp was located as usual at Hirok during the summer and at Sibi in the winter months. The number of persons inspected was 125,678, being 8,659 less than in the previous year. Of these 56,315 were passed on at once, 54,741 were disinfected before release and 14,622 were detained under observation. Three imported cases of plague occurred during the year, all of which proved fatal. Six more deaths occurred in the camp due to:— **Plague Camp.**

Bronchitis and Pneumonia	2
Maternity	2
Dysentery	1
Malarial fever	1

Army Remount Department.

1. Demand for the services of pony stallions.

Only two pony stallions were taken over in Baluchistan in 1915. The number has been gradually increased and two more are now sanctioned in addition to those on the strength.

Details regarding these stallions and their overings will be found in Table III for which an abstract is attached.

As a whole the number of mares covered did not come up to expectations, coverings being adversely affected by the closure during the previous year and by the Marri outbreak necessitating the removal of the stallions from Sibi to Quetta at the height of the covering season when mares were coming in freely.

2 Fairs and Shows.

A Provincial Fair was held at Pishin during the year under report, a precis of the detailed report of which is given below.

Pishin.

One hundred and nine animals were exhibited as against 91 the previous year: 20 branded mares were shown as against 33 and 44 pony mares as against 17 the previous year.

The brood mare classes do not compare with those at the Quetta Fair, but the majority are suitable for breeding Indian Cavalry and Police and levy remounts. The high price of fodder and grain probably affected the attendants and a number of branded mares appear to have been sold.

The Show serves a useful purpose in tapping the remoter parts of the Pishin District, *e.g.*, Barshore and Toba, breeders from which find Quetta too far to attend.

No fair has been held at Gumbaz in the Loralai District since 1915 and the Imperial stallions have since been withdrawn (please see Annual Report Imperial for 1916-17, pages 15 and 16).

3. General Remarks.

(*a*) If pony breeding is to be placed on a satisfactory footing I consider it to be very desirable that the Local Government should take over the whole of the pony stallions in the province.

Under present circumstances difficulty is often experienced in providing and maintaining the number of stallions considered necessary and assistance from the Local Government is required.

If pony stallions were placed on the same footing as those in Bombay, the question of contributions by Local Boards and Districts concerned could be settled in consultation with the local civil officers.

If such were done administration would be rendered easier and efficiency improved.

(*b*) The Imperial clerical establishment of this office is not sufficient to deal with the extra work occasioned by the number of pony stallions now maintained in this Circle and at the same time keep the office up to date.

Correspondence has increased and the number of reports, returns and statistics to be submitted has multiplied.

The services of a provincial clerk are urgently required to deal with this work.

Application has been made for sanction to entertain one and it is hoped that this will shortly be granted.

Provincial Report, 1917-18.

4. General Review.

Owing to the shortage of Veterinary establishment and the prevalence of Dourine in the Circle pony breeding operations have generally been restricted to the principal stables.

It is due to the assistance given by Mr. Cattell, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, and his staff that Veterinary supervision of coverings has been possible at so many stables.

In addition to the pony stallions shown in Table III, 2 pony stallions have been granted certificates enabling the mares served by them and their stock to compete in the pony breeding classes.

In spite of the limited provision formerly made for the pony breeding in Baluchistan some progress has been made with regard to the provision of stallions, but the number maintained is still below that estimated last year as necessary.

Innovations take some time to become known and though the number of coverings has not reached expectations there have been many adverse circumstances and considerable improvement may, I think, be looked for during 1918-19.

F. H. B. PASSY, *Major*,
Superintendent, Army Remount Department,
Baluchistan Circle.

Abstract statement showing the number of mares covered by District and L. B. Pony stallions in the Baluchistan Circle, Army Remount Department, during the year 1917-18.

Name of Pony stallion.	Breed.	No. of Mares covered.			Total.
		Quetta-Pishin.	Kalat.	Sibi.	
Killkenny	Kath; Arab	22	...	9	31
Baluchistan		8	...	19	27
Mamoodia	"	...	...	5	5
Tehorlu	"	...	...	17	17
Total Baluchistan	...	30	...	50	80

F. H. B. PASSY, *Major*,
Superintendent, Army Remount Department,
Baluchistan Circle.

Baluchistan Police for the year 1917.

Strength and Cost.

1. The strength and cost of the police are as follows :—

District.	1916.		1917.	
	Strength.	Cost.	Strength.	Cost.
		Rs.		Rs.
Quetta-Pishin (including Nushki and Bolan).	1,026	2,95,254	1,026	3,14,279
Sibi	404	90,625	404	1,06,145
Zhob and Loralai	588	1,77,487	586	1,77,023
TOTAL	2,018	5,63,366	2,016	5,97,447

Fifty-two additional police were employed at a cost of Rs. 11,220 against Rs. 9,078 in 1916 to furnish guards at the plague camp at Sibi and Hirok, the Khost Colliery, Murree Brewery at Quetta, Nushki Extension Railway and with the Railway Pay Clerks. Their cost with the exception of those employed on the Nushki Extension Railway was recovered from the departments employing them. The increase in the cost is due to the pay and horse allowances of the police having been increased with effect from the 8th June 1917.

Crimes and Criminals.

2. The total number of cognizable cases of all kinds dealt with by the police during the year was 2,677 against 2,617 during the previous year. The distribution of these cases by districts was as follows :—

District.	1916.	1917.
Quetta-Pishin	1,824	1,764
Sibi	227	283
Kalat	28	21
Chagai	294	187
Zhob	160	233
Loralai	84	189
TOTAL	2,617	2,677

Eliminating 2,110 cases of Class VI—Petty offences of public nuisance—the number of cognizable cases under classes I to V amounted to 567 against 620 in the previous year.

Result of Police work.

3. The analysis below shows the result of police working during the year :—

District.	CASES.			PERSONS.			PROPERTY.		
	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
Quetta-Pishin	1,826	1,486	81·38	1,780	1,542	86·63	26,399	8,655	33
Sibi	314	218	69·43	284	239	84·15	4,511	1,580	35
Zhob and Loralai	432	393	90·97	428	401	93·69	1,474	678	46
Bolan	26	5	19·23	10	5	50	870	6	...
Chagai	187	154	82·3	179	158	88·27	2,814	1,036	37
1917	2,785	2,256	81	2,681	2,345	87·47	36,068	11,955	33·15
1916	2,686	2,205	82·09	2,569	2,336	90·93	31,159	9,103	29·21

Internal Economy.

The total number of admissions to Hospital was 1,377 against 1,494 in 1916, showing a decrease of 117.

The percentage of resignations during the year under report was 11·19 against 11·10 in 1916 and 13·15 in 1915. Difficulty is still experienced in recruiting. The special causes operating against enlistment being the general rise in prices and the great demand for recruits by the Indian Army.

Punishments. Eight men were punished judicially and 102 departmentally against 13 and 119 respectively in the previous year.

The number of dismissals was 30 against 22 in 1916-17.

Rewards. Rewards aggregating Rs. 448 were awarded to 57 men of the force.

Sectional Percentage. The percentage of Hindus and Muhammadans to the force was 21·75 and 77·99 respectively.

Literate members constituted 17·27 per cent. of the force.

Shortage of officers. The appointment of Assistant Superintendent of Police, Quetta, remained vacant during the year. The post of the Deputy Superintendent, Police, Zhob, also remained vacant up to 25th November 1917.

Conduct and discipline. The conduct and discipline of the force has been satisfactory.

A. M. COHEN, *Major*,
for *Second Assistant*.

IMPERIAL RETURN

Name of district.	Country spirits.						Country fermented liquors.				Malt Liquors.			Wines and spirits (foreign liquors, other than beer, medicated wines, and commercial spirits)		
	Duty on distillery spirits.	Fees from distilleries.	License fees for sale of distillery spirits.	Total receipts from distillery spirits.	Receipts from out-stills and other similar systems.	Total receipts from country spirits.	Tari-tree-tax receipts.	Other receipts from tari (license fees, etc.)	Receipts from country fermented liquors, all kinds, other than tari and malt liquors.	Total receipts from fermented liquors, other than malt liquors.	Duty on beers manufactured in India.	License fees for sale of beer manufactured in India or elsewhere.	Total receipts from beer.	Duty on wines and spirits manufactured in India and excised at the tariff rate.	License fees for sale of foreign liquors generally, whether imported or manufactured in India.	Total of columns 15 and 16.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Quetta-Pishin	1,77,195 10 0	1,800	40,770 0 0	2,19,765 10 0	...	2,19,765 10 0	...	...	...	...	1,02,289 10 3	1,710	1,03,999 10 3	...	5,330	5,330
Sibi	25,381 11 0	...	6,453 0 0	31,834 11 0	...	31,834 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	432	432
Loralai	13,475 4 0	...	3,405 0 0	16,880 4 0	70	16,950 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162	162
Zhob	1,258 5 0	...	197 0 0	1,455 5 0	3,930	5,385 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	151	151
Chagai	6,287 10 0	...	3,250 0 0	9,537 10 0	...	9,537 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	200
Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway.	2,445 3 0	...	1,202 6 5	3,647 9 3	...	3,647 9 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	150
Kalat State (including Lehri Naibat).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2,26,043 11 0	1,800	55,277 6 3	2,83,121 1 3	4,000	2,87,121 1 3	...	...	...	...	1,02,289 10 3	1,710	1,03,999 10 3	...	6,425	6,425
Total of previous year.	1,78,134 10 0	1,800	41,693 0 0	2,21,628 10 0	3,920	2,25,548 10 0	...	...	...	...	70,351 9 6	1,675	72,026 9 6	...	7,272	7,272

All Provinces
1. The revenue, if any, derived from excisable articles of different kinds issued to Native States and foreign countries is shown in
2. The figures shown in column 12, include Rs. , duty on beer issued for consumption by the troops.
3. The figures shown in column 15, include Rs. , duty levied at a reduced rate on spirits issued for consumption by the troops

Madras
4. The amount shown in column 9 includes Rs. , on account of transport duty on toddy imported from the Nizam's Dominions.

Bombay
5. The total receipts shown in columns 2 to 5 include the following amounts realized otherwise than under the Contract Distillery

	Duty	Distillery fees.	License fees.
District Monopoly system.			
Free Supply system.			
Sealed Tenders system.			

6. The amount shown in column 8 includes Rs. for tree tax on trees tapped on toddy used in distillation, Rs. for tax on

United Provinces
7. The total receipt shown in columns 2 and 4 include Rs. duty and Rs license fees realized under the old
8. The receipts shown in column 6 include Rs. realized under the farming system.
9. The figures in column 20 include Rs. duty on sales by treasurers and their agents.

Punjab
10. The figures in column 22 include Rs. for acreage duty on poppy cultivation in the Kangra, Jullundur and Hoshiarpur
11. Of the amount shown in column 26, (a) Rs. were realized from acreage duty, (b) Rs. from import duty (c) Rs.

North-West Frontier Province
12. Of the amount shown in column 22, Rs. represent duty on Afghan opium.
13. Of the amount shown in column 26, (a) Rs. were realized from import duty and (b) Rs. from transport duty.

Assam
14. The figures in column 4 include Rs. on account of gallonage surcharge on liquors sold in tea garden canteens.

Coorg
15. Of the amount shown in column 28, Rs. represent gain on sale proceeds of ganja.

Baluchistan
16. Of the amount shown in column 2, Rs. 22,962-1-0, represent duty levied at a reduced rate of Rs. 3-11-0 per gallon 20° U. P. on issues

I—REVENUE.

Total of columns 7, 11, 14 and 17.	Receipts from commercial spirits including medicated wines.	Opium.				Hemp drugs.						License fees for sale of cocaine and allied drugs.	Fines and forfeitures.	Miscellaneous.	Grand total.	Total charges as shown in Imperial Return 11.	Net revenue in the year.
		Net gain on issues of excise opium.	License fees for sale of opium (wholesale and retail).	Duty on opium, other than excise opium.	Total receipts from opium.	Duty on ganja.	Duty on charas.	Duty on bhang.	Total duty on hemp drugs.	License fees (wholesale and retail) and warehouse dues.	Total receipts from hemp drugs.						
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3,29,095 4 3	...	6,740	15,740	...	21,480	...	...	...	...	16,830 0 0	16,830 0 0	...	200 0 0	...	3,67,605 4 3	8,947 12 0	3,58,657 8 3
32,266 11 0	...	1,400	1,700	...	3,100	...	10,178 8 10	1,477 12 6	11,656 5 4	4,618 5 9	16,274 11 1	...	1 4 0	...	51,642 10 1	3,332 13 4	48,309 12 9
17,112 4 0	...	840	1,080	...	1,920	...	...	...	...	1,700 0 0	1,700 0 0	...	...	...	20,732 4 0	...	20,732 4 0
5,536 5 0	...	504	400	...	904	...	...	...	...	630 0 0	630 0 0	...	...	...	7,070 5 0	...	7,070 5 0
9,737 10 0	...	...	1,900	...	1,900	...	...	...	...	2,170 0 0	2,170 0 0	...	...	...	13,807 10 0	750 0 0	13,057 0 0
3,797 9 3	...	...	500	...	500	...	...	...	...	800 0 0	800 0 0	...	...	...	5,097 9 3	...	5,097 9 3
...	...	2,842	...	...	2,842	...	1,604 4 0	...	1,604 4 0	...	1,604 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,97,545 11 6	...	11,326	21,320	...	32,646	...	11,782 12 10	1,477 12 6	13,260 9 4	26,748 5 9	40,008 15 1	...	201 4 0	...	4,70,401 14 7	13,030 9 4	4,57,371 5 3
3,04,847 3 6	...	9,562	19,655	...	29,217	...	11,645 11 4	1,069 2 3	12,714 13 7	21,316 0 9	34,030 14 4	...	88 8 6	...	3,68,183 10 4	1,338 13 4	3,54,844 13 0

illes below the figures relating to British districts, and is not included in those figures.

r military police.

ystem.

rees tapped both for sale of raw toddy and its distillation, and Rs. for tax on trees tapped for sale of raw toddy alone.
listillery system.

listricts, Rs. for duty on Kulu and Kotkhai opium, Rs. for duty on opium imported from Hill States, and Rs. for duty on Afghan opium.
from transport duty.

of country spirits from the Quetta distillery for consumption by the troops in the Quetta-Peshin and Loralai districts.

(Sd.) A. B. DEW, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

G

IMPERIAL RETURN I-A.

Supplementary table showing the duty realised (a) in other British Indian provinces on excisable articles exported to Baluchistan, and (b) in Baluchistan on excisable articls exported to other British Indian provinces.

	Amount of duty realized in other provinces of India on excisable articles exported to ———						Amount of duty realized in Baluchistan on excisable articles exported to other Indian provinces.					
Description of excisable articles.	In—	In—	In—	In—	In—	Total.	To Bahawalpur.	To Punjab.	To Sind	To—	To—	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Beer . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 3 0	5,776 11 9	35 120 4 0	...	...	40,903 2 9
Total .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 3 0	5,776 11 9	35,120 4 0	...	...	40,903 2 9

IMPERIAL RETURN II.—EXPENDITURE.

Name of district.	Salaries and establishment.	Allowances.	Supplies and services.			Contingencies and special charges.	Refunds.	Total charges.
			Rewards.	Construction and repairs of buildings.	Other charges.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Quetta-Pishin . . .	5,433 7 3	1,805 0 1	110 0 0	514 9 8	...	1,084 11 0	...	8,947 12 0
Sibi	1,436 8 8	1,583 11 5	...	...	...	312 9 3	...	3,332 13 4
Chagai	...	...	...	...	...	...	750 0 0	750 0 0
Total ...	6,869 15 11	3,388 11 6	110 0 0	514 9 8	...	1,397 4 3	750 0 0	13,030 9 4
Total of previous year .	6,949 5 4	3,252 0 4	...	382 0 6	626 11 8	2,128 11 6	...	13,338 13 4

(Sd.) A. B. DEW, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

IMPERIAL RETURN III.—SHOPS AND LICENSES.

Name of district.	Manufacture of liquor—Number of				Number of wholesale licenses for sale of						Country liquors. Number of shops licensed for retail sale of								Foreign liquors. Retail licenses—Number for sale of									Number of shops licensed for retail sale of				Retail licenses—Number for sale of			
	Breweries.	Government distilleries.	Private distilleries.	Out-stills.	Country spirits.	Country fermented liquors.	Liquors, other than Commercial spirits, imported or manufactured in India and exoised at tariff rates.	Commercial spirits i.e., rectified and denatured spirits and medicated wines.	Opium.	Hemp drugs.	Spirits under distillery system (permanent).	Spirits under distillery system (temporary).	Spirits under out-still system (permanent).	Spirits under out-still system (temporary).	Fermented tari.	Unfermented tari.	Other country fermented liquors (pachwai, etc.) (Ordinary licenses).	Other country fermented liquors. (Home-brewing licenses.)	Malt liquors only.	Foreign liquors to be consumed on premises and on and off premises.	Foreign liquors to be consumed off premises.	Liquors in hotels, restaurants, boarding houses and clubs and refreshment rooms and stalls other than railway refreshment rooms (exluding canteens).	Liquors in railway refreshment rooms, dák bungalows, dining cars and steamers.	Liquors in temporary refreshment stalls (including other temporary licenses for foreign liquors).	Foreign liquors—all other special retail licenses, including canteen licenses.	Rectified spirit and medicated wines. (Druggists' permits.)	Denatured spirits.	Raw opium.	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	Opium and its preparations for medical purposes only. (Ordinary druggists' permits).	Morphia. (Special druggists' permits.)	Hemp drugs for medical purposes only. (Druggists' permits.)	Cocaine. (Druggists' permits.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Quetta-Pishin	1	1	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9	8	3	1	17	8	...	11	6	6	6	6	4	...	...	1
Sibi	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	8	...	...	..	2	17	...	24	24	...	...	...	...
Loralai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	5	5	5	5	...	...	...	...
Zhob	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	8	...	...	...	...
Chagai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...
Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway District.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...
Total	1	1	...	1	1	...	7	...	...	8	44	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	2	9	15	3	15	17	8	...	14	41	16	48	48	4	...	...	1
Total of prevs. year	1	1	...	1	1	...	7	...	...	7	42	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	2	8	14	3	14	24	4	...	14	41	17	49	49	4	...	...	1

Madras and Bombay 1. The figures in columns 3 and 4 include—tody distilleries, of which—were Government and——private.
Assam 2. The figures in column 12 include—tea garden canteens.

(Sd.) A. B. DEW, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

IMPERIAL RETURN IV.—CONSUMPTION.

Name of district.	COUNTRY SPIRITS. Issues in Imperial gallons. At strength of—	At strength of—	At strength of—	Equivalent at London proof of the total of columns 2, 3 and 4.	Rates of duty.	FOREIGN LIQUORS OTHER THAN COMMERCIAL SPIRITS. Imported liquors. Spirits in Imperial gallon London proof.	Wines in Imperial gallons.	Malt liquors in Imperial gallons.	Liquors manufactured in India paying duty at tariff rates. Spirits in Imperial gallons, London proof.	Malt liquors in Imperial gallons.	COMMERCIAL SPRITS. Rectified spirits in Imperial gallons.	Denatured spirits in Imperial gallons.	Medicated wines in Imperial gallons.	OPIUM AND OTHER DRUGS. Issues in seers of excise opium.	Retail sales, in seers, of other opium (e.g., Punjab grown, Punjab Hill States, Afghan and Malwa).	Wholesale price of opium to retail vendors.	Average retail price of opium.	Retail sales of morphia in lbs. oz. grs.	Retail sales, in seers, of charas.	Retail sales, in seers, of ganja.	Retail sales, in seers, of bhang and its preparations.	Retail sales of cocaine in lbs. oz. and grs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Quetta-Pishin	23,445	7,402	...	27,022·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	1,168$\frac{1}{6}$	...	344	...	25	120	70 grains	252$\frac{46}{80}$	3$\frac{46}{80}$	334$\frac{13}{80}$	150 grains.
Sibi	5,122	375	...	4,909·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12$\frac{1}{2}$	...	100	...	25	50	...	197$\frac{21}{40}$	...	782$\frac{17}{80}$	...
Loralai	2,104	465	129·16	2,375·39 (c)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3$\frac{1}{2}$	...	60	...	25	80	...	87$\frac{3}{8}$	...	25$\frac{15}{16}$	...
Zhob	173	85	1,780	1,736·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	...	25	60	...	56$\frac{53}{80}$	...	25$\frac{5}{16}$	...
Chagai	1,239	...	...	1,115·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	25	100	...	48$\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{23}{80}$	76$\frac{1}{2}$	...
Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway.	483	...	...	434·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	25	100	...	13$\frac{97}{160}$	...	7$\frac{1}{4}$	...
Kalat State including Lehri Niabat.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	203	...	...	...	...	114$\frac{11}{20}$	...	...	...
Total	32,566	8,327	1909·16	37.593·79	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	1,184$\frac{1}{6}$	...	809	...	25	50 to 120	70 grains	770$\frac{95}{160}$	3$\frac{79}{80}$	1,251$\frac{3}{8}$	150 grains.
Total of previous year	30,551	9,597	13,96$\frac{1}{2}$	36,360·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	1,124$\frac{1}{2}$	...	683	...	25	50 to 80	...	895$\frac{25}{32}$	3$\frac{21}{40}$	851$\frac{27}{60}$	459 grains.

All Provinces.
1. Issues of excisable articles of all kinds to Native States and foreign countries are shown in italics below the figures relating to British districts, and not included in those figures.
2. The figures shown in columns 7 to 9 and 11 include——gallons of spirit and——gallons of beer for consumption by troops.
3. The figures shown in column 10 include——gallons issued free of duty to the Supply and Transport Corps, and——gallons issued direct to regiments on payment of duty.

United Provinces 4. The figures in column 15 include——seers issued to treasures and their agents.

Punjab, North-West Frontier Province and Delhi 5. Of the amount shown in column 5——gallons represent issues of plain spirit and——gallons of spiced spirit

Punjab and North-West Frontier Provinces 6. The figures in column 16 comprise——seers of Punjab grown opium ——seers of Punjab Hill States opium and——seers of Afghan opium.

Baluchistan 7. The figures in column 5 include— Gallons, L P.

Issues to special permit holders ... ...

Issues at a reduced duty of Rs.——per proof gallon to troops in the Quetta-Pishin and Loralai districts ...

(Sd.) A. B. DEW, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

Rates of still-head duty per proof gallon are the following :—

(a) For Consumption in the Quetta Town . . .	Rs.	6	14 0
(b) For Consumption in the Nasirabad and Railway Sub-Division. .	„	4	6 0
(c) For Consumption in all other areas . . .	„	5	10 0
(d) For Consumption by special permit-holders . . .	„	7	8 0
(*e*) For Consumption by the Indian Regiments . .	„	4	9 9

IMPERIAL RETURN IV-A.

Imports and exports of excisable articles of different descriptions from and to other British Indian provinces (a) *on payment of duty and* (b) *in bond.*

Description of excisable articles.	IMPORTS.						EXPORTS.					
	DUTY-PAID.			IN BOND.			DUTY-PAID.			IN BOND.		
	From—	From—	Total.	From Punjab.	From Sind.	Total.	To Sind.	To Punjab.	Total.	To—	To—	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Beer . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gallons 124,872	Gallons 20,561½	145,433½	—	—	...
Charas . .	...	...	...	M.S.Ch. T. 21 1 9 2	M.S.Ch. T. 21 1 9 2							
Bhang . .	...	...	...	M.S.Ch. 36 37 12½	M.S. Ch. 36 37 12½							

(Sd.) A. B. DEW, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

IMPERIAL RETURN—V.

Name of District.	Area in square miles.			Population (in thousands).			Number of square miles per shop.						Number of shops per 100,000				
							Country spirit.			Opium.		Hemp drugs.	Country spirit.			Opium.	
	Out-still system.	Distillery system.		Out-still system.	Distillery system.		Out-still area.	Distillery area.					Out still area	Distillery area.			
1	2	3		4	5		6	7		8		9	10	11		12	
		Urban	Rural.		Urban.	Rural.		Urban	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.		Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.
Quetta-Pishin	...	19·5	5,200·5	...	33,922	93,726	...	3·9	1,300-12	19·5	1040-12	19·5	1040-12	...	15	4	3	5
Sibi	...	...	3,925	...	...	82,423	...	...	157	...	231	...	164	...	...	30	...	21
Loralai	2,181	...	5,344	20,714	...	60,055	2,181	...	1,336	...	1,505	...	1.505	5	...	7	...	6
Zhob	6,458	...	3,867	40,186	...	30 180	1,076	...	1,928	...	1,928	...	1,928	15	...	6	...	11
Chagai	...	...	19,622	...	...	16,344	...	...	19,622	...	9,811	...	9,811	...	...	6	...	12
Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway.	..	...	353	...	...	2,096	...	...	118	...	118	...	118	...	...	143	...	143
Total	8,639	19·5	38,301·5	60,900	33,922	284,824	1,234	3·9	982·09	19·5	1,094·3	19·5	911·94	11	15	13	3	14
Total of previous year	8,639	19·5	38,301·5	60,900	33,922	284,824	1,234	3·9	1,035·18	19·5	1,174	19·5	978	11	15	13	3	12

OF POPULATION.		CONSUMPTION PER 100 OF THE POPULATION IN GALLONS OR SEERS (TO TWO PLACES OF DECIMALS).			AVERAGE TAXATION PER PROOF GALLON OR SEER IN RUPEES (TO TWO PLACES OF DECIMALS).									Average total excise revenue per head of population (*vide* column 33 of Imperial Return 1).
					Country spirit (distillery areas).			Opium.			Hemp drugs.			
Hemp drugs.		Country spirit (distillery area).	Opium.	Hemp drugs.	Duty.	Vend fees.	Total.	Duty including gain on sale proceeds.	Vend fees.	Total.	Duty.	Vend fees.	Total.	
13														
Urban	Rural.	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
3	5	21·17	·27	·46	6·56	1·51	8·07	25	45·75	70·75	...	28·51	28·51	2 14 1
...	29	5·96	·12	1·19	5·17	1·31	6·48	25	17	42	5·70	4·72	10·42	0 10 5
...	6	3·77	·07	·14	5·90	1·50	7·40	25	13·5	38·5	...	15	15	0 4 0
...	11	·85	·05	·12	5·62	·88	6·50	25	10·26	35 26	...	7·68	7·68	0 1 7
...	12	6·82	·33	·77	5·64	2·91	8·55	25	35·18	60·18	...	17·36	17·36	0 12 9
...	143	20·74	·59	·99	5·62	2·69	8·31	25	40	65	...	38·36	38·36	2 6 8
3	14	11·28	·16	·61	6·28	1·54	7·82	25	35·18	60·18	5·70	11·53	17·23	1 3 11
3	13	11·03	·15	·42	5·06	1·19	6·25	25	34·56	59·56	6·56	13·44	20	0 15 4

(Sd.) A. B. DEW, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

PROVINCIAL STATEMENT (A).

Statistics of wholesale vend of spirits and fermented liquors in Baluchistan during the year 1917—18.

Name of District.	LICENSES FOR WHOLESALE VEND OF FOREIGN SPIRITS AND FERMENTED LIQUORS (INCLUDING RUM AND BEER MANUFACTURED IN INDIA).													LICENSES FOR WHOLESALE VEND OF FERMENTED LIQUORS WHETHER MADE IN INDIA OR IMPORTED.			Remarks.
		Quantity Sold.													Quantity Sold.		
		To other licensed vendors.						To the public.									
		Imported.				Made in India.		Imported.				Made in India.					
	No. of licenses.	Wines.	Spirits (other than Rum).	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.	Wines.	Spirits (other than Rum).	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.	No. of licenses.	To other licensed vendors (made in India).	To the public.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Quetta-Pishin . .	6	77	376	20	403	3	*328,109	...	...	...	...	...	46,881†	1	368,488½	...	* Out of this quantity 130,923½ gallons were sent out of Baluchistan. †Out of this 14,510 gallons were sent out of Baluchistan.
Sibi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Loralai . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Zhob . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chagai . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Baluchistan for 1917-18	6	77	376	20	403	3	328,109	...	...	...	...	...	46,881	1	368,488½	...	
Total for preceding year.	6	...	7	11	37	...	240,630	175	389	...	416	...	19,557	1	257,405½	...	

(Sd.) A. B. DEW, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

PROVINCIAL STATEMENT B.

Statement of retail vend and consumption of spirits and fermented liquors in Baluchistan during 1917-18.

PROVINCIAL

Statement of retail vend and consumption of spirits and

Name of Districts.	SPIRITS AND FERMENTED												
	Sold under shop licenses.												
	On fixed fees.							On fees determined by auction.					
		Imported.				Made in India.			Imported.				Made in India.	
	No. of licenses.	Wines.	Spirits (other than Rum).	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.	No. of licenses.	Wines.	Spirits (other than Rum).	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.
1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Quetta-Pishin	8	482⅛	2,389⅜	129⅜	845½	65⅛	8,731⅜	1	...	84⅜	2⅜	...	...	3,071⅜
Sibi	3	114	435	2⅜	450	14⅜	903	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loralai	1	2	120⅜	...	32⅜	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zhob	1	97⅛	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chagai	2	95 1/12	618⅜	9⅜	237	5 1/12	1,339⅝	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baluchistan for 1917-18	15	790 11/12	3,563½	141⅛	1,573	84¾	10,974⅛	1	...	84½	3½	...	...	3,071½
Total for preceding year.	14	818¼	3,366½	81½	1,028½	22	8,663	1	2	190	2	...	...	2,542

STATEMENT B.

fermented liquors in Baluchistan during 1917-18.

LIQUORS.

Sold on Railway Refreshment Rooms.							Sold under all other sorts of licenses (*viz.*, Hotel, Dak Bungalow, Military Canteen and occasoinal bar licenses.							Fermented liquors only.		Remarks.
	Imported.				Made in India.			Imported.				Made in India.				
No. of licenses.	Wines.	Spirits (other than Rum).	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.	No. of licenses.	Wines.	Spirits (other than Rum).	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.	No. of licenses.	Quantity sold.	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
1	2	13 3/8	...	64 4/6	...	74	28	12 1/8	147 2/8	...	6 3/4	30 5/8	154,730 2/8	2	5,557	
2	7	73	...	485	...	472	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1/12	...	5 6/12	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10 1/12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	27 3/8	165 6/8	...	30 5/8	3/12	610 3/8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	36 1/2	251 1/8	...	589 1/2	1/4	1,156 1/8	38	22 7/12	147 8/12	...	12 1/8	30 5/8	154,730 1/8	2	5,557	
4	133 1/2	106	...	186	1	1,248	41	22 1/2	157 1/8	8 1/2	1,704 1/2	...	123,992 1/2	2	5,669	

A. B. DEW, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

Statement relating to Cocaine offences for the year 1917-18.

	District.	Illicit possession of Cocaine.		Unlicensed sale of Cocaine.		Smuggling of Cocaine.		Remarks.
		No. arrested.	No. convicted.	No. arrested.	No. convicted.	No. arrested.	No. convicted.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Quetta-Pishin . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Sibi . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Loralai . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Zhob . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Chagai . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway District .	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total .	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total for 1916-17 .	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Statement showing convictions for Drunkenness in Baluchistan during 1917-18 and two preceding years.

Name of Municipality or District.	Population as per census of 1911.	1915-16.		1916-17.		1917-18.	
		No. of persons convicted for drunkenness.	Proportion to 10,000 of population.	No. of persons convicted for drunkenness.	Proportion to 10,000 of population.	No. of persons convicted for drunkenness.	Proportion to 10,000 of population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Quetta Municipality .	17,021	61	35·84	112	65·80	104	61·1
„ Cantonment .	16,901	21	12·42	14	8·29	16	9·46
Quetta-Pishin District other than above . . .	93,726	3	·32	4	·42	1	·106
Sibi Municipality . .	6,597	5	7·58	4	6·06	...	...
„ District other than above	75,826	1	·13	...	...	...	...
Loralai District . .	80,769	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zhob „ . . .	70,366	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chagai „ . . .	16,344	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway District . .	2,096	...	...	...	...	...	...

A. B. DEW, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

PART II.

NATIVE STATES.

Review of the Administration Report of the Kalat State by the Political Agent, Kalat, for the Year 1917-18.

The revenue of the State for the year has beaten all records and amounted to Rs. 9,81,331 of which Rs. 5,40,104 were from land revenue as compared to Rs. 4,66,793, the average of the preceding three years.

2. It was unfortunate that for political reasons the recruitment of Brahuis on the *gham* system had to be abandoned, as given more favourable conditions it would have produced a material number of men. The question of what is to be done with such recruits as were enlisted before the *gham* system was given up, and those who have voluntarily enlisted since then is still under consideration.

3. In this matter no less than in the administration of the Niabats and Finances of the State and in political matters the Wazir-i-Azam (Khan Bhadur Nawab Mir Shams Shah, C.I.E., I.S.O.) has continued to display unremitting attention to the interests and good name of the Kalat State.

4. Since 1913 up to 31st March 1918 the State spent altogether just Rs. 98,000 through the Agency of the Military Works Services on the 15 miles of road from Quetta, where the maintenance by the British Government ends, to Mastung. The results are somewhat disappointing as parts of the road are in very bad condition at date of writing and since 1st April 1918 the further estimates of expenditure for maintenance and re-metalling amount to Rs. 36,000.

5. In October 1917 the State paid Rs. 1,00,000 for metalling and improvement to the road from Quetta to Mastung towards Kalat, but at the rate prices are rising, the balance of this, after meeting re-metalling and maintenance of the portion up to Mastung will not go far towards work on the Kalat side of Mastung.

6. Owing to building and other difficulties arising out of the war it has been found necessary to postpone indefinitely the schemes alluded to in last year's review for—

(1) Female dispensary at Mastung.

(2) Establishment of Chiefs College.

A. D. G. RAMSAY, *Major*,
Political Agent, Kalat.

Administration Report of the Kalat State.

General and Political.

His Highness Beglar Begi Sir Mir Mahmud Khan, G.C.I.E., Ahmadzai Brahui, is the recognised ruler of the State.

2. The area and population of the State, comprising Sarawan, Jhalawan and Kachhi, and excluding Makran and Kharan are, according to the census of 1911, as under :—

	Area.		Population.
Sarawan	5,230	square miles	63,781
Jhalawan	20,795	„	84,398
Kachhi	5,419	„	92,759
Total	31,444		240,938

This State is, for the revenue and administrative purposes, divided into the following Niabats :—

In Sarawan	1. Kalat 2. Mastung	(including Manguchar) administered by His Highness the Khan of Kalat.
In Jhalawan	3. Zehri 4. Surab 5. Mashkai 6. Khozdar	Administered by the Wazi-i-Azam on behalf of His Highness the Khan.
In Kachhi	7. Dhadar 8. Bhag 9. Nasirabad 10. Gandawa 11. Lehri	

3. The income from the Niabats in the charge of the Wazi-i-Azam, from all sources actually credited into the State Treasury during the year 1917-18 amounts to Rs. 9,81,331-10-4 as per detail given below :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Quit rents and subsidies from the British Government noted in the margin*	2,81,500	0	0
2. Land Revenue	5,40,104	7	6
3. Duty on salt, saltpetre and Khar	583	1	2
4. Fine, forfeiture, cattle pound receipts and unclaimed property	19,721	4	0
5. Court-fee stamps and receipt stamps	12,445	9	0
6. Excise	19,464	1	4
7. Octroi or Sung	68,044	3	5
8. Interest	4,957	10	2
9. Rent from State buildings and other income from Public Works	2,964	15	1
10. State stables of horses, etc. (sale-proceeds)	7,934	15	6
11. Takavi recoveries	.....		
12. Bazar Fund	7,554	1	9
13. Miscellaneous	16,057	5	5
Total	9,81,331	10	4

*Annual subsidy . . 1,00,000
Quit rent of Quetta . . 25,000
Bolan transit dues . . 30,000
Quit rent of Nushki . . 9,000
Quit rent of Nasirabad . . 1,17,500

The actual receipts of the year 1916-17 were Rs. 7,96,651-4-2. Thus the actual receipts of the year under report exceed those of the previous year by Rs. 1,84,680-6-2.

The bulk of the increase falls under head land revenue (Rs. 1,58,300). Fines and forfeiture, etc., contributed Rs. 10,600, Courts-fees Rs. 4,300, Excise Rs. 2,200, Octroi Rs. 17,300, Interest on investments Rs. 4,900 and income from State stables Rs. 3,200. On the other hand miscellaneous receipts fell from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 16,000.

4. The expenditure incurred during the year under report amounted to Rs. 9,53,740-8-2 as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Paid in cash to His Highness the Khan	3,50,000	0	0
Wazir-i-Azam	24,123	7	2
Office establishment (General)	16,594	7	1
Revenue branch	7,268	3	7
Judicial Court Guard	2,462	13	5
Naib Wazir-i-Azam and his establishment	7,976	14	0

	Rs.	A.	P.
Treasury Officer and his establishment	5,011	9	2
His Highness the Khan's vakil	1,953	8	0
Niabats	47,589	15	2
Agriculture	17,957	3	11
Public works	1,55,333	13	11
Dispensaries	8,783	3	8
Schools	6,652	4	5
Bazars, conservancy and lighting expenses	2,577	12	10
Jail and lock-ups	11,429	7	4
Levies	74,025	15	1
Stables	32,930	4	9
Stationery	3,989	13	8
Crop watching establishment, Jamadars and Karawas	14,583	8	11
Allowances and Wazifas	8,550	2	7
Roza and Mehmani	1,280	11	1
Toshakhana	618	8	0
Contribution towards leave and pension allowances of officers	3,710	4	3
Purchase of land, water and house property for the State	5,986	0	0
Subscriptions and donations	47,583	15	6
Refund and drawbacks	37	8	0
Contribution towards the maintenance of a Makran Levy Corps detachment and Kalat State guard	39,903	10	2
Miscellaneous and unforeseen expenses	54,825	6	6
TOTAL	9,53,740	8	2

Expenditure during the year 1916-17 amounted to Rs. 7,61,015-2-3. The important increases are:—

	Rs.
1. Public Works	97,300
2. Donations	46,600
3. Miscellaneous charges	30,800

Deducting this expenditure of Rs. 9,53,740-8-2 from the income of Rs. 9,81,331-10-4 the surplus balance comes to Rs. 27,591-2-2. Adding this sum of Rs. 27,591-2-2 to the Treasury balance in hand on the 1st April 1917 (Rs. 5,05,368-15-3) the total comes to Rs. 5,32,960-1-5. But during the year under report, Rs. 2,00,000 were invested in the war loan bonds and hence the net cash balance on the 1st April 1918 was Rs. 3,32,960-1-5.

5. In October 1917, His Excellency the Viceroy visited Quetta and His Highness the Khan went to Quetta to meet him. His Excellency the Viceroy in his public durbar held at Quetta on the 24th October, in acknowledging the valuable and loyal services rendered by His Highness and the continued progress effected in the State, announced on behalf of His Most Gracious Majesty King George V, Emperor of India, the addition of two guns to the salute of 19 guns enjoyed by His Highness the Khan of Kalat, as a personal distinction.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Dew, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.A., Political Agent, Kalat, who had held charge of Kalat Agency since autumn of 1912 was appointed Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan in November 1917 and was relieved by Major T. G. M. Harris, who held the appointment till February 1918 when he was relieved by Major A. D. G. Ramsay, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.A.

7. The Hon'ble Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, toured through Kachhi in December 1917.

8. The notorious outlaw, Nura, Mengal, who had been wanted for a long time was arrested in Kharan in December 1917 and brought into Quetta. There has been peace and quiet in Jhalawan except for the following unfortunate incident in March 1918. Khan Bahadur Sardar Mir Rahim Khan, and Khan Bahadur Mir Alam Khan, Mengals, with some of their attendants were murdered by Mengals and Gurgnari tribe murdered their Sarbarah, Mir Behram Khan, Gurgnari, near Saruna. Khan Bahadur Mir Rahim Khan and Mir Behram Khan were the Sardars of those tribes whose last preceding Sardars are in prison for rebellion.

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND AND WATER.

9. In Mastung Niabat some of the State lands were subjected to settlement survey during the year.

The land Revenue is collected in kind excepting in a small portion of the Mastung Niabat where "Zari Kalang" or fixed assessment is levied. The rate of assessment is different in different places and in many cases it is most intricate and troublesome. The revenue rate varies from $\frac{1}{10}$th to $\frac{1}{2}$ of the gross produce.

10. There was abundant rainfall in almost all the parts of the State.

11. Efforts were made to extend the cultivation of sugarcane, and although this proved a failure at Mastung owing to excessive cold yet satisfactory results were achieved in Gandawa and Dhadar. The seed of the *Katha* sugarcane (a thinner species used for preparing jaggary) has been obtained from the Punjab and cultivated in Dhadar and Gandawa as an experimental measure for the ensuing year.

This year again the American Cotton cultivation produced encouraging results. Moreover in March last the Turkistan cotton was cultivated in Dhadar as an experiment. Date palms obtained from Makran, have been planted at Dhadar and Gandawa.

The indigo cultivation too was successful and was extended to Gandawa also during the year under report.

The *Shisham* cultivation in Dhadar gave hopeful results. It is now being tried in Gandawa, Khozdar and other places.

Besides, tobacco and potatoes, etc., have been cultivated at Dhadar as an experimental measure. The cultivation of *Shaftal* and oats has been extended.

The expenditure on experimental agriculture during the year, under this head, amounts to Rs. 17,957-3-11 against Rs. 13,234-10-11 during the preceding year.

The silt clearance in the Lehri stream and the construction of a *bund* across the *Khanwah* cost Rs. 18,000 during the year, which was debited to the head "Miscellaneous", although it relates to agriculture. The work is not yet finished. Further expenditure therefore will have to be incurred.

A sum of Rs. 5,986 was spent during the year under the head "Purchase of land and water" for the State against Rs. 3,930-2-8 during the preceding year.

12. The rates of wages continued to rule high. The orders prohibiting the exportation of wheat and bhoosa from the State to any locality other than Quetta continued to be in force during the year.

Public works.

13. The total expenditure under the head "Public Works" was Rs. 1,55,333-13-11 against Rs. 58,012-8-5 during the preceding year. This includes expenditure on public works establishment, repairs to bungalows, Niabat and Thana buildings, roads, and other miscellaneous constructions. The major portion of this expenditure, *viz.*, Rs. 1,12,589-10-5 has been incurred on roads. On the occasion of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General's tour through Kachhi, a kutcha road about 107 miles long was constructed from Bellput station to Bhag, Bhag to Gandawa and Gandawa to Nuttal station, which facilitated the passage of motor cars. The cost of this road is not included in the expenditure noted above, as the Zamindars of Kachhi helped in this work *gratis*.

Hospitals.

14. There are four State dispensaries at Mastung, Bhag, Gandawa and Khozdar. They are working satisfactorily. Some difficulty has been experienced in procuring efficient medical hands.

In addition to these, there are two dispensaries at Kalat and Dhadar. The former is maintained by the British Government and the latter, which opens at Dhadar in winter and at Mastung Road in summer, by the Church Missionary Society. The number of patients treated in the State dispensaries at Mastung, Bhag, Gandawa and Khozdar was Rs. 35,475 against Rs. 36,211 in 1916-17. The total expenditure incurred on the up-keep of these dispensaries during the year under report is Rs. 8,783-3-8 against Rs. 8,291-14-11 in 1916-17. 1,133 children were vaccinated during the year against 714 in the preceding year. Vital statistics are not recorded.

During the year under report it was proposed to start a female dispensary at Mastung, but this proposal has not yet assumed a practical shape owing to a variety of obstacles.

Education.

15. There are 7 schools in the State at Kalat, Mastung, Paringabad, Dhadar, Bhag, Gandawa and Khozdar.

The number of students receiving education in all the schools is 331 against 318 for the preceding year. These schools teach up to the upper Primary Standard but a proposal is on foot to open middle classes in the Mastung school. The total expenditure under this head during the year was Rs. 6,652-4-5 against Rs. 6,460-13-10 during the year 1916-17.

16. Special attention and care was, as usual, devoted to improving the condition of His Highness the Khan's State stud. Much progress has been made in breeding. Generally speaking the Galla is in a flourishing and satisfactory state. At the Quetta and Sibi Horse Shows in September 1917 and February 1918 the stud animals won prizes and certificates. The total expenditure under this head amounts to Rs. 32,930-4-9 against Rs. 29,613-5-9 during the preceding year.

JUSTICE.

17. No British Indian Laws and Acts are in force in the State. Certain rules were framed in 1902 to regulate Civil Procedure and are still followed. In criminal cases the Indian Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code and the Frontier Crimes Regulations are taken as guides so far as they suit the conditions of this country. Cases are generally settled by Jirgas according to the custom of the country or by *Shariat*. Court-fee in civil cases is charged generally at the same rates as are in force in the British Courts and is levied in the form of stamps.

18. Five hundred and ninety two cases, criminal, civil, revenue and miscellaneous were decided by the Wazir-i-Azam's court, while 208 civil cases of an aggregate value of Rs. 25,651-14-6 were decided by the Niabat Courts. Besides many other tribal cases are dealt with through this office, of which cases the files go up to the Political Agent, Kalat, and are not brought on the register of this office.

19. In each Niabat and Thana there is a lock-up for under-trial prisoners. Sentenced prisoners are sent to the central State Jail at Mastung. The number of under-trial prisoners during the year under report was 440 and that of the sentenced prisoners 231. The total cost incurred on this account during the year is Rs. 11,429-7-4. Some badmash sentenced prisoners whom it is not advisable to keep in the Mastung Jail are transferred to Jails in the British territory.

20. There is no registration office in the State nor is there any municipality. Arrangements are, however, being made to introduce registration in some Niabats.

21. His Highness the Khan made a still further reduction in his irregular troops during the year; their number being 309 as against 336 of the last year. His Highness has got one hundred snider rifles and 35 old fashioned guns of which 23 are totally unserviceable.

22. For general administration and dak purposes there is a levy force consisting of 367 men. Its cost during the year amounted to Rs. 74,025-15-1 against Rs. 69,926-9-11 in 1916-17. In addition to this there is an armed force of 50 men called new State Levy Guard whose strength is increased or decreased according to requirements. It cost Rs. 10,880-6-10 during the year. It is employed in the head-quarters, Niabats, Thanas and sub-treasuries and supplied with arms out of the 150 M. H. rifles given to the State as free gift by the British Government in 1916.

The strength of the detachment of the Makran Levy Corps in Kalat the cost of maintaining which is borne by the State varies from time to time. It is employed on the Mastung Sadar Treasury, the Khozdar Sub-Treasury and other places in the State where it is needed. During the year under report the cost of this detachment amounted to Rs. 20,023-3-4.

There is a judicial Court guard of 12 men also, attached to Wazir-i-Azam's office, armed with 11 bored out ·476 smooth bore M. H. Muskets. It cost Rs. 2,462-13-5 during the year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

23. In compliance with the wish expressed by His Excellency the Viceroy at his Quetta Durbar in October 1917 that Baluchistan should furnish more recruits for the army, recruiting on a wide scale was energetically embarked upon in the Kalat State with the expressed wish and approval of His Highness. On the 14th December 1917 the first batch of recruits was brought in by our Sardars. By the time the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General finished his Kachhi tour the other Sardars also began to bring in large contingents of recruits. The recruitment was based on the old system of tribal *gham* and the Sarawan Sardars and Baluch Sardars responded spiritedly to the call; the Jhalawan Sardars were beginning to follow suit, when further recruiting on the *gham* system was stopped under the orders of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General. But the men who had come for enlistment before the issue of these orders were examined and enlisted on the 26th March 1918. During this period the State produced 949 recruits in all, of whom 594 were passed by the Medical Officer and enlisted in the Kalat Depôt.

24. In May 1917 one hundred camels were supplied by the State on behalf of His Highness the Khan of Kalat in aid of the war at a cost of Rs. 14,415-3-2.

Similarly vegetables of all sorts were cultivated over an area of 100 acres in Mastung and Dhadar Niabats for the use of the British troops. Vegetables worth Rs. 20,000 were supplied to the Military authorities at Quetta from the middle of May 1917 to the end of October 1917.

When His Excellency the Viceroy visited Quetta in October last, His Highness the Khan contributed Rs. 30,000 to "Our Day", of which Rs. 20,000 were from his privy purse. In addition to this the State spent, in cash and kind, a sum of Rs. 6,023-2-2 in connection with the "Our Day" fete. The State Officials, Sardars and Mutabirs followed suit and contributed Rs. 11,603 towards the Our Day Fund.

During the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General's Kachhi tour in December last a sum of Rs. 1,000 was presented by His Highness the Khan of Kalat and Rs. 6,000 by some of the Sardars of the State towards the Comforts fund.

In the month of March last His Highness the Khan gave from his own privy purse a sum of Rs. 4,000 for the relief of the wounded and sick of the Marri Expeditionary Force.

To sum up, during the year under report Rs. 75,438-5-4 were contributed by His Highness the Khan and Rs. 17,603 by the Sardars, etc., in aid of the war.

MIR SHAMS SHAH,
Wazir-i-Azam, Kalat State.

Review of the Administration Report of the Las Bela State by the Political Agent, Kalat, for the year 1917-18.

The Wazir's report read with previous reports shows a continuance of satisfactory financial administration.

Unusual expenditure had to be incurred to the figure of about Rs. 20,000 in connection with the Jam's visit to Quetta to meet His Excellency the Viceroy, a special extra allotment of Rs. 60,000 was made for the Jam's privy purse and nearly Rs. 60,000 were spent on public works against Rs. 20,000 in the previous year.

Inspite of all this extra expenditure, however, the balance at credit of the state on the 31st March 1918 stood at Rs. 4,90,624 as compared with Rs. 4,51,353 on 31st March 1918.

These results reflect credit on the Wazir, Khan Bahadur Sharbat Khan.

In January 1918 the Government of India were pleased to present the Jam with 50 M. H. rifles and 5,000 rounds of ammunition in recognition of his loyalty and services in connection with the war. These presents have not yet actually been delivered as no suitable opportunity for presentation has occurred.

The borings of the Burmah Oil Company at Chandragup trial well have not hitherto resulted in success, but these operations have been very heavily handicapped by conditions arising from the war, *e.g.*, difficulty and delay in obtaining drilling materials and absence of steamer transport.

The Indo-Burmah Petroleum Company have applied for and obtained prospecting licenses for two areas in the State.

A. D. G. RAMSAY, *Major*,
Political Agent, Kalat.

Administration Report of the Las Bela State for the year 1917-18.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

The limits of the State remained unaltered during the year under report. Its area is 7,132 square miles with a population of 61,205 (32,640 males and 28,565 females) according to the census of 1911.

The gross average annual revenue for the last five years is Rs. 3,86,140.

The State pays no tribute to the British Government or to any other State.

The full name and the title of the Chief is Jam Mir Kamal Khan, C.I.E., Jamshedi. His hereditary title is Jam.

He was born in September 1872.

He is entitled to a personal salute of 9 guns and to be received by the Viceroy.

The heir apparent is the Jam's eldest son Mir Ghulam Muhammad Khan who was born on 4th January 1896. A daughter was born to him on the 21st May 1917.

He is still receiving education from a tutor appointed for this purpose and is doing well.

Both Haji Mir Murad Ali Khan and Mir Abdul Karim Khan, the brothers of the Jam, are living outside the State at Karachi.

The revenue administration of the State is under the charge of the Wazir who is also the Treasury Officer.

During the year under report the post of Wazir was held by K. B. Sharbat Khan except for three months (from 2nd August 1917 to 1st November 1917) when he went on leave and K. S. Seth K. P. Kaikobad officiated for him.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Dew, C.S.I., C.I.E., remained in the political charge of the State from 1st April 1917 to 18th November 1917 and Major T. G. M. Harris, I.A., from 19th November 1917 to 12th February 1918, and Major A. D. G. Ramsay, C.I.E., O.B.E., from the 13th February 1918 to 31st March 1918.

The Jam attended the Viceregal Durbar held at Quetta in October 1917 and paid a visit to the Viceroy. He remained for fifteen days outside his State. The Jam Sahib subscribed Rs. 5,000 from his private purse to the "Our Day" fund.

Captain J. E. B. Hotson, I.A.R.O., Assistant Political Agent, Kalat, accompanied by some Sarawan and Jhalawan Sardars, passed through Las Bela State in October 1917, at the end of his Jhalawan tour.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of Land.

There was no change in the land taxation. The total revenue assessment for the year under report amounted to Rs. 91,919 odd. This was wholly realised with the exception of Rs. 104-3-3 which was written off.

CHAPTER III.

Legislation and Protection.

Civil and Criminal Justice is administered in accordance with tribal custom and usage of the country, although Mohammedan-Hindu Indian Laws are generally taken as guide when necessary. The court of the Jam has full powers and his decisions are final except that sentences of death require confirmation by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General.

Criminal cases of all descriptions numbered 386 including 11 from the previous year, of these 380 were disposed of leaving 6 pending at the close of the year.

In these cases 277 persons were arrested of whom 177 were convicted and 100 were acquitted or discharged. The value of the property reported to have been stolen amounted to Rs. 7,170-4-0 and that of the property recovered to Rs. 2,377-8-0.

The amount of fine outstanding on 31st March 1917 was Rs. 8,512-12-10 and Rs. 13,108-10-11 was imposed during the year under report.

Of these a sum of Rs. 12,583-9-6 was realised and Rs. 660 remitted or written off leaving Rs. 8,377-14-3 still recoverable.

No capital sentence was passed nor any appeal made. There was one case of suicide.

Civil Justice.

The number of civil, revenue, miscellaneous and execution cases disposed of during the year was as follows:—

	1917-18.	1916-17.
Civil	535	457
Revenue	742	367
Miscellaneous	62	47
Execution	101	105
Total	1,440	976

The value of the Civil and Execution cases disposed of during the year was Rs. 23,518-11-1 and Rs. 8,983-11-9 respectively.

There were 49 civil, revenue, miscellaneous and execution cases pending on 31st March 1918.

Prison. There is a Jail at Bela and Lock-ups at the headquarters of all the Niabats. Diet and clothing of the prisoners are supplied by the State. There were 12 prisoners in the Bela Jail on the 31st March 1918 against 20 in the preceding year. The total cost of the diet and clothing including those of the long term convicts confined in British Jails during the year amounted to Rs. 1,939-4-9 against Rs. 1,964-0-4 in the previous year.

Registration. Two documents were registered against six last year. The value of documents registered amounted to Rs. 1,800 against Rs. 2,765 and the fees realised amounted to Rs. 6 against Rs. 18 for the last year.

Military Forces.

Cavalry	10
Artillery	3
Infantry	113
TOTAL	126

The State Lassi (Local) Fauj consisted of 126 men of all ranks and the Military Police (Punjabi Muhammadans, Sikhs, and others) of 49.

The cost of their maintenance came to Rs. 13,189-13-8 and Rs. 10,455-0-6, respectively, as against Rs. 11,980-4-8 and Rs. 10,244-14-1 for the last year.

Police. No regular police force exists in the State.

Village Watchmen. The State levies who are entrusted with the duties of the Police as well as other miscellaneous works connected with the revenue and judicial administration of the State, also perform the duties of village watchmen. The number of levies is 119 against 116 last year.

Armament. There are only three serviceable Muzzle-loading cannons in the State and 70 Muskati rifles of Martini pattern.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Weather and Crops. The Wanda (rabi or spring crops) was good in nearly all the Niabats. The cultivation of "Was" crops (kharif or autumn) was also good.

The rainfall was abundant and general throughout the State.

There were three raingauges, as last year, at Bela, Sonmiani and Ormara. That at Bela was in the charge of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon, while the naibs at Sonmiani and Ormara looked after their respective gauges as heretofore.

	I.	T.	C.
Average rainfall in the State was	7	0	2
Ormara	3	1	7
Sonmiani	3	2	1
Bela	14	6	7
TOTAL	21	0	5

Wages and Labour. Labour is not drawn from any particular tribe but generally from the poor class of the population, Baluch and Brahuis also come in from the adjoining districts of Jhalawan and Makran and seek employment as field labourers. A cooly class (Gadra) load and unload the goods of traders. The average rate for unskilled labour in the State is from 5 to 8 annas a day.

The demand for skilled labour is being felt and the available number find themselves always employed. The daily rate of the wages of these has increased.

Forests.

There are no reserved forests in the State. Grazing tax recovered during the year amounted to Rs. 1,447-13-7 against 1,122.

Trade and Manufacture.

Trade is in the hands of Khojas and Hindus. The export chiefly consists of dried fish, mustard seed, hides, corriander seed, mung, tilseed, sheep, goats, woollen sacks, saddle bags, grass fuel, gum and gugal. Wool and ghee is chiefly brought in from Jhalawan and re-exported to Sind. The present war has greatly effected the export trade of the State especially the oil seed. The chief imports are rice, cloth, sugar, tobacco, wheat, barley, dates, dwarf, palm leaves and ropes. The duties on import and export amounted to Rs. 1,82,490 against Rs. 1,57,869 last year. Handsome handmade woollen rugs (durris) and fine silk embroidery for women dress are made in the State for domestic use.

Silversmiths, dyers and tanners are to be found in the large towns. Mustard oil is expressed at Bela, Uthal and Liari in primitive wooden mills worked by camel power. The drying and curing of fish for export is a large and growing industry on the coast which has suffered severely from the war.

Owing to the recent shortage of tonnage, there has been difficulty in exporting the fish to the markets beyond the seas. Ormara, Dam and Gadani are the chief centres of the coastal trade. The coastal trade is chiefly carried on by the country craft and merchandise is carried by camels into the interior.

Public Works.

The following original works were constructed during the year at the cost noted against them :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Shah Lakhara Niabat office and quarters	8,000	0	0
2. Construction of Bela Uthal Road which is still in progress	41,560	7	5
3. Petty construction	1,405	10	6

Besides this annual repairs of all the Rest Houses at Hab, Naka Kharri, Sonmiani, Uthal, Wayaroo, and of the other State buildings were carried out.

The total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 57,762-11-5 against Rs. 20,298-5 9 in the previous year.

Telegraph and Post.

There are two combined Post and Telegraph offices at Bela and Ormara and branch post offices at Uthal and Sonmiani.

Mint.

The state possesses no mint. The British coin is current.

General condition of the State and the people.

The year was a healthy one on the whole.

Excise.

The total receipt under this head during the year amounted to Rs. 2,749-7-7 against Rs. 2,006 last year.

Country liquor is manufactured at Uthal for consumption throughout the State. Bhang is produced in the country but opium and charas (under license from the Political Agent, Kalat) and English liquor in small quantity is imported from Karachi.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

The total revenue from all sources actually recovered and credited during the year amounted to Rs. 3,94,650-8-7 against Rs. 3,72,536-5-1* for the preceding year.

* Not Rs. 3,73,985-9-1 as shown last year.

The total expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 3,55,379-9-4 against Rs. 3,51,814-9-10† during the preceding year. The years expenditure includes an item of Rs. 19,640 spent in connection with the Jam Sahib's visit to Quetta on the occasion of the Viceregal Durbar and Rs. 60,000 special grant to the Jam.

† Not Rs. 4,35,939-9-4 as shown last year.

The actual credit balance of the State rose from Rs. 4,51,353 in 1916-17 to Rs. 4,90,624 during the year under report as under:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Government paper	2,00,000	0	0
War loan bonds	1,50,000	0	0
Deposit in Bank	50,000	0	0
Permanent and other advances	8,090	0	0
Cash in Treasury	82,534	0	0

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics.

Hospital and Dispensary.

There is a free dispensary at Bela (established in 1888) in charge of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon with a staff of a compounder, a dresser and two ward servants.

There is a doctor (Mualij Khas) with the Jam also.

The cost of maintenance was :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Establishment	2,528	4	8
Medicine	2,563	13	0

against Rs. 3,307-8-4 and Rs. 2,241-6-10 respectively, in the previous year.

The number of patients treated was—

Indoor	38
Outdoor	6,729

78 operations were performed, 66 persons were vaccinated during the year.

The most common diseases are —

Malarial fevers, diseases of the eye, ear, respiratory, digestive systems, and skin including ulcers.

No record of births and deaths is kept in the State. The cost of sanitation was Rs. 936-5-3 against Rs. 974-0-9 last year.

Plague.

Quarantine was maintained at Hab, Pasni and Ormara. No case occurred during the year within the State.

CHAPTER VII.

Education.

The cost of the free Upper Primary School at Bela maintained by the State revenue amounted to Rs. 2,199-5-3 against Rs. 2,543-0-9 last year. The number of boys on 31st March 1918 was the same as last year, *viz.*, 43. Books are provided to the poor students at the cost of the State. Many boys receive stipends.

The cost of the maintenance of the school at Uthal amounted to Rs. 382-4-0 against Rs. 376-5-0 in the previous year. The number of boys on 31st March 1918 was 50 against 60 last year.

The cost of the maintenance of the school at Ormara amounted to Rs. 511-15-10. The number of boys in the school on 31st March 1918 was 84 against 60.

The Khoja school at Ormara is also doing well. This institution still receives the grant of Rs. 50 monthly from His Highness Sir Agha Khan. There were 25 boys and 25 girls on the roll on the 31st March 1918 just as the previous year's figure.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

The term of the prospecting license granted to the Burmah Oil Company was renewed for another year for the same area as last year.

The boring of the well is still going on. It has not made much progress owing to breakage in the machinery.

Prospecting license for two areas measuring 24 and 28 square miles was also granted to the Indo-Burmah Petroleum Company, Limited, for a period of one year.

The subjoined statement will show the wholesale prices of ghee, wool and goat's hair in the Las Bela State during the year 1917-18.

			Per maund.		
			Ghee.	Goat's hair.	Wool.
Spring	Permanent owners	Rs.	32 to 54	10 to 16	18 to 35
	Nomads	„	32 to 45	10 to 16	18 to 32
Autumn	Permanent owners	„	32 to 55	10 to 16	18 to 40
	Nomads	„	34 to 53	10 to 16	18 to 34

The State was given an opportunity of supplying Sarwans for service in Camel Corps of the Quetta Division. 135 Sarwans were enlisted and sent up to Dalbandin.

SHARBAT KHAN,

Wazir, Las Bela State.

Mekran Wazarat.

No change has taken place in the area of the Wazarat during the year, and its population according to the census of 1911 is 71,942.

Personnel.

The Wazarat has remained during the year under the charge of K. B. Sardar Mir Ahmed Khan.

Revenue.

The gross demand for income from all sources of the Wazarat for the year 1917-18 amounted to Rs. 1,51,321-3-1. Adding to this the arrears from the previous years, *viz.*, Rs. 6,073-8-5, the total demand came to Rs. 1,57,394-11-6. Out of this Rs. 1,55,497-10-1 were recovered and actually credited into the Treasury and Rs. 1,897-1-5 remained outstanding. The actual collections for the year 1916-17 amounted to Rs.1,28,485-4-4 (not Rs. 1,28,949-1-2 as erroneously shown last year) which included Rs. 4,014-13-6 on account of arrears of previous years. In other words the revenue demand rose from Rs. 1,24,470-6-10 in 1916-17 to Rs. 1,51,321-3-1 in 1917-18 or an increase of Rs. 26,850-12-3. This is attributable to reformed system of revenue administration which was brought into use from 1st April-1917. The share paid to the Gitchkis during the year amounted to Rs. 36,879-12-0 against Rs. 30,977-8-10 paid during the preceding year.

Agriculture.

Khushkaba crops were generally a failure this year, but the Sailaba was saved by a good date harvest. There was severe scarcity of grazing and consequently much mortality amongst sheep, goats and camels. Good progress has been made under the new administration in reopening old Karezes and Kaurjos. An experimental farm has also been started at Turbat.

Justice.

Administration of justice shows a marked improvement. One thousand three hundred and nineteen cases were filed, 1,196 disposed of, leaving 123 pending at the end of the year. The cases disposed of include 313 which had been pending over 3 years. Jirgas during the year awarded Rs. 27,051 as compensation.

There are no police in the Wazarat; the work was performed by Levies at a cost of Rs. 14,232.

Trade.

The figures for imports and exports are respectively Rs. 5,22,670 and Rs. 2,48,671. The rise in value of imports is due to increased rates and better supervision of imports; exports have declined owing to lack of transport facilities which continued throughout the year. A road is now being made from Pasni *via* Turbat to Panjgur.

Medical.

There are only two hospitals in the State, *viz.* (1) Panjgur and (2) Turbat. The latter has remained closed and was re-opened on the 13th October 1917 on arrival of a medical hand. The total number of patients treated in this dispensary from 13th October 1917 to 31st March 1918 is 3,727.

In Panjgur dispensary 31,704 patients were treated as against 31,684 in 1916-17.

The year is marked as being the first one under the new administration scheme. There is a general all-round increase apparent in efficiency and a marked increase in revenue which is reported by the Assistant Political Agent, Mekran to have been collected without in any way adding to the burdens of the people. Expenditure, as was to be expected, has also risen, as the new methods introduced call for a standard unthought of in past years. The results may be regarded as highly satisfactory and reflect credit on the Wazir K. B. Sirdar Mir Ahmed Khan and the two officers who as Assistant Political Agent, Mekran, have assisted him with advice and counsel.

The people of Mekran have not only remained loyal, but have contributed their mite towards the various War Funds, *viz* :—

	Rs.
Invested in War Loan bonds	21,100
Presented at the time of the Viceregal visit—cash	1,355
and articles worth	2,493
Collected by sale of "Our Day" flags	500
Presented to the Political Agent, Kalat, for Red Cross work on the occasion of his visit to Mekran.	1,052

One hundred Sarwans were enlisted but afterwards orders were received for their disbandment.

MEKRAN ASSISTANCY.

Personnel.

The charge of the Assistancy was held by the following officers :—

Major T. G. M. Harris, I.A.	1st April 1917 to 6th October 1917.
Captain P. R. Quayle, I.A.	7th October 1917 to 2nd November 1917.
Major T. G. M. Harris, I.A.	3rd November 1917.
Captain J. E. B. Hotson, I.A.R.O.	4th November 1917 to 31st March 1918.

Mir Ibrahim Khan, Gishkori, held the post of the Political Tahsildar from 1st April 1917 to 8th March 1918. His successor M. Nabi Bakhsh was not able to join before the close of the year.

Traffic in Arms.

No case of importance in Mekran.

Tours.

The Political Agent, Kalat, visited Mekran in February and March 1918, but owing to troubles in other parts of Baluchistan was obliged to curtail his tour and return by sea before reaching Panjgur.

Telegraph Works.

The following were carried out during the year —

(1) A line with two wires from Saljdi Kaur (near Suntsar) to Chaharbar 90·98 miles.

(2) The addition of a third wire on the existing poles from Karachi *via* Lasbela to Panjgur 307·25 miles.

Public Works.

		Rs.	As.	P.
Provincial Revenues.	1. Tent and Store Godown at Panjgur	2,419	12	9
	2. Repairs to forts	284	11	1
	3. Repairs to Head-quarter buildings	856	15	4
Mekran Revenues.	1. Graves of Messrs. Hughes and Horst at Mand (part being met by subscriptions and part from these revenues)	310	0	0
	2. Repairs	266	3	2

Medical.

One of the greatest needs of Mekran, which it is hoped will be supplied as soon as possible after the war, is a Medical Officer of Commissioned or equivalent rank, there is also a great demand for a dispensary under a Sub-Assistant Surgeon at Pasni.

Meteorological Stations.

The rainfall during the year was as follows —

	This year.	Last year.
Panjgur	3·02	8·37
Turbat	3·12	7·61
Pasni	6·83	6·24
Mand	8·5	12·8

Season and Crops.

For the second successive year in most parts of Mekran and the third year in some parts the rains almost entirely failed. The date crop was indifferent, the grain crops very poor and grazing so scanty that large numbers of sheep, goats and camels have died. The local production of ghi is practically stopped. Large numbers of the population have emigrated to Karachi, Muscat and other places, especially from Kulanch and Dasht which were very hard hit. Towards the end of March 1918 good rain fell in those parts, and cultivation was taken in hand but hampered by scarcity of bullocks and of labour. Elsewhere those rains were insufficient, so that the prospects for the coming Kharif are very poor.

The Wazarat.

Khan Bahadur Sardar Mir Ahmad Khan has thrown himself with great energy into the attempt to evolve order from the chaos into which the administration had fallen in the latter days of the Nazim.

The Mand-Niabat, which was placed under the Assistant Political Agent after the murders of Messrs. Hughes and Horst in April 1916, has been again transferred to the Wazarat frontier, matters there, as throughout Mekran, being left under the Assistant Political Agent.

Trans-frontier affairs.

A special report on trans-frontier matters in Persia by Captain Hotson, Assistant Political Agent, Mekran, and in charge of Mekran Mission affairs, has been submitted to the Agent, Governor-General.

MEKRAN LEVY CORPS.

The following officers were on duty with the Corps during the year 1917-18 —

Commandant—Major T. G. M. Harris, I.A.	1st April 1917 to 6th October 1917.
Captain P. R. Quayle, I.A.	7th October 1917 to 2nd November 1917.
Major T. G. M. Harris, I.A.	3rd November 1917.
Captain J. E. B. Hotson, I.A.R.O.	4th November 1917 to date.
Assistant Commandant—Captain P. R. Quayle, I.A.	1st April 1917 to 6th October 1917. 3rd Novemer 1917 to 22nd November 1917.
Captain G. Hales, I.A.R.O.	23rd November 1917 to date.
Adjutant—Lieutenant N. Unsworth, I.A.R.O.	1st April 1917 to 31st August 1917.
Vacant	1st September 1917 to 27th September 1917.
Captain MacLachlan, I.A.R.O.	28th September 1917 to date.

This year, like last, has been one of change and consequent strain for the Mekran Levy Corps. For the second year in succession none of the British officers who began the year with the Corps were with it when the year ended, but a more organic change was brought about by the retirement of the old Risaldar Major, Khan Bahadur Wahid Bakhsh, and the appointment as Risaldar Major of an Indian officer of the Regular Army, Malik Muhammad Zaman Khan, 39th King George's Own Central India Horse. It is as yet too early to pronounce definitely on the success of the new system, but it appears to lead to better training and discipline at Head-quarters, better care of stores and Government property, and greater impartiality between class and class.

In another respect the evolution of the Corps has reached a definite stage which may or may not prove final. The Company system has practically disappeared and been replaced by an organisation in platoons. This was a natural result of the introduction a few years back of the tribal system, since most of the tribes represented in the Corps only provided one platoon, and for purposes of internal economy it was better that they should be separate units. The independence of the platoons has been further confirmed by the combination of mounted men and infantry in each platoon.

By a reorganisation sanctioned in August 1917, the rates of pay of the Indian officers were equalised and generally improved, thus making service more attractive to members of the Sardarkhels. To meet the cost of these reforms the "Kot" ranks were abolished and other reductions made among the non-commissioned officers, with the unfortunate result that the opportunities of rewarding the better non-commissioned officers, who yet, by reason of their less aristocratic birth, are not eligible for promotion to the commissioned ranks, have been decreased. Further proposals on this subject will be submitted shortly.

The strength of the Corps stood as follows on 31st March 1918:—

British officers	3
Indian officers	14
Mounted men	232
Infantry	328

Men discharged during the year numbered 161, of whom 95 were Sarawan Brahuis. Men enlisted during the year numbered 179, of whom 31 were Sarawan Brahuis and 52 Musianis.

There has been no serious crime during the year. The three men concerned in the theft of Rs. 500 from the Assistant Political Agent's treasure chest mentioned last year were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment each.

The total cost of maintaining the Corps during the year amounted to Rs. 1,63,730-7-1, the details are as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
(1) Pay allowance, clothing and equipment allowance, etc.	1,39,309	6	7
(2) Fixed contingencies	4,728	0	0
(3) Kit money for recruits	1,620	0	0
(4) Travelling allowance	6,263	0	6
(5) Other contingencies	11,810	0	0
Total	1,63,730	7	1

The state of the various funds at the end of the year was as follows —

	Rs.	A.	P.
(1) Amanat Khata	10,460	0	0
(2) Chanda donation	13,327	0	0
(3) Line Fund	141	13	6
(4) Chanda subscription	16,894	14	5
(5) Corps contingencies	1,121	2	8
(6) Grain Fund	10,782	14	5
(7) Store Fund	7,413	0	5
(8) Equipment Fund	3,617	7	10

Among the memorable events of the year was the deputation of 109 men of the Corps to Quetta on the occasion of the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy in October 1917. This party provided guards at Peshi and Hirok stations when the Viceregal train passed through on the way to Quetta, their smart turn-out being favourably noticed; they also provided Guards of Honour when His Excellency the Viceroy paid his return visit to His Highness the Khan of Kalat, and for His Highness the Khan on several occasions. The distinguished service medals were conferred on Risaldars Mir Gwaram Jan and Said Muhammad and Kot Duffadar Nabi Bakhsh in the Durbar held by His Excellency the Viceroy at Quetta for gallantry during an attack by raiders on the Mekran Border.

In addition to the usual parties at Mustung and Khuzdar the Mekran Levy Corps also sent a detachment to Bhag Nari to act as Treasury Guard during the last cold weather. At the end of the year the whole of these three parties were concentrated at Khuzdar, under Risaldar Said Muhammad, to prevent any extension of the troubles in the Mengal country, and a detachment has since been sent to Wad.

The posts now occupied by the Corps are Panjgur (Head-quarters), Mand (about 70 to 100 men under one of the British officers), Turbat, Grawag, Parom and Isai in Mekran, Mastung, Khuzdar (Bhag Nari), and Wad.

G. HARRIS, *Major*,
for *Political Agent, Kalat.*

Tribal Affairs in Kalat.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Dew, C.S.I., C.I.E., held charge of the Agency from 1st April to 18th November 1917. Before his transfer as Revenue Commissioner, he had to take leave owing to illness and Major T. G. M. Harris, I.A., Assistant Political Agent, Kalat, took over from Colonel Dew and held charge of the Agency in addition to his own duties, up to the forenoon of the 13th February 1918 when he was relieved by Major A. D. G. Ramsay, C.I.E., O.B.E.

The attitude of the Sardars and tribes of Sarawan was on the whole satisfactory. Sardar Bakhtyar Khan Rustomzai, however, killed one Muhammad Yakub Rustomzai in February 1918. The case in under action.

In February 1918, owing to an outbreak by the Marris, the normal complement of the Kalat Levies employed for protection of the Bolan had to be increased temporarily and stations were guarded by troops. Arms were obtained from the Quetta Arsenal and Police and distributed to the Levies. The Kurd and the Satakzai Sardars rendered valuable assistance on this occasion and a special report has been submitted on the subject. Major T. G. M. Harris made all the arrangements in Bolan which were excellent.

The behaviour of the Jhalawan Sardars was also satisfactory on the whole.

K. S. Seth, K. P. Kaikobad, E. A. C., Kalat and K. B. Arbab Karam Khan, Naib Wazir-i-Azam, Kalat State, toured through a portion of Jhalawan during the year under report.

K. S. Mir Shadi Khan, Bangulzai, with a party of State Levies, was despatched to Jhalawan to assist the Mengal and the Bizanjo Sardar to effect the arrest of Nura outlaw who, it was reported, was receiving help from the Mengals and the Bizanjos. Nura could not be arrested, but a number of Mengals and others who were suspected of having assisted Nura Mengal in one way or other were however arrested and brought to Mastung where they were tried by Jirga of Sardars and suitable punishments awarded.

Nura was at last arrested by the Kharan Sardar in December 1917 and brought to Quetta and put in Jail. He will be tried by Jirga in due course.

During August, September and October 1917, Captain J. E. B. Hotson, I.A.R.O., toured through the country from Kalat to Bela and Karachi *via* Surab, Mashkai, Khozdar and Wadh. He returned to Quetta on the 12th October 1917. The body of Captain Henderson (who was killed in the skirmish with the Mengals last year at Wadh and buried there) was sent by him from Wadh to Quetta in September 1917 for interment in the cemetery.

The Mengal Sardar K. B. Rahim Khan who was on his way to Wadh from Karachi *via* Saruna was killed by the Mir Haji Mengals near Saruna on the 8th March 1918. The Gurgnari Sarbarakar was also killed in the same vicinity almost simultaneously by the Gurgnaris. The general outward visible cause of these murders was that these Sardars were trying to force their tribes to provide recruits for the army; the real fact appears to be that the tribesmen inwardly disliked these Sardars and were anxious to have their previous Sardars Nurdin Mengal and Shahbaz Khan Gurgnari, who were punished for their outlawry last year, released from jail and reinstated.

In addition to these two Sardars, K. B. Mir Alam Khan Mengal who was an influential personage in the Mengal country, but generally used his influence for evil, his son Mir Sahib Khan and Kasim Khan Samalari, uncle of the Samalari Sardar, were also killed. Owing to the Marri outbreak the case could not with convenience be taken up at once, but measures are now under consideration.

The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General made a short tour in Kachhi in December 1917.

The Political Agent, Kalat, went to Mekran in February 1918 immediately after taking over charge of the Agency and intended to march through the whole of Mekran and Jhalawan, but was recalled urgently before reaching Panjgur.

On the occasion of His Excellency the Viceroy's visit to Quetta, His Highness the Khan of Kalat and the Jam of Las Bela and all the Sarawan, Jhalawan and Mekran Sardars attended. In the Durbar His Excellency announced the increase of two guns as personal distinction to the salute of 19 guns hitherto enjoyed by His Highness.

His Highness was granted 150 Martini-Henry rifles as a present from the Government of India for assistance given in connection with War.

Similarly 50 Martini-Henry rifles with ammunition were presented to the Jam of Las Bela.

All was quiet in Mekran and Las Bela.

The following persons received honours during the year :—

K. S. Sardar Mir Ahmed Khan, Wazir, Mekran	Khan Bahadur.
K. S. Mir Sharbat Khan, Wazir, Lasbela	„
K. S. Arbab Karam Khan, Naib Wazir-i-Azam	„
Seth K. P. Kaikobad, E. A. C., Kalat	Khan Sahib.
Mir Wali Muhammad, Kurd	„
Mir Muhammad Ali Khan Raisani	„

Six hundred and seventy-seven tribal cases were settled by Jirga, arbitration, Razinamas, etc., during the year under the orders of the Agency.

In December 1917 an energetic effort was made to obtain recruits for the Army and Transport Service, but though the Sarawan Sardars and some of those in Jhalawan responded spiritedly to call, yet others used the unpopularity of the subject to cause disturbances, *e.g.*, the Marris, Mengals and Gurgnaris, and in March 1918 orders were issued to stop further recruiting except of such men as might come forward independently and voluntarily.

A. D. G. RAMSAY, *Major*,
Political Agent, Kalat.

Review of Kharan affairs by the Political Agent, Chagai, for 1917-18.

The Kharan Sardar has continued to give satisfaction through the year 1917-18. Perhaps his best action was the arrest of Nura Mengal whom he handed over to the Local Government.

I believe a good road and a telegraph line to be the most effective method of influencing both the Sardar and others who live in Kharan who are at present very much cut off from outside influence and so are too apt to become narrowed in their actions and thoughts.

The release of Amir Khan, Nausherwani, has not caused any upset in the State. The man is not allowed back to Kharan or to remain in the Chagai District. Arrangements have been made for him to reside in Loralai.

W. G. HUTCHINSON, *Major*,
Political Agent, Chagai.

S. G. P. I.—No. 180 F. A. to A. G. G. & C. C. in Balu.—20-2-19—186.

Reg. No. 3773 E.(J)

Administration Report

OF

The Baluchistan Agency

FOR THE YEAR

1918-19

LIBRARY
OF THE
BOMBAY
BRANCH
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC

CALCUTTA
SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA
1920

Agents for the Sale of Books Published by the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, Calcutta.

IN EUROPE.

Constable & Co., 10, Orange Street, Leicester Square, London, W.C.

Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., 68-74, Carter Lane, E.C., and 25, Museum Street, London, W.C.

Bernard Quaritch, 11, Grafton Street, New Bond Street, London, W.

P. S. King & Sons, 2 and 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

H. S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, E.C., and 9, Pall Mall, London, W.

Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, London, S.W.

Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

W. Thacker & Co., 2, Creed Lane, London, E.C.

T. Fisher Unwin, Ld., 1, Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C.

Wm. Wesley & Son, 28, Essex Street, Strand, London.

B. H. Blackwell, 50 and 51, Broad Street, Oxford.

Deighton, Bell & Co., Ld., Cambridge.

Oliver and Boyd, Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh.

E. Ponsonby, Ld., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin.

Ernest Leroux, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.

Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague, Holland.

IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta and Simla.

Newman & Co., Calcutta.

R. Cambray & Co., Calcutta.

S. K. Lahiri & Co., Calcutta.

B. Banerjee & Co., Calcutta.

The Indian School Supply Depôt, 309, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta, and 226, Nawabpur, Dacca.

Butterworth & Co. (India), Ld., Calcutta.

Rai M. C. Sarcar Bahadur & Sons, 90/2A, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

The Weldon Library, 57, Park Street, West, Calcutta.

Standard Literature Co., Ld., Calcutta.

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P. R. Rama Iyer & Co., Madras.

Vas & Co., Madras.

E. M. Gopalakrishna Kone, Madura.

Thacker & Co., Ld., Bombay.

A. J. Combridge & Co., Bombay.

D. B. Taraporevala, Sons & Co., Bombay.

Mrs. Radhabai Atmaram Sagoon, Bombay.

Sunder Pandurang, Bombay.

Gopal Narayan & Co., Bombay.

Ramchandra Govind & Son, Kalbadevi, Bombay.

The Standard Bookstall, Karachi.

Mangaldas Harkisandas, Surat.

Karsandas Narandas & Sons, Surat.

A. H. Wheeler & Co., Allahabad, Calcutta and Bombay.

N. B. Mathur, Superintendent, Nazir Kanun Hind Press, Allahabad.

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CONTENTS.

		PAGES.
PART I.—POLITICAL SUMMARY		1—3
PART II.—REVENUE AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION SUMMARY		5—12

APPENDICES TO PART I.

A—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION REPORTS.

Appendix	I.	Quetta-Pishin District	13—14
,,	II.	Sibi District	14—16
,,	III.	Loralai District	16—20
,,	IV.	Zhob District	20—22
,,	V.	Bolan Sub-Division, including the portion of the Quetta-Nushki Railway which lies in the Kalat Agency	22—23
,,	VI.	Chagai Agency	23—26

B—REPORT ON NATIVE STATES.

Appendix	VII.	Review of the Administration Report of the Kalat State by the Political Agent, Kalat	26
,,	VIII.	Administration of the Kalat State	27—30
,,	IX.	Report on tribal affairs in Kalat	31—32
,,	X.	Administration Report of Mekran	32—37
,,	XI.	Review of the Administration Report of the Las Bela State by the Political Agent, Kalat	37
,,	XII.	Administration Report of the Las Bela State	37—42
,,	XIII.	Review of Kharan affairs by the Political Agent, Chagai	42

APPENDICES TO PART II.

Appendix	I.	Land Revenue	43—44
,,	II.	Rainfall	44—45
,,	III.	Irrigation	45—46
,,	IV.	Survey and Settlement	47
,,	V.	Water saving in wheat growing	47—48
		The sun drying of vegetables	48
		Fruit Packing	48
		Nursery work	48
Appendix	VI.	Forest	48—49
,,	VII.	Education	49—51
,,	VIII.	Municipal and Local Funds	51—52
,,	IX.	Reports on trade with Afghanistan and Persia	52—66
,,	X.	Mines and Minerals	67—68
,,	XI.	Judicial	68—69
,,	XII.	Registration	69—70
,,	XIII.	Jails	70
,,	XIV.	Excise	70—86
,,	XV.	Salt	87
,,	XVI.	Veterinary	87—88
,,	XVII.	Horse Breeding Provincial Report	88—89
,,	XVIII.	Horse Breeding Imperial Report	89—93
,,	XIX.	Statements of Revenue and Receipts	94—97
,,	XX.	Public Works Department	97—104
,,	XXI.	Medical Department	105—108
,,	XXII.	Police Department	108—109
SKELETON MAP OF BALUCHISTAN			110

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

THE BALUCHISTAN AGENCY

FOR THE YEAR

1918-1919

PART I

POLITICAL SUMMARY.

Officials.

The charge of the Agency continued to be held by Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs, throughout the year. Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Dew, C.S.I., C.I.E., held the office of the Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan from 1st April 1918 to 2nd February 1919 when he proceeded on leave, handing over to Mr. F. W. Johnston, C.S.I., C.I.E., who officiated for him for the remainder of the year.

A special feature of the year under report was the deputation of Mr. F. W. Johnston to Baluchistan to regulate the matter of Civil Supplies. He took up his special duty on the 19th April 1918 and held it up to the 5th March 1919.

The Marri and Khetran Settlement.

The year 1917-18 had ended with the unconditional surrender of the Marri and Khetran tribes who, it will be remembered, had risen in February 1918. A searching enquiry into the causes of the rising was made at Harnai by an influential Council of Elders under the presidency of Khan Bahadur Mir Sharbat Khan, Wazir of Las Bela, in the beginning of June 1918, at which the chiefs and headmen of the Marris and Khetrans attended. The Council of Elders found that the cry against recruiting had been a mere excuse for the Marri rising and that the real reason was that the Marris had become possessed with an overweaning sense of their own importance and power and had believed the false rumours current in Baluchistan of the decay of British power and of the impending victory of the Germans and Turks. The Khetran rising was attributed to the same cause, with even less excuse on their part, since it had never even been suggested that they should furnish recruits. The Council heard with great thoroughness and patience the numerous claims brought against these two tribes for compensation for damage done both to Government property and to private individuals; they assessed the compensation due at a total sum of Rs. 5,58,580 and recommended that it should be paid in four instalments (one tenth of the cost of damage to Government buildings and certain other items was payable immediately). They recommended further that 9 of the leading Marris and 41 of the leading Khetrans should undergo various terms of imprisonment. All these recommendations were accepted. In addition the terms originally announced to the Marris and Khetrans on their surrender had included the confiscation of all muafis held by persons implicated in the rising; the increase for a term of years of the revenue payable by the tribes; the making over permanently to Government of the land temporarily laid out as aerodromes; and the future maintenance of those aerodromes at the expense of the two tribes. The Marris were also to be required when called upon to pay the expense of a cart road through their country.

The Marris and Khetrans had attended the Harnai Council of Elders in a most contrite frame of mind and they paid with promptitude the instalments of compensation fixed for them. Their behaviour throughout the year was exemplary; and when, in the late Autumn, the Marri territory was afflicted by a severe famine, there was hardly a single case of robbery or cattle theft by Marris, whereas even in normal times this tribe had always formerly been a pest to their neighbours and in years of scarcity a veritable scourge. The salutary effect of the punishment meted out to this tribe was to be shown even more clearly in the succeeding year during the war with Afghanistan.

The Mengal and Gurgnari Settlement.

In the Kalat State the Mir Haji clan of the Mengals and the Gurgnaris had risen in March 1918 in sympathy with the Marris and had murdered their Sardars. These tribes were called on during the summer of 1918 to come into Kalat for enquiry and trial by a Council of Elders; but in spite of the despatch of a deputation of Sayyids and Sardars to persuade them to come in, they steadily refused to do so. Finally in December 1918 Lieutenant-Colonel Ramsay, Political Agent of Kalat, marched into their remote country with a force of Kalat State troops and tribal levies led by their Sardars and, meeting with resistence, attacked the tribesmen, inflicting considerable loss upon them and recovered in cash and kind a large portion of the compensation due to the families of the murdered Sardars and also of arrears of fines due from these tribes for former misdeeds. These brilliantly conducted operations without the support of Government troops finally quieted the Mengal and Gurgnari country; and the two troublesome tribes have since been peaceful and have paid in voluntarily the further instalments of compensation due from them. All the greater credit is due to Colonel Ramsay and the Kalat State officials and Sardars who aided him, for the fact that their march lay through a waterless country almost devoid of supplies and that transport was exceedingly difficult to collect and maintain. The whole expedition was in fact a great feat of organization.

General condition of the tribes.

Throughout the rest of Baluchistan there was profound quiet and the country was almost completely free from serious crime. The Agent to the Governor-General made a long tour in the Autumn down the whole length of the Zhob Valley to Fort Sandeman and thence through the Musakhel and Barkhan Tahsils to the Marri centre of Kohlu, thence through the Luni territory to Duki, and thence across the Tarin tract of Babihan to Harnai. He found the tribesmen profoundly impressed with the news then arriving of the Victory of the allies and to all appearances completely indifferent to the fate of Turkey. They greatly welcomed the prospect of the re-opening of the pilgrimage to Mecca and were insistent in their requests that ships should be specially provided for the purpose. The whole country was at this time suffering from the virulent influenza epidemic, which in many places swept away more than ten per cent. of the population, especially the youths and children. A surprising feature of this epidemic was that nomads living in open tents suffered even more severely than tribesmen living in houses, which seemed to indicate the falsity of the general opinion that fresh air prevents the spread of infection.

The chief complaint made to the Agent to the Governor-General during his tour was of the exorbitant price of cloth and efforts were made without much success to induce the local bunniahs to reduce their prices. It seems probable that the hostility shown to these bunniahs by the tribesmen in the following year during the Afghan war, when the raiders constantly looted the Hindus' shops and murdered the shopkeepers without resistence from the tribes among whom they lived, was due to the resentment aroused in the country side by their reckless profiteering in cloth.

Persian Baluchistan and the Sarhad.

The Sarhad in Persian Baluchistan was peaceful. The Agent to the Governor-General visited Khwash in the end of May, held a Durbar there and was received in most friendly fashion by the Perso-Baluch Chiefs. He again visited the Sarhad at the close of the year after the railway had reached Duzdab. Under the vigorous initiative of Major Hutchinson, the Political Agent of Chagai, considerable developments are in progress in the Sarhad, which is now traversed by a net work of roads practicable for motor cars. One of these roads, going *via* Jaori, joins on to a road

running eastward from Kerman and Bam ; so that it is possible to reach Kerman by motor in five days from railhead ; and the journey from Delhi to Kerman could now, if necessary, be completed in 9 days, as compared with the period of 3 weeks consumed by the same journey *via* Bandar Abbas.

The effect of the New Persian Railway.

The new railway to the Persian frontier is destined profoundly to modify the conditions of Baluchistan, Eastern Persia and Western Afghanistan. Already the bulk of the trade between India and Herat, which used to move by way of Chaman and Kandahar, is being diverted to Kundi, a station between Dalbandin and the Persian frontier. Thence it strikes north-west across the Helmand and joins the old Kandahar-Herat trade route in the neighbourhood of Farah. This deprives the Kandahar officials of a large revenue in the shape of import, export and transit duties and is causing them much concern. Again the considerable wool exports from Persian Baluchistan which used to find their way either to the Kerman carpet factories or to the Indian markets across difficult mountain ranges and through the gulf ports of Bunder Abbas, Charbar, Gwadur and Pasni, now converge upon the railway stations of Mirjawa and Duzdab. The Seistan, Birjand and Meshed markets also now feel the pull of India as they never felt it before ; and, as exports from Russia and Germany to Central Asia have for the time being ceased, owing to the disturbed condition of Russia, Eastern Persia counts itself fortunate in the greater facilities afforded to Indian trade by the new railway. The desert is not yet, however, entirely abolished, the waterless interval between Duzdab and Neh being difficult for caravans in the hot season; and the enormous rise in camel-hire over this gap which remains between railhead and the inhabited regions of Persia has largely neutralised the advantages to trade conferred by the new railway. When the British troops which still remain in Eastern Persia are withdrawn and the present abnormal demand for camel transport ceases, the rates of hire may drop; but this Eastern Persian trade route will never be fully developed until the last desert gap is bridged. If this work should ever be undertaken, the ancient land connexion between India and Persia, which has been severed by the comparatively recent erection of Afghanistan into a hermit Kingdom, will be re-established and India will again taste the benefits of the ancient culture of Persia and Central Asia, from which she has during the past century been somewhat estranged. The great shrines of Meshed to certain of which all sects of Islam pay respect, will then become easy of access to Indians of that faith, and in the opposite direction many more Persians will undoubtedly visit India.

Prosperity derived from the War.

The scarcity and high prices which prevailed throughout Baluchistan during the latter part of the year 1918-19 would have been severely felt, had it not been for the great demand for labour for the construction of roads and railways and military works and the excessively high wages paid. The tract which was worst affected was Kachhi, or the plains of Kalat, where all grain and fodder crops completely failed; but here the population was saved from distress by the brisk traffic in camels arising from the needs of Eastern Persia. Many of the Brahuis of Kalat derived fabulous fortunes from this source; it being told, for example, of one Brahui that he borrowed one hundred rupees from a Sibi shopkeeper in October, bought therewith one camel in Sind, and had by sales and resales of camels and goods on the Seistan route made a net profit of Rs. 15,000 by the following March. There can in fact be little doubt that the end of the European and Afghan wars leaves Baluchistan much fuller of money than it has ever before been ; and it will be interesting to watch the effect of this sudden wealth upon a primitive and semi-nomad population. A guess may be hazarded that there may be conflicts in store between the inferior Nouveaux Riches of the tribesmen and the patriarchal power of the less wealthy chiefs.

H. DOBBS,

Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.

PART II.

REVENUE AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION SUMMARY.

Land Revenue.

The total land revenue demand of Baluchistan, which does not include the small amounts derived from the Khushdil Khan and Shebo Canal Irrigation Schemes or the water rates levied in the Nasirabad Tahsil on lands irrigated by the Sind Inundation Canals, has averaged in past years about 11 lakhs of rupees. This revenue is taken either by fixed cash assessment, mostly in the Quetta and Pishin Tahsils, or in kind by a share of the produce which is auctioned and the proceeds credited to Government. As the major portion of the land revenue is realised in the latter way, the rises in the prices of grain stuff have naturally had the effect of raising the figures of the formal revenue demand, which rose to approximately 13 lakhs of rupees. Owing however to the strain on the agricultural population due to the high prices of cloth and other commodities, it was deemed expedient for political reasons to modify the Government demand on land assessed in kind to the extent of nearly 1½ lakhs.

A perusal of the figures of demand and collection (Appendix I) will show that arrears have in the last few years increased very substantially. This is in the main due to the failure of the Irrigation system in Nasirabad, due to no fault of the Irrigation Department Authorities but to the fact that the Nasirabad villages are in the main at the tail of the Inundation Canal system and are the first to feel any scarcity of water. Proposals for remedying this state of affairs have been for some time under consideration and the latest proposal, to connect the Irrigation of this tract with the Sukkur Barrage Project, should, if found feasible, result in the safeguarding of this tract and the development of its prosperity.

Another difficulty with which the Revenue Authorities of Baluchistan are faced is the inequality of treatment due to diversity of demand. The result of the present high prices of grain is that agriculturists under assessment in kind are in effect paying a revenue several times in excess of that paid by agriculturists whose lands are under cash assessment, the valuation of which was made when grain prices were much lower. It is to be hoped that the present phenomenal grain prices will not continue long : but there can be no doubt that these prices will maintain a level substantially in excess of what they were ten years ago. The problem is further complicated by the fact that a very large portion of the land in Baluchistan is of the kind known as khushkaba and is entirely dependent for its harvest on continuous favourable climatic conditions. It might safely be said that on an average a really good harvest is taken from such lands once in five years. In the other four the agriculturist merely loses the seed grain he has sown. Considering the improvident and exiguous life of the Baluchistan agriculturist it may safely be said that any attempt to estimate an average and fix a yearly assessment on such lands would merely result in remission for the four bad years and entire inability to recover any arrears in the fifth. The present system, so far as khushkaba lands are concerned, seems the only possible and equitable one. When crops are not sown or fail there is nothing to pay and when the harvest succeeds the agriculturist is put to no difficulty or hardship in paying an equitable demand in kind.

Weather and Crops.

As will be seen from the rainfall table, at the beginning of appendix II, the rainfall throughout the Province was substantially below the average and this had the natural effect on those lands dependent entirely on rainfall for cultivation, and the further effect of decreasing the supply of water in Irrigation channels on normally secured areas. Probably however the most serious effect of all was in the absence of grass for grazing purposes on the hill sides. This was felt most acutely in the Marri and Bugti countries, where the people are mostly pastoral and acute distress resulted, but all through Baluchistan the same complaint prevailed. Such rain as there was came at first in a very seasonable time in the upper portion of Baluchistan where there were very large khushkaba sowings and hopes were entertained at one time of a bumper

crop. Subsequent failure of rain disappointed this expectation and as a matter of fact the crop which has just been reaped in this Agency was of comparatively small proportion. An entire absence of seasonable rainfall prevented any wheat sowing in the large Kachi tract round Sibi and as a matter of fact famine conditions prevailed in two circles in the Sibi District. As will be seen from the figures in appendix II, the area harvested amounted to 1,76,000 acres out of a total area sown of 2,49,000 acres which shows a very substantial decrease from the 2,29,000 acres harvested in the preceding year out of 3,22,000 acres sown.

To the agriculturist with surplus grain to sell some compensation for diminished quantity of crops was afforded by the increased prices obtained, but as Baluchistan is not an exporting grain Province and has indeed to draw on the Punjab for Quetta needs—any gain so made was merely individual and the hardship on the Province as a whole with scarcity of grazing and high prices of cloth and other commodities of life was very severe. The year in fact so far as agricultural and pastoral conditions went was a very difficult one and not such as to enable the people to face, with the complacency of prosperity, the strain later put upon them in the past few months.

Irrigation. For details see appendices III and XX.

The actual Government Irrigation work, excluding that in Nasirabad, is on a very petty scale. That this should be the case is obvious in a country where the inhabitants have from long ages developed prescriptive rights in practically every drop of perennial water available. The only possible source of development would appear to be in works beyond local resources—such as the Sukkur Barrage Scheme or other irrigation schemes from the Indus in very large dams to catch flood water coming down channels usually dry, such as the Khushdil Khan Band and the Nar Nulla, and in artesian borings, assistance to local people in erecting small dams and irrigation channels. The doubtful value of works of the second class is shown in the fact that the Nar Nulla reservoir has been closed and that the Khushdil Khan Band does not make profit equal to interest at the current rate on the capital expended on it. Consequently the only source of local development seems to lie in the third class. The recent growth of the Military Garrison and consequent civil population of Quetta, with no increase in the water supply for drinking and irrigation purposes is likely to render the situation a serious one at no distant date, and unless increased sources of water supply can be obtained it is more than probable that the public health will materially deteriorate. A large expenditure will have to be incurred shortly in buying up the entire rights of Urak and Hanna in the present water supply, unless artesian borings can be successfully carried through on a substantial scale. The administration has had the benefit of a visit and advice from the Director of Geological Survey and arrangements are in hand to take up experimental work as soon as possible.

Survey and Settlement.

As will be seen from appendix IV settlement operations in Baluchistan are being conducted on a very small scale. The unpopulated nature of the country, the system of land holding and the elastic system of administration do not call for elaborate records or returns but more for actual inspection and personal supervision.

Development of Agriculture and fruit Industry.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard's report of the work done by them during the year will be found in appendix V. Their report on water saving is of extreme interest, but the difficulty in the matter is its practical application. In secured watered areas the agriculturist generally has water adequate to his ideas, and more than adequate according to the report, for the land he desires to cultivate and it will be difficult to induce him to forego any water for the benefit of others or the extension of cultivation. The only remedy seems to lie in agricultural education. The son of the largest land-holder near Sibi has now gone to the Agricultural College at Lyallpore, with the view of taking up on his father's lands a system of scientific cultivation and the only method of achieving success in this direction would appear to be slow development by example rather than precept.

The sun drying of vegetables is a matter which is still under argument. It appears to be conceded that vegetables artificially dried lose their anti-scor-

butic properties and that these are, if retained in sun-dried vegetables, retained only in those dried in special climates. It is possible that with its varified and dry atmosphere Quetta is one of those special climates.

The development of the fruit trade owing to improved packing methods is a matter for which Baluchistan is under substantial obligations to Mr. and Mrs. Howard. Owing to the development of this work elsewhere, the services of Mr. and Mrs. Howard will not be at the disposal of this administration after 1st October 1919. The question of the best method by which their work can be carried on and the results of that work preserved is under consideration. It is realised that it is practically impossible, at present at all events, to obtain an officer with the same high scientific attainments, and the best solution appears to be to concentrate on the practical and instructional side.

Forests. For details see appendix VI.

Forest work in Baluchistan is conducted on a small scale largely tinged with tribal considerations, and affording little opportunity for development. The higher hills, which once held trees, have long ago been deforested, and with the cutting of the trees the subsoil has been washed away and it is doubtless to this source that is owed the growing lowering of water levels in Quetta. Experiments are being made with a view to reforestation but owing to distance and the impossibility of efficient control it is doubtful if anything substantial can be effected in this direction.

Education. For details see appendix VIII.

It will be seen that the steady growth of expenditure under this head has been maintained and that the number of scholars has risen from approximately five to six thousands.

Education in Baluchistan is practically centred in the Sandeman High School in Quetta of which the Superintendent, Education, is also Head Master, a combination of duties which prevents his getting out of Quetta to inspect school work in other places. Proposals are now under consideration to remedy this.

Municipal and Local Funds.

As will be seen from appendix VIII these funds are in an apparently satisfactory financial condition. This is, however, more apparent than real in the case of Quetta. That town, which is in reality the heart of the large and still growing Military station, is in immediate need of sanitary and other improvements far beyond its financial position and requires substantial recasting as regards its sanitation, buildings, their occupants and their overcrowding. The matter is being taken up but success will be dependent on financial assistance and an increased water supply, a matter which has already been touched on under irrigation.

Foreign land trade.

The foreign land trade passing through Baluchistan may be conveniently divided into two heads, that passing through the Pishin District, mostly through Chaman, to the Kandahar Province and that passing through Nushki for Herat and Persia. The reports and figures furnished by the Political Agents of Chagai and Quetta are given in appendix IX.

To take the Pishin trade first, it will be seen that there is an extraordinary change in the balance of trade. Last year the figures were :—

	Lakhs.
Imports from Afghanistan	91
Exports to „	61
Balance of trade against India	30

While this year's figures are :—

	Lakhs.
Imports from Afghanistan	78
Export to „	111
Balance of trade against Afghanistan	33

Owing to the fact that it is customary for a very large number of Afghans to come into India and work there as labourers taking back with them their earnings, generally in currency notes, one would expect a balance of trade against Afghanistan paid for by these earnings, but the kaleidoscopic reversal of the adverse trade balances is somewhat difficult to explain, unless it repre-

sents an adjustment over a period of two years. A certain amount of explanation will be found in the variation of valuations, which can never be entirely reliable. Among exports piece goods have nearly doubled in valuation from 30 to 51 lakhs, while decreasing in quantity; and among imports wool, though remaining practically the same in quantity, has been valued at nearly 10 lakhs less.

As regards the trade itself it will be seen that what Afghanistan takes is almost entirely piece goods, sugar and tea and that what it gives is made up similarly of wool and dried fruits. As regards the trade with Herat and Persia details are given in Major Hutchinson's carefully written report, which is printed at the beginning of appendix IX. There seems no reason to differ from the conclusions at which he arrives as regards the diversion of the Persian trade through Herat and as regards the possibilities of development of trade on the Nushki-Seistan route. There is little doubt that, until an ample and efficient transport system is arranged for, there is little possibility of any substantial development.

These figures show a total trade of 2½ krors passing through Baluchistan, but it is a regrettable fact that Baluchistan itself can take the credit for it to a very diminutive degree. The Afghan wool goes straight to Karachi, and the piece goods, sugar and tea which Afghanistan takes in exchange come straight from Karachi, Bombay and Calcutta.

The exports of Baluchistan are practically limited to wool which, in a favourable season and including Kalat, Mekran and Las Bela, amounts to nearly 20 lakhs of maunds, and fresh fruits.

In exchange for these it takes piece goods, sugar and other necessary commodities. The grain it produces is in normal years sufficient for rural needs, but there is no surplus either for export or to meet the needs of Quetta, which has to depend on the assistance of Punjab wheat.

Trade is further hampered by the Railway restrictions necessary owing to the limited haulage capacity up the Bolan, the major portion of which is taken up for Military requirements in Persia and in Quetta itself, so as to necessitate the continuance of a strict regulation of the use of such limited quantity of wagons as are available for civil purposes.

Mines and Minerals. For details see appendix X.

The minerals worked in Baluchistan are chromite and coal only, the latter being mostly of a very friable nature. An officer of the Geological Survey has lately visited and reported on certain disused sulphur mines at Sanni in the Kalat State, but it seems doubtful whether they will be workable as a commercial proposition owing to their distance from the railway. The same remark applies, but with much stronger force, to two salt deposits recently discovered in the Chagai District.

The best burning coal is found at Shahrig in the Sibi District and a mine there was taken over in order to supply Quetta with coal and ease the strain on Bengal coal. As however the local dealers seemed to be able to secure Bengal coal the eventual utility of the purpose served was doubtful.

Certain coal mines on the Sor Range were purchased by the North-Western Railway and a Railway line to them is in course of construction. The coal from these mines is mostly of the dust variety and it is understood that it is proposed to use them as engine fuel by a sprinkling process.

Further chromite deposits have been discovered between Hindubagh and Fort Sandeman and it was the intention to have these thoroughly examined and reported on by an Officer of the Geological Survey. This officer actually started work, but had to leave it owing to disturbed Frontier conditions.

Judicial. For details see appendix XI.

Owing to the fact that in most cases suits and criminal offences in which the parties are tribes-men are decided by tribal law under the Frontier Crimes Regulation and that regular criminal and civil cases are in the main confined to persons from outside living in Quetta and the larger townships, the amount of judicial work is not great. The majority of the work falls on the Quetta Magistrates and the Lower Appellate court. Few cases come up to the Judicial Commissioner in regular appeal and the bulk of his work is on the revisional side.

The jails in Baluchistan are used only for prisoners under-trial and those sentenced for periods not exceeding 6 months. Prisoners sentenced to longer periods are sent to jails in Sind. Owing to this and the fact that in many cases tried tribally it is not necessary to detain the accused under custody, no very extensive or elaborate Jail system is required. It will be seen that the total daily average number of prisoners in the whole of Baluchistan was 480 and that this number was mainly contributed to by Sibi and Loralai owing to the detention of an abnormally large number of persons in connection with the Marri and Khetran disturbances in these Agencies. **Jails. For details see appendix XIII.**

The only noticeable point in connection with excise is the maintained increase of excise revenue due to the cessation of import of cheap German spirits and the large number of troops concentrated in or near Quetta. These conditions cannot be expected to be permanent. **Excise. For details see appendix XIV.**

At present there is one Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department for Sind, Rajputana, and Baluchistan. Owing to the large areas to be traversed in Baluchistan alone it seems advisable, in view of the importance of horse breeding in the Province, to have a separate Superintendent for Baluchistan and proposals to this end have been submitted. Arrangements have been carried through, as desired by the Superintendent, Army Remount Department, whereby the administration of the District and pony stallions has been transferred to him. **Veterinary and Horse Breeding. For details see appendices XVI, XVII and XVIII.**

The question of framing rules under the Glanders and Farcy Act and the Dourine Act so as to make these Acts operative throughout the whole Province has been under consideration during the year. At present the unanimous opinion is that until much more effective and skilled supervision and precautions can be introduced, the general application of these Acts is likely to do more harm than good.

The plague preventive measures were continued during the year and the inspection of passengers was made at Hirok during the summer and at Sibi during the winter months. **Plague.**

The number of persons examined was 1,63,972, against 1,16,891, in 1917-18, of these 1,12,421, who held certificates of ten days residence in non-infected areas and were travelling in separate compartments, were allowed to proceed on their journey without detention, 40,229, persons were detained for a few hours, disinfected and then allowed to proceed while 11,322 were detained for observation in the camp.

In view however of the adverse effect on trade caused by the detention of passengers, preventive measures were relaxed in February 1919 to the extent of permitting passengers coming by rail from India to be merely inspected at the platforms of Sibi or Hirok Railway Stations and not detained in the Plague Camp unless they actually showed symptoms indicating epidemic disease or were booked from a locality where such disease was prevalent in a marked degree. Later however the large Military concentration, necessitated the strictest of precautions and it was after the end of the year under report found necessary to reimpose stricter quarantine.

The total net expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 19,688-5 against Rs. 15,527-9-2 in 1917-18. Of this Rs. 9,000 was charged to Provincial Revenues and the balance Rs. 10,688-5 to the various Civil and Military Local Funds in the Province.

The year under review was the last of the present *quasi* provincial settlement. The Government of India however postponed its revision until normal conditions are re-established. **Finance.**

It will be seen from Appendix XIX that the increase in revenue over the standard figures accepted at the time of the *quasi* provincial settlement is almost entirely due to the phenomenal growth of income under the head of excise. This is due to causes mentioned in the paragraph under that head and cannot be expected to continue when times are normal. Except for this there has been practically no development of Provincial Revenues, nor under conditions in Baluchistan is there likely to be.

On the other hand no margin is allowed for the expenditure necessary to keep the Province in an efficient state. Roads have had to be neglected and public buildings foregone. The general scale of salaries, which are not framed for a country so expensive and distant as Baluchistan, which is able to provide few of its own public servants, will require revision and enhancement unless it is proposed to put up with service so inefficient as to be worthless. That it has been possible in the past to make both ends meet has been due to the fact that all expenditure except that for the barest necessities has been avoided during the war. The effect of this in a discontented public service and neglected communications is now being acutely felt and the matter cannot be long delayed.

Employment of Mohammadans.

The total number of Hindu and Muhammadan employés holding ministerial appointments in Baluchistan during 1918-19 as compared with 1917-18 is as follows :—

—	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Percentage of Muhammadans to total number of employés.
Appointments between Rs. 20 and 50—			
1917-18	138	145	51·24
1918-19	130	147	53·07
Appointments between Rs. 50 and 100—			
1917-18	64	26	28·88
1918-19	63	28	30·77
Appointments over Rs. 100—			
1917-18	33	7	17·5
1918-19	35	6	14·63
TOTAL—			
1917-18	235	178	43·09
1918-19	228	181	44·25

For a Province which is entirely Muhammadan, these figures make interesting reading as showing to what extent, as referred to in the preceding paragraph, Baluchistan is able to supply its own public servants.

Public Works. For details see Appendix XX.

The grants under this head suffice for little more than the establishment required for maintenance and the execution of repairs and small works. One of the most urgent matters for the pacification and development of Baluchistan is the provision of good roads. A comprehensive Scheme of road extension is being prepared. There is further the necessity of suitable public buildings while the absence of a printing press is severely felt.

Takavi Advances.

The following table shows the transactions on account of advances made to the cultivators and agriculturists.

Balance outstanding on 1st April 1918.	Advances made during the year.	Total.	Recoveries.		Remissions.		Balance outstanding on 31st March 1919.
			Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.
2,80,458 15 5	1,16,340 10 0	3,96,799 9 5	1,03,180 1 4	11,402 2 8	...	...	2,93,619 8 1

The sanctioned allotment for the year was Rs. 1,10,000 which, owing to failure of crops in the Sibi District, was subsequently increased by a grant of Rs. 20,000. The total advances actually made being Rs. 1,16,340 as compared with Rs. 1,19,913 in the previous year. The distribution of these advances during 1917-18 and 1918-19 over the various districts is shown below :—

District.	Land Improvement Loans Act.		Agriculturists Loans Act.		Total.		Difference +Increase —Decrease.
	1917-18.	1918-19.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1917-18.	1918-19.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Quetta-Pishin .	15,910 0 0	19,400 0 0	16,090 0 0	2,230 0 0	32,000 0 0	21,630 0 0	—10,370 0 0
Sibi . . .	9,520 0 0	33,910 0 0	17,855 0 0	14,690 10 0	27,375 0 0	48,600 10 0	+21,225 10 0
Loralai . .	3,590 0 0	2,200 0 0	24,760 0 0	5,920 0 0	28,350 0 0	8,120 0 0	—20,230 0 0
Zhob . . .	5,340 0 0	6,850 0 0	15,211 0 0	9,550 0 0	20,551 0 0	16,400 0 0	—4,151 0 0
Chagai . .	2,250 0 0	4,300 0 0	9,090 0 0	17,290 0 0	11,340 0 0	21,590 0 0	+10,250 0 0
Kalat . .	300 0 0	.....	.....	.....	300 0 0	.....	—300 0 0
Total .	36,910 0 0	66,660 0 0	83,006 0 0	49,680 10 0	1,19,916 0 0	1,16,340 10 0	—3,575 6 0

Of the total sum advanced during the year a sum of Rs. 21,740-10-0* was for special reasons, granted free of interest. Rs. 10,290 under the Agriculturists Loans Act were granted in the Sibi District alone on account of famine.

	Rs. A. P.
* Land Improvement Loans Act .	11,450 0 0
Agriculturists Loans Act .	10,290 10 0
Total .	21,740 10 0

No remissions were granted during the year.

The recovery of Rs. 35,252 principal and Rs. 2,430 interest was suspended and sums of Rs. 5,122 principal and Rs. 580 interest were overdue at the end of the year. The suspensions were given in the Sibi district chiefly on account of failure of crops.

Medical. For details see Appendix XXI.

In common with the rest of India Baluchistan suffered heavily from the influenza epidemic of last year. The number of deaths from this disease is returned at 62,000 out of the total population of 8,10,000, but owing to the scattered nature of the population and the absence of all facilities for obtaining rural statistics, these figures can be only very approximate. The total number of dispensaries open at the end of the year was 35 and in a very large number of cases owing to the absence of qualified men, the charge of these dispensaries was held by men without proper qualifications or experience. Owing to the military demands on the lower medical services the absence of qualified men was unavoidable, but it seems open to argument whether a preferable course would not have been to close such dispensaries as could not be adequately staffed until such time as qualified men were available. Public confidence in western systems of medicines which it is essential on the frontier gradually to create is more likely to be shaken by inefficient treatment than by temporary cessation.

Moreover in a country so scattered as Baluchistan with a nomad people who avoid, whenever possible, any large settlement, the main medical need appears to be travelling dispensaries under suitable and well qualified men and adequately equipped. In Baluchistan such dispensaries could be employed continuously throughout the year.

Police.
For details see Appendix XXII.

As has been already explained in the paragraph regarding judicial work the majority of cases in Baluchistan are settled totally without the intervention of the regular Courts or the Police who are maintained practically entirely for city, bazar and Railway work. The figures of cognisable offences dealt with by the Police were approximately 2,600 of which 2,100 were cases of petty nuisance. The Baluchistan tribesman does not take readily to police service and in consequence the force is staffed mainly from outside, and having little to offer in the way of enhanced emoluments in compensation for absence from home, naturally obtains men of inferior physique and morale, and is generally considerably under strength. With the high cost of living in Quetta any improvements in this direction can only be obtained at the cost of substantial increase in pay.

APPENDICES TO PART I.

A.—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION REPORTS.

APPENDIX I.

Quetta-Pishin District.

AREA AND POPULATION.

1. There has been no change in the area of this District which stands at 5,220 square miles and the population according to the census of 1911 is 1,27,648.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

2. The charge of the District was held by Major H. B. St. John, C.I.E., I.A., throughout the year.

The office of the Assistant Political Agent, Quetta, was held by Mr. C. H. Gidney, I.C.S., from the 1st April 1918 to 14th July 1918, and by Major H. R. N. Pritchard, I.A., from 15th July 1918 to 31st March 1919.

Mr. C. H. Gidney was placed on special duty in this District from 4th September 1918 to 16th October 1918. R. B. Diwan Ladha Ram Nanda and K. S. Sardar Mohamed Anwar Jan held charge of the Pishin and Chaman Sub-Divisions respectively throughout the year.

The post of the Extra Assistant Commissioner and City Magistrate, Quetta, was held by Mr. J. W. Cumming, throughout the year and the post of the Treasury Officer was held by Mr. B. H. Ford up to 11th November 1918 and by Mr. H. Adie, from the 12th November 1918 to 31st March 1919.

The post of the Additional Extra Assistant Commisssoner, Quetta, was held by R. S. Lala Lachhman Dass up to 9th July 1918 and by K. S. M. Sarbuland Khan from 10th July 1918 to the end of the year.

GENERAL ATTITUDE AND CONDUCT OF THE TRIBES.

3. The District border both on the Chaman and Shorarud sides continued quiet during the year. On the evening of the 10th May 1918 an unsuccessful attempt was made to break into a shop in the Chaman Bazar by four transborder men who however made good their escape, inflicting a slight wound on one of the inmates.

In July 1918 Malik Gharib in Toba Achakzai was killed by two Badanzais from across the border.

In June 1918 a murder occurred in Khanozai of the Pishin Tahsil in which Malik Buland Balozai was the victim. Suspicion rested upon certain Khanozais but the investigation made into the case though prolonged baffled all attempts to find the body. The case threatened to cause a serious blood feud between the Balozais and Khanozais. Eventually, however, it was satisfactorily decided by a strong and influential Jirga in accordance with tribal custom against the Khanozais. The settlement was accepted by almost all concerned.

None of the above cases had, however, any political significance. The general conduct of the tribes during the year continued to be very satisfactory.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THE WORKING OF THE FRONTIER CRIMES REGULATION.

4. The work done by the Jirgas in the Pishin and Chaman Sub-Divisions was satisfactory. The Quetta Local Jirga however still showed a tendency to return ill considered findings and it was found necessary during the year under report to make some changes in its constitution and procedure. This was done by abandoning the system by which cases were placed before a general Jirga consisting of some 20 or more members, as experience showed that such large Jirgas were unwieldy and the members thereof were inclined to shirk their responsibility. It was accordingly decided to split up the Jirga into several convenient groups, each group being allotted a number of cases to deal with. As this system has only been in force a short time, it is not yet possible to judge whether it is successful or not.

The working of the Quetta Jirga depends largely on the interest taken in it by the Assistant Political Agent, Quetta and Major Pritchard during the period he filled this appointment did much to improve the work and instil vigour and responsibility into the minds of the principal members.

Miscellaneous.

5. The year closed with the signing of the Armistice with Germany in commemoration of which celebrations befitting the occasion were held in Quetta, Pishin and Chaman.

Indian troops returning from the various parts were whenever possible accorded a hearty welcome by the Municipal Commissioners of Quetta who spared neither time nor trouble in showing their appreciation of the splendid work performed by them during the war.

Levies.

6. No change took place in the strength of the Levy Establishment, the total cost remaining at Rs. 10,413 per month. The work of the Levies was satisfactory and the behaviour of the men on the whole, good. The question of a temporary increase in the pay of all ranks of Levies on account of the rise of prices is under consideration.

Under the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

Criminal Justice.

7. The number of cases disposed of during the year 1918 was 599 as against 421 in the year 1917 and the number of persons under trial was 1,425 against 1,243 in the preceding year. Of these 56 persons remained under trial, 28 escaped; 1,179 were formally acquitted or discharged; 162 were convicted, one being sentenced to transportation for 14 years, 22 to imprisonment, 99 to fines and 40 were ordered to furnish security for good behaviour or to keep the peace. The reason for the large number of persons technically acquitted, is that in the majority of cases compromises were arrived at, which necessitated an order of acquittal or discharge being pronounced. The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 9,330-8 against Rs. 8,668-14 in the year 1917. Of this Rs. 1,845 were recovered and credited into the Treasury and a sum of Rs. 3,630 was paid as compensation to aggrieved.

Orders were issued by the Local Government towards the end of the year directing that all petty cases except those concerning women and involving tribal rights should in future be dealt with in the regular manner under the British India Codes. This system was introduced with effect from the year 1919.

Civil Justice.

The total number of cases referred to Councils of Elders was 351 as compared with 257 in 1917. Of these 325 were disposed of and 26 remained pending at the close of the year. 122 were connected with land and water, 45 were women cases, 113 were for money and movable property and 45 were suits of a miscellaneous nature.

Postal.

No new post offices were opened in the Quetta District during the year. None were closed.

H. STEWART, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin.

APPENDIX II.

Sibi District.

Area and Population.

1. The area of the District, including the tribal territory, is 11,193 square miles. Its population, according to the Census of 1911, is 1,17,189.

Principal Officers.

2. Lieutenant-Colonel F. McConaghey held charge of the District up to the end of October when he was relieved by Major R. Chenevix Trench. Mr. T. J. C. Acton was Assistant Political Agent throughout the year while the post of Civil Surgeon has been held since June by Mr. J. A. Guizelar, I.S.M.D. The Sibi Sub-Division has remained in charge of Qazi Abdulla Jan. The Nasirabad Sub-Division was held successively by Sahibzada Izaz-ud-Din Ahmad Khan, S. Hurmat Ali Shah, L. Tola Ram and Khan Sahib Juma Khan, the last named officer taking over on the 16th March 1919.

ATTITUDE AND CONDUCT OF THE TRIBES.

3. The Administration report of last year gave an account of the Marri rising and its suppression. The more important of the terms of unconditional surrender imposed on the tribe were the payment of compensation for all damage done to Government and private property; the surrender of 75 breech-loading rifles; the forfeiture of all honours, titles and Muafis held by tribesmen implicated in the outbreak; the increase of the land revenue taken on the Quat-Mandai and Kohlu lands; the payment of grazing tax outside tribal limits; and the restoration of all arms and ammunition seized by Marris during the rising. Consequent on the Special Jirga which was convened at Hurnai in June 1918, eight of the ringleaders were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment while the amount of compensation due from the tribe was found to be as follows:— **Marri tribe.**

	Rs.	A.	P.
Due to Government	1,36,477	9	11
Due to individuals	2,31,000	0	0

These figures have since undergone certain modifications. Payment is to be made in instalments. Up to date Rs. 1,34,998-4 in all have been recovered. Further instalments have been suspended in view of the prevalent scarcity.

The rising taught the Marris a much-needed lesson. They have taken it extremely well and show no rancour. On the contrary, they have, since their surrender, been on their best behaviour and Sardar Khair Bakhsh is doing all he can to redeem the reputation of his Tuman. With the exception of one bad dacoity, one highway robbery and the usual Siahkari cases, there has been a complete absence of serious crime of any sort.

4. Under the able management of Nawab Mehrab Khan, the Bugtis have given no trouble during the year under report. The best proof of their good behaviour is the little that is heard of them. The Nawab takes much pride in his quasi-independent position and is careful to avoid references to or from the Political authorities. He has been given 500 acres on the Lower Bari Doab Canal on landed gentry terms in recognition of the part played by the late Sir Shahbaz Khan in the Phalawagh settlement. **Bugti tribe.**

5. The Khanwah water dispute over-shadows everything else in the eyes of the Dombkis. The experiment of last year proved inconclusive owing to the failure of the floods. Though the conduct of the tribe towards Government has been good it cannot be said that Mir Ghulam Ali Khan has justified his selection as Sarbrah, as his attitude towards the Kalat State is consistently provocative and uncompromising. **Dombki tribe.**

6. After the suppression of the Marri rising the year was an uneventful one except for the general scarcity to which separate reference is made. This also applies to the tribes in the settled tehsils. There have been no inter-tribal disputes of any importance or serious offences against Government. The only death among men of standing was that of Haidran Khan, headman of the Zarkuns, who has been succeeded by his brother Dil Shad Khan. **Chattar, Phuleji, and Shahpur tribal areas.**

OPERATION OF THE FRONTIER CRIMES REGULATION.

7. The following table contrasts the number of cases dealt with under the Frontier Crimes Regulation with that of last year.

	1917.	1918.		
		Pending at end of 1917.	Instituted.	Total.
Civil	619	167	155	322
Criminal	1,086	227	428	655
Revenue	74	45	29	74
Total	1,779	439	612	1,051

Out of 1,051 cases 694 (Civil 206, criminal 447 and Revenue 41) were disposed of, leaving 357 (Civil 116, criminal 208 and Revenue 33) under enquiry at the close of the period under report. The Marri outbreak and the Influenza epidemic are largely responsible for the comparatively small number of cases instituted.

In all, 44 persons were punished for criminal offences against 68 in the preceding year while the number of persons called on to furnish security fell from 185 to 66. The value of the fines inflicted was Rs. 14,430. The realisations totalled Rs. 6,809, of which Rs. 2,329 was paid to the parties as compensation and the balance credited into Government treasuries.

8. Jirgas are ordinarily employed in all cases in which tribesmen are concerned. If properly worked by the Sub-Divisional Officers they are reasonably efficient. Under a weak or lazy Sub-Divisional Officer justice is regarded as an altogether secondary consideration and they become a curse to the people. Except in the Nasirabad Tehsil the Jirgas have, on the whole, done good work and their decisions have in the majority of cases been accepted by the parties affected. In Nasirabad personal intrigues and feuds have been allowed to find their way into the Local Jirga and have impregnated its findings.

Levies.

The total number of Levies in the district is 725. The expenditure on them for the year was Rs. 2,17,552-12-4 against Rs. 2,08,039 in 1917-18. The increase is mainly due to the additional Bugti Levies entertained. On the whole they have worked well. Their duties are so multifarious as to defy definition. They range from the arrest of criminals to the care of a bee-hive, from carrying the post to cooking for in-door patients in a local Dispensary. They form, in short, an indispensable part of the administrative machine. The woman Levy who behaved so pluckily last year when the Marris attacked a train on the Hurnai line and who received several severe wounds has been rewarded with a life pension. She was so far successful for several years in concealing her sex that, though divorced by her own wife and subsequently cited on two occasions by jealous husbands as co-respondent, she was never suspected of being a woman before her admission into hospital for her injuries.

Postal.

There is nothing to report under this head.

Recruiting.

All recruiting was closed down in the spring as a result of the Marri outbreak. It was reopened to Regimental agency in the summer but no pressure was brought to bear on the villagers to produce men. A certain number were none the less forthcoming from the Sibi and Nasirabad Tehsils. Recruitment of the Sarangzai Company of the Zhob Militia is at a standstill.

R. CHENEVIX TRENCH, *Major,*
Political Agent, Sibi.

APPENDIX III.

Loralai District.

Area and Population.

1. The area of the Loralai District is 7,525 square miles and its population 80,769, according to the census of 1911.

Principal Officers.

2. Major H. R. N. Pritchard, I.A., Assistant Political Agent, Loralai, held charge of the current duties of the Office of the Political Agent, Loralai, in addition to his own from 1st April 1918 to 24th June 1918 and Major C. E. Bruce, I.A., O.B.E., was Political Agent from the 25th June 1918 to the end of the year.

The office of the Assistant Political Agent was held by Major H. R. N. Pritchard from 1st April 1918 to the 24th June 1918. There was no Assistant Political Agent in the District from 25th June 1918 to the 17th February 1919, but the charge of the Bori Sub-Division was held by R. S. Lachhman Dass, special Extra Assistant Commissioner, from the 19th July 1918 to the 17th February 1919. Captain H. C. Finnis, I.A., held charge of the office of Assistant Political Agent from the 18th February 1919 to the end of the year.

The charge of Duki-Sinjawi Sub-Division was held by:—

K. S. Juma Khan	1st April 1918 to 17th July 1918.
Charge held by Tahsildar and his Naib from	18th July 1918 to 24th July 1918.
Mirza Izaz-ud-din Ahmad Khan	25th July 1918 to 15th November 1918.
M. Taj Mohammad	16th November 1918 to 31st March 1919.

The charge of the Barkhan-Musakhel Sub-Division was held as follows:—

M. Sarbuland Khan	1st April 1918 to 9th July 1918.
K. S. Juma Khan	10th July 1918 to 8th December 1918 and from 15th January 1919 to 8th March 1919.
M. Khan Tama Khan	9th December 1918 to 14th January 1919.

(9th March to 16th March——charge was held by Tahsildar.)

R. S. Lachhman Dass from 17-3-1919 to the end of the year.

Mr. E. J. Gleeson continued to hold the charge of the Police throughout the year.

General Attitude and Conduct of Principal Tribes.

3. Since the settlement of the Marri-Khetran disturbances, about the beginning of May 1918, the district has been extraordinarily peaceful. That this has been the case can be seen from the Criminal Statistics given later.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., accompanied by his 2nd Assistant, Captain Walker, made a tour in the Barkhan and Duki Sub-Divisions of the District, entering Musakhel from Zhob on the 20th October 1918, and leaving Duki for Warikha on the 14th November. Unfortunately Influenza was raging in the District at the time but in spite of this the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General received a warm welcome from the tribal Chiefs and headmen. On account of great scarcity of fodder for want of timely rains in the Marri country, the Marris were given permission to graze their flocks in the Chamalang valley of the Luni circle, which was subsequently extended to other portions of the Duki Sub-Division. In spite of the scarcity, the heavy fines imposed on both the Khetrans and the Marris, the great rise in prices of cloth, etc., the conduct of the Marris has been exemplary and even cattle thefts which had been rife in former years were practically non-existent. There was also no friction whatever between the Local tribes, Lunis and others, with the Marris, nor with the Powindahs who also graze their cattle and flocks, etc., in these parts. clearly I think showing that the settlement of the Marri Khetran rebellion has been a blessing in disguise and that the lesson was badly required.

Operation of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

4. The following table shows number of cases disposed of under the Frontier Crimes Regulation during 1918 as compared with the year 1917 :—

—	1917.	1918.	Increase.	Decrease.
Criminal	829	521	*Nil*	308
Civil	721	368	...	353
Total .	1,550	889	...	661

Owing to the above mentioned disturbances and other causes the Jirga case work in Musakhel and Barkhan and also inter-district cases with Dera Ghazi Khan and Sibi, had fallen very much into arrears. The work has, however, now been brought more or less up to date.

The work of the Rakhni and Gumbaz Jirgas may be specially mentioned as, in spite of the unavoidable absence of any British Officer, practically all the various cases were satisfactorily disposed of.

The Musakhel outlaws also gave no trouble during the year under report. The fines which were imposed on the Musakhels in raid and dacoity cases in both Dera Ghazi Khan and Dera Ismail Khan Districts, which were settled at the Draban Jirga of December 1917 (mentioned in last year's report), were recovered and paid to the complainants through the districts concerned.

The result of the special Jirga convened by the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General, on the 4th June 1918, for the settlement with the Marri and Khetran tribes, in so far as the Loralai District was concerned, was briefly as follows :—

Forty-three Khetrans, leaders of the rebellion, were sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment (from 5 years to 3 months).

Nine Motabirs (*viz.* 3 from each of the Khetran clans) were to be kept as hostages in Loralai as long as District Officers considered their detention advisable. These hostages remained in Loralai up to the 18th January 1919, when, the conduct of the tribe being good, they were allowed to return to their homes.

The following decrees were passed for the damage done in the Loralai District against the Khetrans and the Marris :—

—	—	Khetrans.	Marris.	Musakhels.
Harnai Jirga.				
Barkhan Sub-Division.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Value of arms and accoutrements .	1,162 2 3	1,162 2 3	.....	...
2. Government property in Barkhan and Dera Ghazi Khan . . .	1,95,076 8 6	1,22,529 14 4	72,546 10 2	...
3. Private claims of Barkhan . .	39,968 11 0	32,321 5 0	7,647 6 0	...
4. Loss of life	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	...	...
Total .	2,38,207 5 9	1,58,013 5 7	80,194 0 2	...

—	—	Khetrans.	Marris.	Musakhels.
Duki Sub-Division.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
5. Government property	10,975 0 0	...	10,975 0 0	...
6. Private property	26,018 0 0	...	26,018 0 0	...
7. Damage to persons	10,370 0 0	...	10,370 0 0	...
TOTAL	47,363 0 0	...	47,363 0 0	...
Decrees passed after Hurnai Jirga.				
Dera Ghazi Khan private claims	19,802 3 6	9,901 1 9	9,901 1 9	...
Private claims of Barkhan officials, etc., settled by Political Agent, Loralai	19,072 9 7	11,872 0 0	7,200 9 7	...
Damage at Kingri settled by special Jirga, private	2,326 11 0	1,745 0 3	...	581 10 9
Damage at Kingri settled by special Jirga, Government	50 0 0	37 8 0	...	12 8 0
Telegraph	8,340 0 0	6,255 0 0	...	2,085 0 0
Private claims of Kharots in Duki	1,780 0 0	...	1,780 0 0	...
TOTAL	51,371 8 1	29,810 10 0	18,881 11 4	2,679 2 9
GRAND TOTAL	3,36,941 13 10	1,87,823 15 7	1,46,438 11 6	2,679 2 9
Other amount contributed by Musakhels to Khetrans fine as awarded by special Jirga	...	361 13 9	...	361 13 9
	3,36,941 13 10	1,87,462 1 10	1,46,438 11 6	3,041 0 6
Reductions in Dera Ghazi Khan Government claims and Medical Department claims	49,527 2 1	28,499 7 5	21,027 10 8	...
Net decrees	2,87,414 11 9	1,58,962 10 5	1,25,411 0 10	3,041 0 6
Amount due up to 1st January 1919	1,31,514 15 1	68,519 10 11	61,905 1 5	1,090 2 9
Amount due up to 1st January 1919, actually recovered	1,48,416 6 6	99,360 9 9	49,055 12 9	...
		+30,840 14 10	—12,849 4 8	

From the above statement it appears that the Khetrans have paid Rs. 30,840-14-10 over and above the amount due from them up to 1st January 1919 and Rs. 12,849-4-8 is due from the Marris to make up the instalment of 1st January 1919. Nothing has yet been received from Musakhels as the amount against them was decreed later.

The above, however, does not include the claims of Powindahs on account of arms looted at Khar. Of these, claims amounting to Rs. 5,588-4. have been settled. The remaining are still pending for want of appearance of the claimants.

Remaining claim since settled, all totalling Rs. 6,363-4.

The case against Nasir Khan Tarin of Chotiali, who had fled across the border and joined the Marris in their rebellion and further had brought down a band of Marris and looted the shops and houses in Chotiali, was placed before a Special Local Jirga convened at Loralai on the 20th September 1918. The Jirgah finding them guilty, Nasir Khan and his son were sentenced to 7 and 8 years' imprisonment, respectively, and were also made to pay fines as compensations to the persons looted by them. Their other companions were also given varying sentences.

The case against the Mangezais Lehrzais who had joined in the Khetran rebellion and assisted in the looting of Kingri was also placed before a Jirga and Malik Khudar the ring leader and other Mangezais were sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment (from three years to six months) with fines varying from Rs. 400 to Rs. 40.

All those who were in receipt of Levy pay were also dismissed. Following compensation was also awarded for the Government and private losses inflicted :—

Kingri Rest House . . .	302-3-9	on Mangezais (to be contributed to Khetrans fine).
Telegraph	6,255-0-0	Khetrans
	2,085-0-0	Lehrzais
Kingri Levy } . .	37-8-0	Khetrans
Thana } . .	12-8-0	Mangazais
Private claims . . .	581-10-9	Lehrzais
	1,745-0-3	Khetrans.

Separate action was also taken against K. S. Allu Khan and Kadir Khan (Lehrzais) and M. Baz Khan Belkhel who during the disturbances had shown distinct sympathies with the malcontents.

The Shabozai Dumar (Haji Fatah) who made a fanatical attack on the Gurkha Camp at Smallan on the night of 21st April (see paragraph 3, page 66 of Administration Report, 1917-18) was tried under the Murderous Outrages Act on 13th December 1918 and being found guilty was hanged on the 16th December 1918.

The Dumar headmen Malik Payo and others, being suspected of complicity in the above case, were placed before the Sibi Shahi Jirga and received punishment.

The following are some of the other important internal cases of the year :—

The murder case of Sher Jan, son of S. Bakhtiar Khan, mentioned in last year's report, was again placed, by the order of the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General, before a special Jirga, convened at Loralai on the 18th November 1918 under the presidentship of K. S. Mir Azam Jan and the case was finally decided. The Jirga held that there was no proof against any of the accused and they were released.

2. Two Hindus and 2 Pathan donkey drivers proceeding with 10 donkey loads of stuff, the property of certain Hindu shopkeepers of Duki, were held up and all brutally murdered near the Tak Levy Post. The Levies at Tak post were held guilty of the grossest neglect of duty and were dismissed.

The Quetta Shahi Jirga awarded Rs. 6,678 as compensation (blood money of two Hindus, Rs. 1,600 *plus*, blood money of 2 donkey drivers Mohammadans, Rs. 3,040 *plus* cost of stuff Rs. 2,038 to be paid by $\frac{\text{Utmankhels, Tarins and other owners of the Robut lands.}}{\frac{1}{3}\text{ share} \qquad \frac{2}{3}\text{ share}}$.

On the night of 2nd June 1918, 2 Brahui Camel drivers, Dur Mohammad and Bostan, who were bringing stuff belonging to the Chotair shopkeeper were attacked at about mile 17 near Dilkuna in the Sibi District. Dur Mohammad was murdered and some of the property was taken away. Tracks of the culprits were taken to the Dumar Ilaka and some of the looted property was recovered. The culprits were seen but through the slackness of the Dumars were allowed to escape. The Dumars then tried to throw the responsibility on to the village of Kachahmakzai by faking tracks.

The case was eventually referred to Quetta Shahi Jirga of September 1918. The Jirga awarded Rs. 2,400 against the Dumars (blood compensation of Rs. 1,500 for the murdered man *plus* Rs. 800 as compensation to the shopkeeper and camel driver for their losses and wound compensation of Rs. 100 to Bostan).

The Jirga admitted the faking of the tracks. The conduct of the Dumar Headmen M. Payo Khan and Dalel Khan had been so consistently bad for years past that the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General sanctioned their expulsion from the district for 3 years.

On the 29th May the Dak Sowar carrying the Fort Sandeman Mails to Loralai was said to have been held up by 5 badmashes near Torkhezi. They took away the sowar's horse and the mail bag and released the sowar. No clue to the culprits could be found and the Zhob Loralai Joint Jirga have held the Kudezais of Bori and Allezais of Killa Saifulla to be responsible for the loss, which amounted to Rs. 731-6, in equal shares.

On 22nd September 1918, one Nihal Chand a Mistri of the Military Works Services who was encamped near Tirag between Marratangi and Zirra, supervising the work of repairs on the Loralai-Fort Sandeman road was murdered. Enquiries showed that there had been friction between the mistri and the Military Works Services contractor Mir Gul (a Sulemankhel) and that the mistri had been murdered by a Ghilzai Coolie working under the contractor probably at the latter's instigation, and a third man named Hotak. The actual murderer Halim was sentenced to 14 years' rigorous imprisonment. Mir Gul to 10 years and Hotak to 5 years in addition to Rs. 2,000 blood compensation to be paid by all 3 culprits.

With the exception of the last case all the others took place about the time of the Marri-Khetran disturbances.

Compensation and fines to the amount of Rs. 21,013-3-0 were imposed in Political cases during the year under report, against Rs. 42,447-5-9 during 1917. A sum of Rs. 6,318 including last year's balance was recovered as against Rs. 18,074 recovered during 1917. Of the sum recovered Rs. 3,909-15-3 was paid to the injured parties as compensation.

The number of persons punished for crimes on the findings of the Jirgas during 1918 was 157 as against 165 during 1917 and persons required to furnish security for good behaviour and keeping the peace, 315 as compared with 364 during 1917.

District Levies.

5. The total number of levies at the close of the year including those employed in carrying mails was 373 and the expenditure on their maintenance amounted to Rs. 1,23,003-10-0.

The number of levies was increased by 6 during the year. There is also a proposal to increase the pay of sowars and footmen owing to general rise in prices.

A temporary increase in the pay of Levy Muharrirs was also sanctioned during the year.

Post and Telegraph.

6. The number of post offices remains the same as in the preceding year. The Post Office at Ismail Shahr has not been reopened. The telegraph line between Rakhni and Mekhtar has been dismantled and the line from Barkhan has been connected with Rakhni instead.

C. E. BRUCE, *Major*,
Political Agent, Loralai.

APPENDIX IV.

Zhob District.

Area and population.

1. The Zhob District covers an area of 10,315 square miles and has a population of 70,366 according to the Census of 1911.

Principal Officers.

2. Lieutenant-Colonel A. L. Jacob, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.A., held charge of the district throughout the year.

Major C. Daukes was Assistant Political Agent from 1st April 1918 to 17th July 1918 and Major H. Stewart from 14th January 1919 to 26th February 1919 and from 27th February 1919 to 31st March 1919 the post remained vacant.

A temporary appointment of Additional Extra Assistant Commissioner Lower Zhob was sanctioned for 3 months and was held by Lala Atma Ram from 25th November 1918 to 26th January 1919, on which date he died of blood poisoning.

The charge of the Lower Zhob Sub-Division was held by R. B. Lala Bhola Nath, M.B.E., throughout the year and that of the Upper Zhob by Lala Atma Ram from 1st April 1918 to 25th May 1918, and by Rai Sahib Diwan Rattan Chand from 26th May 1918 to the end of the year.

The following officers were with the Zhob Militia during the year :—

Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. Paul, I.A., from 1st April 1918 to 31st March 1919.
Captain J. T. Turner, I.A.R.O., from 1st April 1918 to 31st January 1919.
Captain S. P. Williams, I.A., from 1st April 1918 to 21st September 1918.
Captain W. D. V. Slesser, I.A.R.O., from 1st April 1918 to 24th March 1919.
Captain A. F. Reilly, I.A.R.O., from 1st April 1918 to 31st March 1919.
Captain G. A. R. Spain, I.A., from 1st December 1918 to 31st March 1919.
Lieutenant G. A. Swift, British Service, from 19th May 1918 to 31st March 1919.
Lieutenant G. A. Hawkes, M.C., I.A., from 16th March 1919 to 31st March 1919.

General Attitude and Conduct of Principal Tribes.

The tribes in the district.

3. The conduct of the tribes has been good in spite of a trouble some period of the great war and the Marri trouble. With the exception of one instance in which the Faqirzai scouts evaded an encounter with trans-border robbers who were carrying off 23 camels from the chrome mines at Hindubagh the work of all the scouts was satisfactory.

The conduct of tribes living on the Zhob Frontier was very satisfactory and no trouble was experienced. Transborder tribes.

The following are the more serious cases that occurred during the year :— Serious cases.

(1) In April 1918 two sepoys of the Militia Post at Dhanasar were accused of an assault on two women of a Kirri of Sulemankhels who were passing through. A *fracas* occurred between the parties and six Sulemankhels were wounded. The parties were brought into Fort Sandeman and the case was referred to a Jirga and settled. The culprits were suitably punished and the Sulemankhels departed apparently quite satisfied with the settlement.

(2) On the night of 15th May 1918, 23 camels were raided by some transborder robbers from the chrome mines at Hindubagh. Pursuit parties turned out but could not overtake the robbers. The case was referred to the Quetta Shahi Jirga who placed the responsibility on the tribes in whose territory the robbery took place as well as on those through whose territories the raiders passed.

(3) Paind Khan Batozai who murdered Khan Sahib Khande Khan Jogezai in 1913 and bolted across the border and who came back sometime ago abducted a Batozai woman and refused to settle the case with the relatives of the abducted woman. On the night of 30th and 31st July 1918 Paind Khan and the abducted woman were killed by the relatives of the latter. The case was referred to Jirga who held Paind Khan and the woman to have been killed for adultery in accordance with the custom of the country.

(4) The letter post which left Loralai for Fort Sandeman on the 1st September 1918 was looted and burnt near Baratkhel. The case will be laid before the next Quetta Shahi Jirga for adjudication.

(5) On the night of 14th December 1918 Azim Khan, brother of S. B. S. Muhammad Khan Jogizai who was enamoured of the sister of Malik Lalhan Mirzai appeared in company with Baz Khan Jogizai and several other armed men at the house of Lalhan, bound the hands and feet of the male inmates and carried off the girl to his house where the wedding ceremony was performed. Lalhan himself was away at the time but coming home on hearing shots fired he went off in pursuit of the party and shots were exchanged without damage being done. Lalhan's party state that this outrage was committed with the connivance of S. B. S. Muhammad Khan. Azim Khan and Baz Khan were ordered to come to Fort Sandeman but they bolted across the border with the girl. Eventually they came back and the case was referred to a special Jirga on the occasion of the last Zhob-Loralai Joint Jirgas. A unanimous finding was passed by the Jirga but neither of the parties agrees to it and the case is still pending.

The telegraph line was cut on 35 occasions. Cattle raids were comparatively few.

For tribal disputes see case No. 5 under serious cases. Tribal disputes.

Jirgas.

4. The working of the local Jirgas was very satisfactory. The Zhob-Wano Joint Jirgas could not be held at Gulkach again this year owing to scarcity of fodder.

Frontier Crimes Regulation.

The number of Jirga cases during the year under report and the preceding year are compared below :—

	1918.	1917.
Criminal	881	824
Civil	852	968
Revenue	634	747
Total	2,367	2,539

The number of persons punished in Criminal Cases under Jirga proceedings was 476 against 483 in the preceding year. Out of these 385 persons were called upon to furnish security. The amount of Judicial and Political fines inflicted during the year under report aggregated Rs. 15,487-12 against Rs. 12,938-0-6 during 1917. All but Rs. 2,361-12 of the sum represents compensation due in cases from one party to another. Fines due to Government represent only about $\frac{1}{7}$th of the sum. The total recoveries on account of fines during the year amounted to Rs. 14,032-2-2, of which Rs. 2,448-9-5 were for the year under report and Rs. 11,583-8-9 for previous years. The smallness of the recoveries is due to fines being recoverable in most cases by annual instalments.

Zhob Militia.

5. (1) The charge of the Zhob Militia was held throughout the year by Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. Paul.

(2) The sanctioned strength of the Corps remains at 610 Cavalry and 802 Infantry. (Orders were received to stop recruiting *vide* Confidential letter from First Assistant to Political Agent, dated 20th November 1918.)

(3) The Militia was maintained during the year at a total cost of Rs. 6,64,358-15-6.

(4) The Militia came into contact with *badmashes* on the following occasions.

On 1st April 1918 the picquet from Moghalkot came on a traveller being assaulted by 3 *badmashes*. The traveller was rescued and one *badmash* wounded. His body and rifle were subsequently recovered from the Zhob river.

On 9th April 1918 an affray occurred between the men of the Post at Dhanasar and a Sulemankhel Kirri passing through. The matter was taken up by the Political Agent in Zhob and the case settled by him.

(5) Thirty-seven remounts and three riding camels were purchased for the Corps during the year.

(6) Two hundered and forty-eight men were enlisted and 242 discharged, 21 volunteers were despatched to regular regiments during the year.

(7) The discipline of the Corps throughout the year has been good. Four desertions in which rifles and ammunition were taken away occurred during the year, the arms and ammunition were subsequently recovered in full.

(8) Influenza was prevalent during month of November 1918 in the posts and head-quarters. The number of deaths were as follows :—

Head-quarters	27 men.
Posts	23 men and 2 followers.

(9) One case of small-pox occurred in the cavalry lines during the month of January 1919.

(10) The following table shows the financial transactions of the Zhob *Militia funds* during the year 1918-19.

Names of funds.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government fund . .	*Nil*	542 2 6	542 2 6	132 3 3	409 15 3
Private funds . . .	13,286 7 2	4,42,981 11 1	4,56,268 2 3	4,28,306 3 4	27,961 14 11

(11) Three hundred men of the Cavalry and 369 men of the Infantry were put through a course of Musketry at head-quarters during 1918. This is in addition to a modified course which was carried out at all posts during the year.

(12) On 16th October 1918 the Corps was inspected by the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan. Brigadier-General O'Grady inspected the Corps on the 17th December 1918.

District Levies.

6. The number of Levies including Postal Levies was 508 against 492 in the previous year and the expenditure on their maintenance amounted to Rs. 1,50,009-7-4.

Their work was satisfactory.

Postal and Telegraphs.

7. No new office was opened during the year and none was closed. The new telephone-line from Fort Sandeman to Shaighalu constructed during the previous year was damaged by Powindahs during the year under report.

A large sum has been recovered from the culprits and is in deposit to pay for the repairs when these can be carried out conveniently.

A. L. JACOB, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Political Agent in Zhob.

APPENDIX V.

Bolan Sub-Division including the portion of the Quetta-Nushki Railway which lies in the Kalat Agency.

Area and Population.

1. There has been no change in the area which is approximately 353 square miles. The population is 2,096 souls according to the Census of 1911.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

2. The charge of the Agency was held by Lieutenant-Colonel A. D. G. Ramsay, C.I.E., O.B.E., throughout the year.

The office of the A. P. A. Kalat was held by :—

Major T. G. M. Harris, I.A., from 1st April 1918 to 20th October 1918; Mr. J. G. Acheson, I.C.S., from 21st October 1918 to 31st March 1919.

DISTRICT LEVIES.

3. The composition and strength of Levies at the close of the year was as under :—

1. Bolan Posts and Railway	98
2. Quetta-Nushki Railway Levies	21
TOTAL	119

The Levies performed their duties satisfactorily. The total expenditure on their maintenance amounted to Rs. 22,086-3-10 as against Rs. 22,464-10-9 last year.

POSTAL.

4. There has been no change in the postal arrangements and the number of Post Offices remains the same.

GENERAL.

5. Mir Shakar Khan, the Chief Motabir among the Bangulani Rinds of Kirta, died on 10th February 1919 and was succeeded by his son Mir Khan Mohammad.

A. D. G. RAMSAY, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Political Agent, Kalat.

APPENDIX VI.

Chagai Agency.

AREA AND POPULATION.

1. The area of the District is 19,622 square miles and the population according to the last census was 16,344 persons.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

2. The charge of the District was held by Major W. G. Hutchinson, O.B.E., I.A., throughout the year under report.

The charge of the Nushki Sub-Division was held by K. S. Rana Muhammad Ali Khan from 1st April 1918 to 24th April 1918, by M. Gul Muhammad Khan from 25th April 1918 to 7th October 1918, by R. S. L. Jhangi Ram from 8th October 1918 to 13th December 1918 and again by M. Gul Muhammad Khan from 14th December 1918 to the close of the year.

GENERAL ATTITUDE AND CONDUCT OF THE VARIOUS TRIBES.

3. The conduct of the tribes amongst themselves and towards one another has been good. The death of Sardar Alam Khan Badini in January 1919 has added new causes of internal tribal trouble. There are two claimants for the Sardari :—

(*a*) Abdul Aziz, the eldest son, who has always been a cypher and until his father's death never even made a pretence of doing sardari work.

(*b*) Rahim Khan, the second son, who has always been the strong man of the family. During the later years of his father's lifetime, when he was too old for work, Rahim Khan invariably carried out all sardari work and took the responsibility thereof.

I gave the tribe up to the 1st June 1919 to decide this matter themselves, but they were not inclined to make any attempt. I have now taken the matter into my own hands and hope to come to a decision in a short time.

The Kharan Sardar continues to have trouble with two or three men of the Siahpad tribe. Azam Khan is the chief offender. He has absconded across the Afgan border to Garmsel.

There have been no raids throughout the District. In the Sarhad peace and contentment has continued.

Mir Muhammad Murad, the Jamaldini Sardar of Nushki, died on the 16th September 1918 and was succeeded by his eldest son Mir Mehrulla Khan. His uncle Mir Kaisar Khan has been appointed to act as *Sarbarah*.

Operations of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

4. The number of cases dealt with under the Frontier Crimes Regulation was 148 (41 Civil, 4 Revenue and 103 Criminal) against 23 for the preceding year.

In all cases the findings arrived at by Jirga were accepted—a satisfactory proof of the working of the Jirga system.

The fines inflicted totalled Rs. 12,883 (including Rs. 7,837-4-0 on account of compensation to be paid to parties concerned). Of the fine Rs. 300 were recovered and credited into the treasury.

Levies.

5. These are divided into 4 separate heads, namely, Chagai Levy Corps, General Levies (including Postal Levies), Railway Levies and Political Establishment.

Chagai Levy Corps.

6. There has been no alteration under this head and its strength and composition remained the same as for last year, *viz.* :—

1. Rissaldars	2
2. Jamadars	3
3. Kot Duffadars	2
4. Duffadars	7
5. Naiks	7
6. Pay Naiks	4
7. Sowars	151
	176

In addition to this one Salutri, one Nalband and 3 Bhishtis are also maintained. The posts of one Duffadar, 3 Naiks, 19 Sowars, one Salutri and one Nalband were vacant at the close of the year.

General Levies (including Postal Levies).

7. The strength under this head remained the same as for last year, *viz.* :—

1. Jamadars	9
2. Duffadars	24
3. Sowars	201
4. Havildars	3
5. Footmen	22
	259

In addition to the foregoing nine Muharrirs and 15 shopkeepers are also maintained.

The posts of 2 Duffadars, 44 Sowars, one Khasedar, two Muharrirs and 15 shopkeepers were vacant at the end of the year under report owing to the extension of the Railway as far as Juzzak and thence to Duzdab.

The above does not include tribal Levies maintained for Government service by Zaggar Mengal and Sanjerani Sardars, the strength of which is as under :—

Jamadar	1
Footmen	20
	21

In addition to the above a postal service involving a monthly expenditure of Rs. 470 was maintained between Padag and Panjgur *via* Kharan and its strength was as under :—

Duffadars	2
Sowars	20
	22

Railway Levies.

8. The strength remained the same as last year, *viz.* :—

Havildar	1
Footmen	9
	10

Political Establishment.

9. The strength remained the same as last year, *viz.* :—

Sahaddar	1
Muharrir	1
	2

10 The actual cost of maintaining these Levies amounted to Rs. 1,13,987-1-0 against Rs. 1,50,192-8-10 for the previous year made up as under :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Chagai Levy Corps	46,975	0	8
2. Other Levies	67,012	0	4
	1,13,987	1	0

Towards the end of the year owing to the extension of Railway to Duzdab, the services of two troops of the Chagai Levy Corps and most of the General Levies (including postal Levies) were dispensed with and this accounts for the decrease in expenditure.

Chagai Levy Corps.

11. There are altogether 7 troops in the Corps and are composed of as under :—

1. Rustamzais	1 troop.
2. Jamaldinis	2 troops.
3. Mengals	1 troop.
4. Sanjeranis	1 „
5. Hazaras	1 „
6. Muhammad Shahis	1 „
Total	7

The distribution of these troops is as under :—

1. Nushki	2 troops.
2. On Railway stations between Ahmedwal and Duzdab	2 „
3. Dalbandin	2 „
4. On Road work from Mirjawa to Khwash	1 troop.
Total	7

They have been employed in providing escorts for the survey and earth work parties of the Nushki Extension Railway as well as for the protection of Railway Stations on the Nushki Extension Railway line. The temporary Hazara Troop is employed on road making between Mirjawa and Khwash.

The conduct and discipline of the levies has been good.

District Levies.

12. They are composed of as under :—

Nushki	Badinis.
Band Chandan Khan	Mengals.
Padag	Mengals.
Anam Bostan	Badinis.
Dalbandin	Sanjeranis.
Barab Chah	Sanjeranis.
Merui	Kakar Bazgi.
Patkoh	Sanjeranis.
Amir Chah	Syeds.
Mashki Chah	Sanjeranis.
Kundi	Sanjeranis.
Saindak	Rustamzais.
Killa Suffaid	Rekis.
Robat	Rustamzais.
For the protection of Indo-European telegraph line between Sohtagan and Nok Kundi	Damnis.
Sohtagan	Badinis.
Lar Nulla	Zaharzai (Kubdanis).

Postal Levies.

Padag	Mengals.
Juzzak	Mohammad Hasanis.
Kacha Kirtaka	Rekis.
Chah Muhammad Raza	Rekis.
Robat	Rustamzais.

In December 1918 Thanedar Muhammad Bakhsh of Robat and his men resigned and were relieved of their duties by sowars of the Sarhad Levy Corps who carried on the work of the Robat Thana.

Sarhad Levy Corps.

13. The composition of the corps is 2 Reki Squadrons and one Ismailzai Squadron. The composition of each squadron is as follows :—

			Rs.		
1 Risaldar	at	100	per mensem.		
1 Jemadar	„	70	„	„	
1 Jemadar	„	60	„	„	
1 Duffadar	„	45	„	„	
1 Duffadar	„	40	„	„	
2 Duffadars	„	35	„	„	each.
8 Naiks	„	30	„	„	„
88 Sowars	„	25	„	„	„
Total strength 103 . Total cost .		2,825			

Postal and Telegraphic arrangements.

14. Owing to the arrival of the railway at Duzdab the old form of transport for the mails by postal levies has ceased and all postal matter is carried to Duzdab by regular mail service.

The temporary levy post between Padag and Panjgur *via* Kharan still continues.

General Remarks.

15. The percentage of Muhammadans and Hindu employees in the District at the close of the year was 61·3 and 38·7.

16. With the arrival of the railway at Duzdab on the 8th February 1919 the necessity has arisen of reorganizing the levy services and of making many other changes in the former administrative machinery. These were under consideration at the time of the closing of the year to which this report refers.

Kacha has become a small levy outpost and the Tahsildar transferred his head-quarters to Duzdab on the 9th February 1919.

The Kacha Sub-Treasury closed on the 9th February 1919 and reopened at Dalbandin on the 15th February 1919.

Public Works.

17. No original work was sanctioned during the year under report. Owing to the extension of railway and consequent facilities of supervision by the Public Works Department all civil buildings in the District were transferred to the charge of that Department at the close of the year.

G. HUTCHINSON, *Major*,
Political Agent, Chagai.

B.—REPORTS ON NATIVE STATES.

APPENDIX VII.

Review of the Administration Report of the Kalat State by the Political Agent, Kalat, for the year 1918-19.

The report is a satisfactory one.

The revenue of the State went up further during the year and amounted to Rs. 10,21,188 of which Rs. 5,93,107 were on account of land revenue as against Rs. 9,79,866 and Rs. 5,40,104 respectively for the year 1917-18. This reflects credit on the Wazir-i-Azam.

Further proofs of the staunch loyalty of His Highness the Khan have not been wanting during the year and he has spared no means by which he could render both moral and material assistance to the British Government.

The Wazir-i-Azam, Kalat State, Nawab Mir Shams Shah, C.I.E., I.S.O., was knighted just after the close of the year in recognition of his valuable services to the State and to the Imperial Government.

A. D. G. RAMSAY, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Political Agent, Kalat.

APPENDIX VIII.

Annual Administration Report of the Kalat State for the year 1918-19.

1. His Highness Beglar Begi Sir Mir Mahmud Khan, G.C.I.E., is the recognised ruler of the State.

2. The area and population of the State comprising Sarawan, Jhalawan and Kachhi, and excluding Mekran and Kharan are according to the Census of 1911, as under :—

	Area.	Population.
Sarawan	5,230 square miles	63,781
Jhalawan	20,795 „	84,398
Kachhi	5,419 „	92,759
TOTAL	31,444 „	2,40,938

This State is for Revenue and Administrative purposes divided into the following Niabats :—

In Sarawan	1. Kalat (including Manguchar)	Administered by His Highness the Khan.
	2. Mastung	Administered by the Wazir-i-Azam on behalf of His Highness the Khan.
In Jhalawan	3. Zehri	
	4 Surab	
	5. Mashkai	
	6. Khozdar	
In Kachhi	7. Dhadur	
	8. Bhag	
	9. Nasirabad	
	10. Gandawa	
	11. Lehri	

3. The income from the Niabats in the charge of the Wazir-i-Azam, from all sources including subsidy and quit-rents, actually credited into the State Treasury during the year 1918-19 amounts to Rs. 10,21,188-5-3 as per detail given below :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Subsidy and quit-rents from the British Government noted in the margin*	2,81,500	0	0
2. Land Revenue	5,93,107	5	8
3. Duty on Salt, Saltpetre and Khar	615	9	2
4. Fines, forfeitures, Cattle-pound receipts and unclaimed property	14,709	1	8
5. Court-fee stamps and receipt stamps	13,998	1	0
6. Excise	18,340	7	7
7. Octroi or Sung	56,009	1	6
8. Interest	24,459	11	4
9. Rent from State buildings and other income from Public Works	1,774	10	1
10. Sale proceeds of State Stud horses, etc.	4,245	10	0
11. Taccavi recoveries	.....		
12. Bazar Fund	6,403	3	10
13. Miscellaneous	6,025	7	5
TOTAL	10,21,188	5	3

*

	Rs.
Annual Subsidy	1,00,000
Quit-rent of Quetta	25,000
Bolan transit dues	30,000
Quit-rent of Nushki	9,000
Quit-rent of Nasirabad	1,17,500

The income of the last year 1917-18 was Rs. 9,79,866-6-4 which is exceeded by the income of the year under report by Rs. 41,321-14-11.

The detail of the actual expenditure incurred during the year under report is as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Paid in cash to His Highness the Khan	3,50,000	0	0
Wazir-i-Azam	22,964	9	8
Office Establishment (General)	17,589	10	3
Revenue Branch	8,503	7	3
Judicial Court guard	2,832	3	9
Naib Wazir-i-Azam and his establishment	6,677	10	0
Treasury and Audit Officer and their establishment	11,741	0	1
His Highness the Khan's Vakil	1,841	8	0
Niabats	47,205	7	0
Agriculture	8,380	9	10
Public Works	59,621	9	1
Dispensaries	10,535	11	10
Schools	6,974	1	1
Carried over	5,54,867	7	1

	Rs.	A.	P.
Brought forward .	5,54,867	7	10
Bazars, conservancy and lighting expenses	2,364	6	8
Jail and Lock Ups	11,898	5	4
Levies	73,070	12	0
Stables	28,388	0	10
Stationery	3,961	4	8
Crop watching establishment, Jemadars and Karawas	13,589	1	5
Allowances and Wazifas	3,864	11	8
Roza and Mehmani	1,991	5	6
Toshakhana	415	0	0
Subscriptions and Donations	54,871	0	3
Contribution towards leave and pension allowances for officers . .	4,166	1	5
Purchase of land, water, and house property of the State . . .	249	10	0
Refunds and drawbacks	10	0	0
Imperial Service Troops (Contribution towards the maintenance of a Mekran Levy Corps detachment and Kalat State guards) . .	44,532	12	10
Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges	30,611	0	6
TOTAL .	8,28,851	0	11

Deducting this expenditure of Rs. 8,28,851-0-11 from the total income of Rs. 10,21,188-5-3 given in the preceding paragraph, the balance comes to Rs. 1,92,337-4-4 which being added with 3,32,960-1-5, the balance in hand on the 1st April 1918, gives Rs. 5,25,297-5-9 as the net balance. Of this sum of Rs 5,25,297-5-9 one lac has been invested in the War Loan during the year under report. Thus on the 31st March 1919 the net balance in hand in the treasury was Rs 4,25,297-5-9.

5. The Hon'ble Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S, Agent to the Governor-General, and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan paid an official visit to Kalat in May 1918. His Highness contributed Rs. 10,000 from his own pocket towards war fund.

6. During the months of November and December the Wazir-i-Azam made a tour through Jhalawan with Lieutenant-Colonel A. D. G. Ramsay, C.I.E, O.B.E., I.A., Political Agent, Kalat. One of the objects of the tour was to enforce the compliance with the Jirga award arrived at by the Kalat Sardars in connection with the murder of K. B. Sardar Mir Rahim Khan Mengal, and Mir Behram Khan, Sarbarah of the Gurgnari tribe. This Jirga award imposed, as a temporary measure, upon the Mengal, land revenue and grazing tax for their mischief and misbehaviour. The Mirhaji Mengals and Miranzai Gurgnaris who were accused of the above murder were sentenced to pay fine and compensation. As these 2 sections proved recalcitrant, force had to be employed to enforce payment of the fine and compensation.

7. During the year I visited Mastung, Surab and Khozdar Niabats and my assistants inspected the records of the Sarawan, Jhalawan and Kachhi Niabats.

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND AND WATER.

8. Some lands in the Mastung Niabat were subjected to settlement survey. The land revenue is collected in kind with the exception of Mastung, Dhadar and Gandawa Niabats where " Zar-i-Kalang " or fixed assessment is levied. The rate of assessment is different in different places and in many cases it is most intricate and troublesome. The revenue rate varies from $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of the gross produce.

9. The year was characterised by absence of rain. Owing to drought and scarcity of foodstuffs and fodder both men and animals suffered. Many cattle perished for want of fodder; and many were exported to the Punjab and Sind for sale. Thus the well-known bullock stock of the Nari breed was greatly reduced.

Owing to scarcity of foodstuffs the whole country suffered a great deal, and this necessitated the imposition of further restrictions on the export of grains from the State territory. Within the State limits wherever trouble was felt for want of grains necessary steps were taken to relieve it by importing grains from other parts. Moreover with a view to relieving the people the State revenue grains were sold at reduced prices under strict supervision with the result that the scarcity could not take any really dangerous form.

10. During the year under report efforts were continued to effect improvements to gardens and to extend the cultivation of valuable crops. Of these sugar-cane cultivation is being experimented since 1913. Experiments were made at Mastung, Dhadar and Gandawa. The crop at Mastung failed owing to excessive cold while that at Dhadar and Gandawa proved a success.

Some difficulty was at first experienced owing to negligence of the people but as the soil and the climate were favourable to the crop, the experiments were made continually. Seed was sent for from various places of the Punjab and Sind. The local people at last gained some knowledge of this cultivation. To achieve further improvements in this direction sugar-cane

pressing machines and other necessary implements for the manufacture of *gur* (jaggery) were provided from the Punjab, and the *gur* was manufactured at Dhadar and Gandawa. The *gur* manufactured at Gandawa was comparatively of better quality than that manufactured at Dhadar. The process of manufacturing *gur* has been introduced for the first time in the State and probably in the whole of Baluchistan. The sugar-cane crop is likely to prove very beneficial from economic point of view and efforts are being made to extend its cultivation. Every inducement is held out to Zamindars to take to it and it is hoped in due course it will be cultivated on a very large scale.

11. During the year under report, American and Turkistani cotton cultivation, to which constant attention is being devoted, gave satisfactory results at Dhadar and Gandawa. Khaki cotton has also been cultivated at Dhadar as an experimental measure.

Experiment of indigo cultivation was extended to Gandawa Niabat with hopeful results. Mulberry trees were planted on the road between Mastung and Mastung Road and also on the road between Mastung and Sariab garden.

In short efforts were continued to promote agriculture in the State during the year under report. The expenditure incurred under this head during the year amounts to Rs. 8,380-9-10.

The work of silt clearance in the Lehri stream and of constructing a *band* across the Khanwah, which was started in 1917-18, continued in the first part of the year. The expenditure incurred by the State in this connection during the year amounted to Rs. 10,724-0-7. A few floods passed down the stream; but the *band* having been broken at the end of July most of the lands on the Lehri stream remained dry, and the large sum of money spent by the State and the Zamindars was almost lost.

A sum of Rs. 249-10-0 was spent during the year under the head "Purchase of land and water for the State."

In connection with labour there is nothing noteworthy to report. Like last year wages were high. Rates of grains had an upward tendency and generally famine conditions prevailed throughout the country.

Public Works.

12. The total expenditure under the head "Public Works" during the year is Rs. 59,621-9-1 which includes expenditure on Public Works establishment, repairs to bungalows, Niabat and Thana buildings, and roads and other miscellaneous constructions.

Hospitals.

13. There are four State dispensaries, namely, at Mastung, Bhag, Gandawa and Khozdar. They are working satisfactorily. In addition to these there are two other dispensaries, one at Kalat and one at Dhadar. The former is maintained by the British Government and the latter (which opens at Dhadar in winter and at Mastung Road in summer) by the Church Missionary Society. The number of patients treated in the four State dispensaries was 47,588. The total expenditure incurred on the up-keep of these dispensaries during the year under report comes to Rs. 10,535-11-10. 1,255 children were vaccinated during the year. Influenza broke out in epidemic form during the year. Throughout the length and breadth of the State there was hardly a place which was not visited by this scourge. Up to the end of December last the total number of deaths from this disease in Niabats and Thanas only was estimated at 13,000 in round figures.

Khukak disease (Strangles) broke out in His Highness the Khan's Stud at Dhadar during February last but before taking any dangerous form it soon subsided. An epidemic disease also broke out in goats and sheep at Khozdar and a large number of animals perished.

Education.

14. There are 7 schools in this State at the following places:—

Kalat, Mastung, Pringabad, Dhadar, Bhag, Gandawa, and Khozdar. The total number of students receiving education in these schools is 347. These schools teach up to Upper Primary Standard. Some difficulty has been experienced in procuring efficient and trained teachers. This accounts for the delay in opening the middle classes in the Mastung School.

A boarding house has been built at Mastung for the residence of the students coming to receive education at Mastung School from outside. The total expenditure incurred during the year under this head amounts to Rs. 6,974-1-1.

Stud.

15. Special attention and care was, as usual, devoted to improving condition of His Highness the Khan's State Stud and to effecting progress in breeding. General condition of the

Stud is good and satisfactory. As usual the Stud took many prizes and certificates at the Quetta and Sibi Horse Shows. The total expenditure incurred under this head is Rs. 28,388-0-10.

Protection.

16. No British Indian Laws and Acts are in force in the State. Certain rules were framed in 1902 to regulate Civil procedure and are still followed. In Criminal cases the Indian Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code and the Frontier Crimes Regulation are, however, taken as guide so far as the condition of this country permits. Cases are generally settled by Jirga system according to the custom of the country or by *Shariat*. Court fee in civil cases is charged generally at the same rates as are in force in the British Courts and is levied in the form of stamps.

17. His Highness the Khan made a still further reduction in his irregular troops during the year: there being 301 men as against 309 of the last year. His Highness the Khan has got one hundred Snider rifles and 35 old fashioned guns of which 23 are unserviceable and 12 somewhat serviceable.

18. For general administrative and dak purposes there is a Levy force consisting of 300 men. Its cost during the year amounts to Rs. 73,070-12-0. In addition to this there is an armed force of 50 men called New State Levy guard whose strength is increased or decreased according to requirements. Its cost during the year was Rs. 10,971-14. They are employed at the Head-quarters, Niabats, Thanas and Sub-Treasuries, and are supplied with arms out of the 150 Martini-Henry rifles given to the State as free gift by the British Government in 1916. The strength of the increased detachment of the Mekran Levy Crops, the cost of maintaining which is borne by the State varies from time to time, is employed on Mastung Sadar Treasury, the Khozdar Sub-Treasury and other places in the State where it is needed. The cost of this detachment during the year under report amounted to Rs. 33,560-14-10. The Wazir-i-Azam has a Judicial Court guard of 12 men, attached to his office, armed with 11 bored out ·476 smooth bore Martini-Henry muskets. Its cost during the year came to Rs. 2,832-3-9.

19. 1,007 cases, Criminal, Civil, revenue and miscellaneous, were decided by the Wazir-i-Azam's court, while 222 civil cases of an aggregate value of Rs. 28,725-6-0 were decided by the Niabat courts. Besides many other tribal cases are dealt with through this office of which the files go up to the Political Agent, Kalat and are not brought on the register of this office.

In each Niabat and Thana there is a Lock-up for under-trial prisoners. The sentenced prisoners are sent to the Central State Jail at Mastung. The number of under-trial prisoners during the year under report was 513 and that of sentenced term prisoners 224. The total cost incurred on this account during the year is Rs. 11,898-5-4.

There is no registration office in the State, but one is now being started in the Mastung Niabat.

Miscellaneous.

There were certain petty taxes in the Mastung and Kachhi Niabats in the Kalat State which no doubt were source of income to the State to some extent but were detrimental to the interests of the people and a hinderance to the improvement of commerce and manufacture. Keeping the good of the people in view some ten taxes including parcel duty, bullock cart tax and duty on Nalbandi have with the sanction of His Highness the Khan, been abolished.

During the year under report His Highness the Khan offered two aeroplanes to the British Government in aid of war. Their price Rs. 48,000 was credited into the Government Treasury. In addition to Rs. 10,000 presented in aid of the war in honour of the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan's visit to Kalat referred to in paragraph 5 above, His Highness contributed to the Silver Wedding Fund Rs. 5,000 on behalf of his Miri's Harems.

Some deserters from the Indian Army were apprehended in various Niabats and handed over to the Military Department.

During the year His Highness the Khan kept good health and on every suitable occasion gave proof of his unflinching loyalty to the British Government.

Generally speaking there was peace in the State during the year. Efforts were continually made to check the spread of false rumours about the European War in the State. With the approval of His Highness the Khan orders were issued to stop the entry into the State of all aliens so that suspicious persons should not get access into the State territory.

MIR SHAMS SHAH,
Wazir-i-Azam, Kalat State

APPENDIX IX.

Tribal Affairs in Kalat.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. D. G. Ramsay, C.I.E., O.B.E., held charge of the Agency throughout the year.

The attitude of the Sardars and tribes of Sarawan was on the whole satisfactory.

In July 1918 the Lehri Sardar complained that his uncle Mir Badal Khan was interfering with recruiting and was sheltering certain deserters from the Kalat Depôt. He was arrested and put under open arrest, but repaid the consideration shown to him by bolting to Sind. At last he was arrested from Khairpur Mir's State.

In August last K. B. Risaldar Mir Mitha Khan, late of the Zhob Levy Corps, then as Thanedar of Manguchar instead of going after Mir Badal Khan and trying to arrest him as ordered bolted to Shorawak. No notice being taken and his conduct being treated as that of a lunatic he came of his own accord to K. B. Wadera Haji Nur Mohammed Khan, Bangulzai, M.B.E. and asked for forgiveness. He was permitted to return to his home but was not reinstated in State service.

The long-standing dispute between the Raisani Sardar and certain members of the Sardarkhel over the division of landed property was compromised in February 1919 and the parties had a formal reconciliation.

Relations between Sardar Nauroz Khan Langav and his half brother Mir Rahim Dad have again become strained. The cause is a question of division of profits on camels from the Langav tribe supplied by Mir Rahim Dad to the Military authorities. The matter is receiving the attention of the Political Agent.

K. B. Mir Dauran Khan Kurd died on the 17th February 1919. He was in receipt of allowances amounting to Rs. 120 per mensem.

Mir Shakar Khan the chief motabir of the Bangulani Rinds of Kirta in the Bolan, who was in receipt of an allowance of Rs. 40 per mensem died on the 10th February 1919. The question of the succession of his son Mir Khan Mohamed is under consideration.

Mir Bahawal Khan, Rodini, Motabir of Kirdgap, who exercised great influence over the Rodinis of Kirdgap, died on the 20th March 1919. He was in receipt of an allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem. His son Mohamed Siddiq is acting for his father and the question of the continuance of the allowance to him is under consideration.

Nawab Haji Sardar Passand Khan, Zarakzai, died on the night of 4th May 1918. Owing to there being several claimants for the Sardari the question of succession has not yet been finally settled.

Mir Nauroz Khan, the most clamorous and headstrong of the claimants for the Chiefship, was required to stay at Kalat pending settlement of the question. In spite of this order he left Kalat on 21st August, attacked and occupied the Gatt fort (Nawab Passand Khan's residence), killed 4 men and looted the property belonging to the late Nawab. A party of the Makran Levy Corps was despatched from Kalat and after a smart bit of work and killing 6 men succeeded in arresting Mir Nauroz Khan with his following of 21 men. They have been tried by Jirga and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and of fines and Mir Nauroz is now counted out of the succession. The 2 other principal claimants are, more wisely, staying at the places they were directed to stay at pending final settlement of the case.

Towards the end of July 1918, Khan Sahib Seth Kaikobad, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Kalat, proceeded to Jhalawan with a deputation of Sarawan and Jhalawan Saiyads, Sardars and Sardarkhels in order to bring in the offenders concerned in the murders of K. B. Sarder Rahim Khan, Mengal, and Mir Bahram Khan, Gurgnari, and their companions. He could not secure his object but brought representatives of all the remaining sections of the Mengal and Gurgnari tribes to Quetta in October 1918. On the 5th October 1918 the case was placed before the representative Kalat Jirga which held that the Mirhaji Mengals should pay a fine of Rs. 49,750 and the Gurgnaris Rs. 28,500, the major portion of which should go to the heirs of the murdered men.

The Jirga also imposed land revenue and grazing tax on the guilty section of Mengals and held that as a sign of submission and repentance they should present themselves before the Political Agent at Wadh the following month and pay in the 1st instalment of the fine.

The award was submitted to be approved by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and His Highness the Khan.

In accordance with the award and in order if necessary to enforce it, the Political Agent, accompanied by the Wazir-i-Azam, Kalat State and Extra Assistant Commissioner, Kalat and tribal lashkars under various chiefs moved down to Wadh in November. The rest of the Mengal and Gurgnari sections paid in their fines on due date and place but as the guilty sections so far from complying with the Jirga award gave every indication of flouting it coercion was necessary. The operations resulted in 23 Mengals being killed and cattle and property worth a trifle more than the instalment of fine being collected. The salutary effect of this treatment was evidenced by one of the headmen of the guilty sections travelling

several hundred miles from Saruna to Sibi shortly afterwards to surrender himself and 2 rifles and pay in a further instalment of fine "on account."

The following persons received honours during the year:—

Khan Bahadur Haji Wadera Nur Mohamed, Bangulzai, M.B.E.

S. B. Sardar Abdur Rashid Khan Shahwani, M.B.E

Risaldar Mohammed Amin Khan, Mohamed Shahi, of Makran Levy Corps, Khan Sahib.

Recruiting medals were granted to K. B. Nawab Mir Shams Shah, C.I.E., I.S.O., Wazir-i-Azam, Kalat State, and Sardar Nauroz Khan, Langav.

774 tribal cases were settled by Jirga, arbitration, *razinamas*, etc., during the calendar year 1918, under the orders of the Agency.

A. D. G. RAMSAY, *Lieut-Col.*,
Political Agent, Kalat.

APPENDIX X.

Administration Report of Mekran for the year 1918-19.

MEKRAN WAZARAT.

No change has taken place in the area (26,600 square miles) of the Wazarat during the year and its population according to the census of 1911 is 71,943.

Personnel.

K. B. Sirdar Mir Ahmed Khan was Wazir throughout the year. He proceeded on privilege leave for 8 weeks with effect from the 16th March and L. Chandarbhan, Revenue Assistant, officiated for him.

Revenue.

A total sum of Rs. 1,65,133-8-4 was credited into the Treasury on account of revenue, against Rs. 1,55,497-10-1—the collections during the previous year. In other words, the revenue collections for the year exceeded those for the previous year by Rs 9,635-14-3. But for the general drought which prevailed during the year this increase would have been much more marked. This is due to the reformed system of Revenue Administration which was brought into use from April 1917.

The share paid to the Gichkis during the year amounted to Rs. 40,447-7-0 against Rs. 37,045-9-5 (first figures) paid during the preceding year.

Agriculture.

Mekran has seen a severe drought during the year. But the date crop was good and saved the situation. Otherwise the people dependent on *Khushkaba* produce would have fared very badly.

The work of reopening old Karezes and clearing Kaurjos has made progress during the year, and water in several Karezes which had been abandoned is actually flowing now. A small Karez for the Mekran Levy Corps garden has been started at Mand, and there is hope of its success.

The experimental farm started at Turbat is doing very well, and promises to be a great success.

Good seed of wheat from Dhadar and of Makki from Quetta has been imported and sown in suitable places. Also shaftal which should prove very useful in curing the enormous tracts of salty lands in Mekran.

Justice.

Including those pending at the close of the preceding year there were 1,208 cases, out of which 1,028 were disposed of and 180 remained pending at the close of the year. The amounts of fines recovered and compensation awarded during the year were Rs. 8,061 and Rs. 12,276 against Rs. 8,184 and Rs. 27,051 respectively during the previous year.

Trade.

The figures of imports and exports are respectively Rs. 5,84,371 and Rs. 3,88,354 against Rs. 5,22,670 and Rs. 2,48,671 for the year 1917-18.

Owing to the stoppage of steamer service in the gulf, trade is carried on mostly by means of country boats. In January 1919 the merchants suffered loss to the extent of about a lac of rupees and 9 lives were lost through boats being sunk by a severe storm. With the prospect of reopening of the steamer service before long an extension in trade may be reasonably looked for, though on the other hand it still remains to be seen what effect the opening of the Nushki Extension Railway to goods traffic will have upon the Dizzak-Pasni trade, which during 1918-19 was registered as imports at Pasni Rs. 1,38,755 and exports from Pasni Rs. 97,291.

An experimental salt field started at Pasni on improved lines promises well and will, it is hoped, prove a source of profit to the State.

There are two hospitals in the State, *viz.*, (1) Panjgur and (2) Turbat. The total number of patients treated during the year was:—

	Panjgur.		Turbat.	
	Patients.	Daily average.	Patients.	Daily average.
1917-18	31,704	86·86	(a) 3,727	52·01
1918-19	26,788	73·79	7,185	47·4

(a) For the period from 13th October 1917 to March 1918.

The influenza epidemic in the autumn of 1918 was very severe, and about 6,000 deaths are reported to have been caused by this disease.

General

A further sum of about Rs. 27,000 was contributed by the people of Mekran towards the Indian War Loan during the year, and Rs. 1,450 were subscribed by the ladies towards the Silver Wedding Gift of Their Imperial Majesties.

In spite of bad season the progess of reform has been well maintained, regard at the same time having been had to the feelings of the people and the necessity of avoiding too rapid changes. Although owing to scarcity several projected improvements on the State lands have had to be held over an interesting innovation has been made by the Wazir by which Ijaradars have agreed to plant a certain number of date trees during the term of their ijaras. The value of the date during the past year of scarcity as one of the chief staple foods of the country has been amply demonstrated, and the extension of its cultivation is therefore very desirable.

Despite difficulties in obtaining building materials and high prices, the Wazir has succeeded in carrying out many of his building schemes, and the new buildings and grounds at Turbat as well as rest houses which have been begun at Nasirabad, Tump, and Pidarak are practical evidence of his energy and resource. During the Political Agent's visit to Mekran in February-March 1919 it was decided that the construction of the Pasni Panjgur road should be postponed and more money spent on buildings which are for the present more urgently required. To make a road between Pasni and Punjgur fit for motor traffic would require a great deal more money than the Mekran Revenues will ever be able to afford. The need of improved communications, both internal and external, has increased owing to the unremitting drain upon camel transport during the last 4 years; but if roads are ever made they will have to be done out of Imperial funds as strategic and military works.

Mekran Levy Corps.

The following officers were on duty with the Corps during the year 1918-19 :—

Commandant—Captain J. E. B. Hotson, I.A.R.O. . .	From 1st April 1918 to 15th June 1918.
Captain G. Hales, I.A.R.O. . .	From 16th June 1918 to 16th October 1918 in addition to his own duties.
Mr. C. H. Gidney, I.C.S. . . .	From 17th October 1918 to 31st March 1919.
Assistant Commandant—Captain G. Hales, I.A.R.O. .	From 1st April 1918 to 31st March 1919.
Adjutant—Captain D. MacLachlan, I.A.R.O. . . .	From 1st April 1918 to 31st March 1919.

This year the Corps has been more fortunate than last year. Though the Commandant Captain Hotson, left in July, both the Assistant Commandant and Adjutant remained throughout the year. The experiment of introducing an Indian officer of the regular army as Ressaldar-Major can now be definitely pronounced a success, a fact due in no small measure to Ressaldar-Major Muhammad Zaman Khan himself who by tact and firmness has overcome many of the prejudices of the older Indian officers, and has succeeded in making himself popular with and respected by all ranks. His introduction has also led to a very appreciable improvement in the interior economy, training, and discipline of the Corps, and last but not least greater impartiality between class and class.

In last year's report it was remarked that the evolution of the Corps had in one respect reached a definite stage which might or might not prove final—that was the disappearance of the company system and its replacement by an organisation into platoons. The reason for the change was that as the various tribes had ceased to be able to maintain more than the strength of a platoon, it was better that they should be formed into separate units, each under an Indian officer of their own tribe. That the platoon system is in itself a good one and suited to the temperament and tribal habits of the Brahui is undoubted; but for it to be a success there are two essential desiderata. The first is that good and competent Indian officers should continue to be forthcoming from among the Sardarkhel. The second is that the Indian officer should be able, as being a *persona grata* to his Sardar, to maintain the strength of platoon. Failing these two essentials, it may then become questionable whether the advantages of the platoon-Sardarkhel system will outweigh the disadvantages. Attention has been previously called to the disquieting reduction in the Sarawan Brahui element in the

Corps, and during this year the reduction has continued, though to a less alarming extent, with the result that nearly all the Brahui platoons are below strength, and it was further found necessary to amalgamate the Muhammadshahi Shahwani platoons into one. To make up the deficiency Ressaldar Washdil Khan was placed on recruiting duty during the latter months of the year, and has succeeded in obtaining some 25 recruits. But independent recruiting of this kind, though it may produce a certain number of recruits, is not altogether satisfactory, as it may lead to evasion on the part of the Indian officer of one of his chief responsibilities, that in the maintenance of his platoon at full strength. Recently steps have been taken to impress this responsibility upon those Indian officers whose platoons have been allowed to fall below strength, and every assistance is being given them in recruiting. At the same time it is only fair to remember that the Corps had had to compete in the matter of recruiting with not only recruiting for the regular army but also with the opportunities of securing more profitable employment offered by the extension of the Nushki-Dalbandin Railway. Still with the completion of the Railway extension and demobilisation from the army it is hoped that the difficulties of recruiting for the Corps will be lessened.

To meet the cost of certain reforms introduced in 1917 the "Kot" ranks were abolished with the result, as remarked in last year's report, that "the opportunities of rewarding the better non-commissioned officers, who by reason of their less aristocratic birth are not eligible for promotion to the commissioned ranks, have been decreased." A nucleus of men of this class with a number of years service is an invaluable asset to the Corps. Proposals for the restoration of these ranks have been submitted and it is understood, will be shortly sanctioned.

The strength of the Corps at the close of the year stood as follows :—

British officers	3
Indian officers	13
Mounted ranks	214
Infantry	319
TOTAL	549

and consisted of 240 Sarawan Brahuis (this includes 58 Zagar Mengals from Nushki), 46 Jhalawan Brahuis, 42 Mashwani Pathans, 212 Mekrani Baluch and 6 Punjabis.

The total cost of maintaining the Corps during the year was Rs. 1,85,576-9-3, which is made up as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Pay, allowances, clothing and equipment grants	1,59,596	5	11
Fixed contingencies	4,728	0	0
Kit money	1,620	0	0
Travelling allowance	5,028	9	3
Other contingencies	14,603	10	1
TOTAL	1,85,576	9	3

The state of the various corps funds at the end of the year was as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P
Amanat khata	9,782	0	0
Chanda donation	15,368	0	0
Line Fund	288	13	6
Equipment Fund	3,335	11	6
Corps Contingencies	870	2	8
Chanda Subscription	10,288	8	6
Store Fund	6,955	4	0
Grain Fund	9,753	5	0

On the whole the year has been a trying one. Owing to the drought prices of all commodities rose very high, and necessaries such as ghee and cloth have been expensive and difficult to procure. The influenza epidemic which first broke out in the lines on the 15th November resulted at head-quarters and at outposts in the death of 40 men, of whom 15 were Brahuis and 25 Baluchis.

Considerable difficulty was experienced during the year in obtaining supplies for both men and animals. But for timely aid given by the Wazir-i-Azam, Kalat State, it is hard to say how the difficulty could have been tided over. To meet the heavy cost of living sanction was asked for and obtained towards the close of the year to an allowance of Re. 1 per man and Re. 1 per animal. It is feared that the difficulties of feeding the Corps will continue during the next year, and arrangements are being made to import the required amount of grain.

During the year there were detachments at the following outposts :—1. Mand, 2. Parom, 3. Grawag, 4. Mastung, 5. Khuzdar, 6. Wad and also 2 small treasury guards at Turbat and

Isai. The Corps was called upon on two occasions to render active assistance in Jhalawan, the first being the capture at Gat of Mir Nauroz Khan, son of Nawab Pasand Khan, Zarakzai, which was carried out in a most successful manner by Jamadar (now Ressaldar) Dur Khan and a party of three non-commissioned officers and 16 men, and Jamadar Dur Khan, Naik Arz Muhammad and Lance-Naik Rustam Khan were rewarded by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General for their services. The second occasion occurred during the winter tour of the Political Agent, Kalat, through the Mengal country when the Bangulzai platoon which formed part of his escort under the command of Jamadar Miran Baksh rendered effective assistance in rounding up the parties of Gurgnaris and Mir Haji Mengals.

Mekran Assistancy.

The charge of the Assistancy was held by the following officers :—

Captain J. E. B. Hotson, I.A.R.O., 1st April to 15th June 1918.

Captain G. Hales, I.A.R.O., 16th June to 16th October 1918.

Mr. C. H. Gidney, I.C.S., 17th October 1918 to 31st March 1919.

M. Nabi Baksh took over charge of the appointment of Political Tahsildar, Mekran, on the 5th April 1918 and continued to hold the appointment till the close of the year.

Traffic in arms. No case of importance. One Mohim of Sarbaz and Abdur Rahim of Bint are said to have brought a number of English and Turkish rifles from Basra and Muhammerah. These were purchased from Arabs and sold among the people of Bint and Sarbaz. The rifles were brought *viâ* the Bashakand Hills, Minab and Biaban. Fakir Muhammad Khan, an Afghan gun-runner, is said to have visited Rask and purchased two rifles for Rs. 650 and Rs. 500. He is also reported to have advanced Rs. four to five thousand to one Lal Muhammad for the further purchase of rifles.

Refugees. One Shah Dost of Mand with his three sons Hayatan, Dadullah and Yar Muhammad crossed the border as a mark of protest against the decision of a property case to which they were a party.

Tours. The Political Agent, Kalat, visited Mekran in February 1919. His line of march was from Karachi to Lasbela, and thence to Panjgur through Kolwah. He arrived at Panjgur on the 14th of February 1919 and left for Turbat *viâ* Buledah on the 21st. From Turbat he proceeded to Gwadur *viâ* Mand, and sailed from there on the 12th of March 1919.

Durbars were held by the Political Agent both at Panjgur and Turbat, at which khillats were given to those who had earned them by good service to Government generally or in connection with the war.

Telegraph work. No new works have been carried out during the year. The telegraph line from Punjgur to Gwadur *viâ* Hoshap, Turbat and Saljikhor Suntsar and the branch line from Turbat to Mand, together with the Telegraph offices at Turbat and Mand, have been formed into a separate Sub-Division called the Turbat Sub-division and placed under a Sub-Divisional Officer.

Provincial Revenues.

Public Works.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Original—		
(1) Additions to Mand Fort		1,061 13 8
Repairs—		
(1) Headquarters Buildings	1,498 9 6	
(2) Forts in Mekran	539 1 11	2,037 11 5
Total		3,099 9 1

Mekran Revenues.

	Rs. A. P.
Original—	
(1) Additions and alterations to graves at Mand	500 0 0
Repairs—	
(1) Repairs to Mekran Revenues buildings	476 7 0
Total . . .	976 7 0
Grand Total . . .	4,076 0 1

Medical. A dispensary is badly needed at Mand which is the headquarters of a British officer and where there is a garrison of 100 men of the Mekran Levy Corps.

At present there are only two dispensaries in Mekran and in such an inaccessible country, with an area of 26,000 square miles, even three dispensaries are not enough. The urgent necessity for a dispensary at Mand is being represented, and this should take precedence, but it is hoped that before long Pasni too will have a dispensary.

Meteorological Stations.

No change since last year. The rainfall recorded at the different stations during the year is shown below :—

	This year.	Last year.
Panjgur	3·19	3·02
Turbat	6·66	3·12
Pasni	8·68	6·83
Mand	4·30	8·5

Schools.

On an average 23 pupils attended the Punjgur School during the year as against 27 last year. The attendance of the Turbat School was the same as last year. There is a general apathy among the higher classes of Mekran towards education and so far there are no signs of improvement.

Season and crops.

The year under report as like the two previous years has been one of drought, developing into scarcity during the latter portion of it. The summer rains were a total failure and the Rabi crop was poor and damaged by cold winds in April. The Kharif crop was also poor, the Juari crop in the Panjgur valley being damaged by a disease called "Shiragu." Fortunately the date crop in Panjgur and Turbat was on the whole a good one, and played an important part in relieving the acuteness of the situation. The prices of dates, however, ruled high and went up to double and latterly trebled their normal price. In Panjgur and Turbat the rice crop was damaged owing to insufficient water in Kaurjos. As a result of lack of summer rains there was no grazing in the country and the mortality among the sheep, goats and camels was heavy. The parts most affected were Dasht, Kulanch, Nigor and Kolwah and as is usual in times of scarcity there was considerable emigration to Karachi, Mascat and other places.

Scarcity.

As a measure of relief for more northern districts of Mekran arrangements were made with the Wazir-i-Azam Kalat State by which the people were given passes to import grain from Jhalawan up to a limit of 2,000 maunds. For the other parts affected arrangements were made with the Director of Civil Supplies, Karachi, to facilitate the importation of staple food grains from Karachi by the Pasni merchants, who agreed to sell at moderate rates. During the last quarter of the year good rain fell in most parts of Mekran, and though received too late for the sowing of wheat in the higher lying parts made possible the sowing of sohro and jowari. A good supply of grazing has been ensured well on into the summer and a term put to the great mortality among the flocks and herds. By the time the next date and Kharif harvests are gathered it is hoped that the present abnormal conditions will have largely disappeared, though a complete restoration of normal conditions will depend upon the next summer and autumn rains. Unfortunately lack of seed grain as well as lack of rain has curtailed the extent of rabi and kharif cultivation. The difficulty of assisting the people has been increased by their own lethargy and lack of the capacity of self-help. To sum up, the recent rains have very materially brightened the prospect, and the people are more hopeful of the future.

The Wazarat.

The charge of the Mekran Wazarat was held throughout by Khan Bahadur Sardar Mir Ahmad Khan, who by his energy and perseverance has been able to carry further the work of systematising and improving the administration. Encouragement has been given to the clearing of old Karezes and Kaurjos resulting in an increase of cultivation. In the previous Administration Reports attention was drawn to the difficulties of obtaining a competent establishment. These difficulties still exist. The employment of local men in the administration as much as possible has been steadily kept in view, but in order to fit them for it a nucleus of trained and competent men is necessary. There are hopeful signs of a wish for employment among the younger members of the leading families, whether from a genuine desire for it, or because of the stringency of livelihood due to scarcity. There are also signs that the general improvements affected in the administration are begetting increasing trust and confidence among the people, and for this credit must be given to the Wazir.

Mekran contribution towards the prosecution of the war was altogether Rs. 69,348, an amount which in view of the poverty of the country and the fact that the last 2 years have been ones of scarcity speaks well both for the generosity of the people and the energy of the Wazir.

General.

The Mand Niabat was placed under the charge of the Wazir, frontier questions being dealt with by the Assistant Political Agent. The warnings given to the Rinds by the Political Agent on the occasion of his visit to Mand in March 1918 have had a salutary effect, and on his visit this year in March the Political Agent was able to congratulate the leading men on the improvement shown.

Trans-frontier.

Strife and intrigue have been as usual the order of the day across the border, but the peace of Mekran has not been affected.

Perhaps the most noteworthy incident has been the further consolidation and extension of the Baranzai power by Mir Dost Muhammad's seizure of the half of Jalk from Mir Madat Khan Bazurgzada, and signs are not wanting that the limits of Baranzai usurpation have not been reached.

In September 1918 the Mekran Border Mission was finally dissolved, and it was decided for geographical and other reasons that the Political Agent, Chagai, should deal with the Chiefs of Central Persian Baluchistan, while the Assistant Political Agent, Mekran, should correspond only with them on matters affecting Mekran cases or interests and should confine his attention so far as possible to the collection of news.

In the previous administration report reference was made to relations with the two petty chiefs of Kuhak, Mir Mehrab Khan and Kadir Bakhsh. What was then said of them is much the case now. Their object is to create for themselves an enclave in the Gar-ilaqa which lies between Kuhak and Parom on our side of the border and in which subject to certain conditions which they are inclined to ignore, the right to collect "dahyak" and "sung" was allowed them. During the year an attempt was made by them to encroach upon a piece of land called Zirak Chil but on being warned they desisted. Latterly they have been trying to obstruct the Panjgur Niabat officials in the collection of camels and on this matter too they have been warned.

In the last week of the year Mir Dost Muhammad Baranzai visited Tump to celebrate his marriage with the sister of Mir Purdil Khan, Gichki.

A. D. G. RAMSAY, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Political Agent, Kalat.

APPENDIX XI.

Review of the Administration Report of the Las Bela State by the Political Agent, Kalat, for the year 1918-19.

I toured through the Levy Tracts in December 1918 and in Las Bela itself in January 1919, and visited the Jam Sahib at his own capital, where I stayed for 5 days and formally handed over to him the present of 50 Martini Henri rifles and 5,000 rounds of ammunition given by the Government of India.

2. The revenue and general administration of the State continues to be satisfactory and the staunch loyalty of the Jam to the British Government remains unimpaired.

3. In spite of the fact that the year was a bad one the Wazir, K. B. Mir Sharbat Khan, has been able, by economy in expenditure, to show good financial results for the year, the credit balance of the State having gone up from Rs. 4,90,624 on 1st April 1918 to Rs. 5,22,450 on the 31st March 1919. An appreciable addition has been made to the invested funds of the State. This reflects great credit on the Wazir's management.

4. Owing to the failure of local crops and general scarcity, the state was in a very poor way as regards foodstuffs, but sufficient supplies of wheat and rice were made available from India through the kindness of the Controllers of Supplies, which will ward off famine till the Kharif crops are ready.

5. Just after the close of the year under review intimation has been received from the Burma Oil Company that the prospecting for mineral oil has proved a failure and that in accordance with the opinion of their experts further operations on the boring have been stopped and that no extension of the prospecting license, which expires on the 17th December 1919, will be asked for. This is very unfortunate and closes a promising source of income to which the State had looked forward. The other Company, the Indo-Burma Petroleum Company, holding two similar licenses which have not yet been worked owing to the war, has also intimated its intention of giving up one of the areas and to renew license for one area only.

A. D. G. RAMSAY, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Political Agent, Kalat.

APPENDIX XII.

Administration Report of the Las Bela State for the year 1918-19.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

The limits of the State remained unaltered during the year under report. Its area is 7,182 square miles with the population of 61,205 (32,640 males and 28,565 females) according to the census of 1911.

The gross average annual revenue for the last five years is Rs. 3,84,815.

Years.	Rs.
1914-15	4,77,352
1915-16	3,17,752
1916-17	3,72,536
1917-18	3,94,650
1918-19	3,61,784
Total	19,24,074
Average	3,84,815

The State pays no tribute to the British Government or to any other State.

The full name and the title of the chief is Jam Mir Kamal Khan, C.I.E., Jamshedi. His hereditary title is Jam.

He was born in September 1872.

He is entitled to a personal salute of 9 guns and to be received by the Viceroy.

Jam Sahib's second begum mother of Sahibzada Ghulam Dastgir Khan gave birth to a daughter in the month of October 1918 and died in November 1918 on account of heart failure caused by too much weakness. The child is still alive.

The heir apparent is the Jam's eldest son Mir Ghulam Muhammad Khan who was born on 4th January 1896.

He is still receiving education from a tutor appointed for this purpose and is doing well.

Both Haji Mir Murad Ali Khan and Mir Abdul Karim Khan, the brothers of the Jam are living outside the State at Karachi.

The revenue administration of the State is under the charge of the Wazir, who is also the Treasury Officer.

During the year under report the post of Wazir was held by Khan Bahadur Sharbat Khan.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. D. G. Ramsay, C.I.E., O.B.E., remained in the political charge of the State during the year.

The Jam did not go out of his State during the year under report.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. D. G. Ramsay, C.I.E., O.B.E., Political Agent, Kalat, accompanied by K.B. Nawab Mir Shams Shah, C.I.E., I.S.O., Wazir-i-Azam, Kalat State, K. S. Seth Kaikobad, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Kalat, and a few of the Sarawan and Jhalawan Sardars, after the end of his Jhalawan tour, passed through the Levy tracts in December 1918. The Political Agent toured into the Las Bela State during the month of January 1919. He was accompanied by Captain Hales of the Mekran Levy Corps and K. S. Seth Kaikobad, E. A. C., Kalat. He stayed at Bela for five days, paid a flying visit to Uthal by motor. He delivered the 50 Martini Henri rifles and 5,000 rounds of ammunition to the Jam, so kindly presented to him by Government in recognition of his loyalty and services in connection with the war.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of Land.

There was no change in the land taxation. The total revenue assessment for the year under report amounted to Rs. 66,386. This was wholly realised.

CHAPTER III.

Legislation and Protection.

Civil and Criminal Justice is administered in accordance with tribal custom and usage of the country, although Muhammadan and Hindu Indian Laws are generally taken as guide when necessary. The Court of the Jam has full powers and his decisions are final, except that sentences of death require confirmation by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General. Criminal cases of all descriptions numbered 361 including 6 from the previous year, of these 354 were disposed of leaving 7 pending at the close of the year.

In these cases 205 persons were arrested of whom 151 were convicted and 52 were acquitted or discharged and 2 were under trial at the close of the year. The value of the property reported to have been stolen amounted to Rs. 6,905-8-3 and that of the property recovered to Rs. 2,949-12-3. The amount of fine outstanding on 31st March 1918 was Rs. 8,377-14-3 and Rs. 12,341-2-10 were imposed during the year under report.

Of these a sum of Rs. 7,501-15-7 was realised and Rs. 1,935 remitted or written-off leaving Rs. 11,282-1-6 still recoverable.

No capital sentence was passed nor any appeal made.

There were four cases of suicide.

The number of Civil, Revenue, Miscellaneous and Execution cases disposed of during the year was as follows :— **Civil Justice.**

	1918-19.	1917-18.
Civil	505	535
Revenue	656	742
Miscellaneous	74	62
Execution	96	101
TOTAL	1,331	1,440

The value of the Civil and Execution cases disposed of during the year amounted to Rs. 25,566-10-2 and Rs. 4,175-14-9 respectively.

There were 54 Civil, Revenue, Miscellaneous and Execution cases pending on 31st March 1919.

There is a jail at Bela and Lockups at the head-quarters of all the Niabats. **Prison.**

Diet and clothing of the prisoners are supplied by the State. There were 14 prisoners in the Bela Jail on the 31st March 1919, against 12 in the preceding year. The total cost of diet and clothing, including those of the long term convicts confined in British Jails during the year, amounted to Rs. 1,174-5-8 against Rs. 1,939-4-9 in the previous year.

Six documents were registered against two last year. The value of documents registered amounted to Rs. 1,381 against Rs. 1,300, and the fees realised amounted to Rs. 18 against Rs. 6 for the last year. **Registration.**

*Cavalry	10
Artillery	3
Infantry	112
TOTAL	125

Military Forces. The State Lassi (Local) Fouj consisted of 125* men of all ranks and the Military Police (Punjabi Muhammadans, Sikhs and others) of 59. The cost of their maintenance came to Rs. 13,296-8-11 and Rs. 8,762-1-3 respectively as against Rs. 13,189-13-8 and Rs. 10,455-0-6 for the last year.

No regular police force exists in the State. **Police.**

The State levies, who are entrusted with the duties of the Police as well as other miscellaneous works connected with the revenue and judicial administration of the State, also perform the duties of village watchmen. The number of levies is the same as last year, *viz.*, 119. **Village Watchmen.**

There are three serviceable muzzle-loading canons, 70 *Muskati* rifles of Martini pattern, and 50 Martini Henri rifles in the State. **Armament.**

CHAPTER IV.

PROTECTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

There having been very little rain during the year, the condition of the *wanda* (Rabi or spring crops) and *was* (Kharif or Autumn) crops irrigated by the *kala pani* in Welpat and Sheh Lakra Niabats was poor one. In remaining Niabats there were no crops at all. **Weather and Crops.**

There were three raingauges, as last year, at Bela, Sonmiani and Ormara. That at Bela was in charge of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon while the Naibs at Sonmiani and Ormara looked after their respective gauges as heretofore.

	I.	T.	C.
Ormara	4	9	9
Sonmiani	1	1	8
Bela	1	3	6
TOTAL	7	5	3

Thus average rainfall in the State was 2-5-1

Labour is not drawn from any particular tribe, but generally from the poor class of the population. Baluch and Brahuis also come in from the adjoining districts of Jhalawan and Mekran and seek employment as field labourers. A cooly class (Gadra) load and unload the goods of traders. The average rate for unskilled labour in the State is from 5 to 8 annas a day. **Wages and Labour.**

The demand for skilled labour is being felt and the available number find themselves always employed. The daily rate of the wages of these men has increased.

There are no reserved forests in the State. **Forests.**

Grazing tax recovered during the year amounted to Rs. 1,934-2-10 against Rs. 1,447-13-7.

Trade and manufacture.

Trade is in the hands of Khojas and Hindus. The export chiefly consists of dried fish, mustard seed, hides, coriander seed, mung, tilseed, sheep, goats, woollen sacks, saddle bags, grass, fuel, gum and *gugal*. Wool and ghee is chiefly brought in from Jhalawan and re-exported to Sind. The war has affected the export trade of the State to a great extent.

The chief imports are rice, cloth, sugar, tobacco, wheat, barley, dates, dwarf palm leaves and ropes. The duties on import and export amounted to Rs. 1,89,990 against Rs. 1,82,400 last year. Handsome handmade woollen rugs (Durries) and fine silk embroidery for women dress are made in the State for domestic use.

Silversmiths, dyers, and tanners, are to be found in the large towns. Mustard oil is expressed at Bela, Uthal, and Liari in primitive wooden mills worked by camel power. The drying and curing of fish for export is a large and growing industry on the coast which has suffered severely on account of the war.

Owing to the recent shortage of tonnage there has been difficulty in exporting the fish to the markets beyond the seas. Ormara, Damb, and Gadani are the chief centres of the coastal trade. The coastal trade is chiefly carried on by the country craft and merchandise is carried by camels into the interior.

Public Works.

Owing to high prices of the building materials, no new work except the construction of Bela Uthal Road was done during the year, upon which Rs. 40,265 were spent. A wing to the old military police line was added and new office for the Welpat Niabat was constructed.

Besides this annual repairs of all the Rest Houses at Hab, Naka Kharri, Sonmiani, Uthal, Wayaroo and of the other State buildings were carried out.

The total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 50,405-4-4 against Rs. 57,762-11-5 in the previous year.

Telegraph and post.

There are two combined post and telegraph offices at Bela and Ormara, and branch post offices at Uthal and Sonmiani.

Mint.

The State possesses no mint. The British coin is current.

General condition of the State and the people.

During the year under report influenza broke out throughout the State in a virulent form. Free medicines were distributed among the people of other places, apart from Bela where there is a hospital. Every other necessary possible help was rendered to lessen the calamity.

There were about 4,200 deaths throughout the State including Levy Tracts. Many State Officials including Naib Tahsildar and Sepoys of the Military Police fell victim to the disease.

Excise.

The total receipt under this head during the year amounted to Rs. 2,844 against Rs. 2,749-7-7 last year.

Country liquor is manufactured at Bela (instead of Uthal) for consumption throughout the State. *Bhang* is produced in the country but opium and charas (under license from the Political Agent, Kalat) and English liquor in small quantity are imported from Karachi.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

The total revenue from all sources actually recovered and credited during the year amounted to Rs. 3,61,783-11-2 against Rs. 3,94,650-8-7 for preceding year.

The total expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 3,29,807-10-7 against Rs. 3,55,379-9-4 during the preceding year.

The year's expenditure includes an item of Rs. 10,000 paid to the Jam Sahib on account of burial expenses of his Begum and Rs. 50,000 as special grant.

The actual credit balance of the State rose from Rs. 4,90,624 to Rs. 5,22,450 during the year under report as under :—

	Rs.
Government paper	2,00,000
War loan bonds	1,50,000
Treasury bills	1,23,500
Fixed deposits	1,500
Permanent and other advances	21,505
Cash in treasury	25,945

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics.

Hospital and dispensary.

There is a free dispensary at Bela (established in 1888) in charge of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon with a staff of a vaccinator, a compounder, a dresser and 2 ward servants.

There is a doctor (Mualij Khas) with the Jam also.

The cost of maintenance was :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Establishment	2,720	10	11
Medicines	2,500	1	9

against Rs. 2,528-4-8 and Rs. 2,563-13-0 respectively in the previous year.

The number of patients treated was :—

Indoor	21
Outdoor	5,568

74 operations were performed, 2,697 persons were vaccinated during the year. The most common diseases are :—

Malarial fevers, diseases of the eye, ear, respiratory, digestive systems and skin including ulcers. Many cases of small-pox were reported from Welpat, Uthal, Sonmiani, and Habnadi Niabats. No record of births and deaths is kept in the State.

The cost of Sanitation was Rs. 1,033-2-2 against Rs. 936-5-3 last year.

Quarantine was maintained at Hab, Pabni, Ormara and Bela. No case occurred during the year within the State. Plague.

CHAPTER VII.

Education.

There are three Free Upper Primary Schools maintained by the State revenue. Books are also provided to poor boys. Many boys receive stipends. The cost of the school at Bela amounted to Rs. 1,749-14-10 against Rs. 2,199-5-3 last year. The number of boys on 31st March 1919 was 38 against 43 last year.

The cost of the maintenance of the school at Uthal amounted to Rs. 372 against Rs. 382-4-0 in the previous year. The number of boys on 31st March 1919 was 42 against 50 last year.

The cost of the maintenance of the school at Ormara amounted to Rs. 504 against Rs. 511-15-10 last year. The number of boys on 31st March 1919 was 62 against 84.

The Khoja school at Ormara is also doing well. This institution still receives the grant of Rs. 50 monthly from His Highness Aga Khan. There were 25 boys and 25 girls on the roll on the 31st March 1919 just as the previous year's figure.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

The term of the prospecting licenses granted to the Burmah Oil and Indo-Burmah Petroleum Companies were renewed for another year for the same areas as last year. The boring of the well of the Burmah Oil Company is still going on while the Indo-Burmah Petroleum Company has not yet commenced its work.

The subjoined statement will show the wholesale prices of ghee, wool, and goat's hair in the Las Bela State during the year 1918-19 :—

			Per maund.		
			Ghee.	Goat's hair.	Wool.
Spring	Permanent owners	Rs.	28 to 64	10 to 35	18 to 42
	Nomads	„	30 to 75	10 to 35	18 to 35
Autumn	Permanent owners	„	25 to 80	10 to 30	18 to 35
	Nomads	„	28 to 75	10 to 30	18 to 36

Postal Cash Certificates of the value of Rs. 3,820-12-0 were purchased by the officials and Ryot of the State during the year under report.

Rs. 1,938 were subscribed to the Silver Wedding Fund by the Begums of the Jam Sahib and by the officials in response to the appeal made by Her Excellency Lady Chelmsford.

The Jam Sahib also paid Rs. 1,000 from his private purse for the Ramsay Memorial Fund.

During the year under report very little rain fell throughout the State, and great difficulty both for foodstuffs and fodder was experienced. Many cattle died for want of fodder.

A large quantity of grain, *viz.*, rice, wheat, and jowar were imported from Karachi. Prices were controlled and *nirkh* fixed throughout the State.

The special care taken by the Political Agent in getting in time food grain out of the stock of Controller, Karachi, helped very much in mitigating the hardship caused by the shortage of foodstuffs in the State.

Six hundred tons of wheat and rice is being imported into the State which will tide over the period between this and Kharif crop.

SHARBAT KHAN,
Wazir. Las Bela State.

APPENDIX XIII.

Review of Kharan affairs by the Political Agent, Chagai, for 1918-19.

Nothing of marked importance has occured in the Kharan State during the period under review.

On the 1st January 1919 the Government of India bestowed on the Sardar, the title of Sardar Bahadur, a well deserved appreciation of his help during the war, amongst other actions being that of the arrest and surrender of Nura Mengal.

Amir Khan Nausherwani has been ordered to live in Loralai where he now is. His wives are still in Kharan and many of his relatives in Kharan and Chagai.

I am beginning to fear that his release has started intrigues in his and his family's favour against the Kharan Sardar and to this fact I put down the present disaffection amongst certain headmen of the Siahpad tribe, who reside in the Ras Koh Kallags and on the slopes of that range of hills.

I have already once brought these men in and they went to Kharan and made their submission to the Sardar. But they have again been making mischief and now the persons concerned, about five in number, have gone across the border and are enjoying the protection of Amir Khan and Yakub Khan Sanjeranis in Koh Pusht near Barabchah.

Sardar Ali Khan Sanjerani is connected by marriage with Amir Khan Nausherwani. Steps are being taken to bring in the Siahpad headmen.

I urge the necessity of bringing the Sardar and the people of Kharan more in touch and the construction of a road and the erection of a telegraph line to Kharan. The former presents no difficulties and the whole alignment has been carefully gone over by me.

W. G. HUTCHINSON, *Major*,
Political Agent, Chagai.

APPENDICES TO PART II.

APPENDIX I.

LAND REVENUE.

The following table compares the amounts assessed, collected and not recovered for the year 1918-19 with those for the preceding year :—

Particulars.	1917-18.	1918-19.	Difference. +Increase -Decrease
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
I. *Gross demand*—			
(*a*) Arrears of previous year	58,474 12 2 (*a*)23,522 12 5	1,36,168 4 10	+54,170 12 3
(*b*) Current year's demand	11,64,643 11 11	11,63,558 14 7	— *1,084 13 4*
TOTAL	12,46,641 4 6	12,99,727 3 5	+53,085 14 11
II. *Collections*—			
(*a*) Arrears of previous year	10,412 8 11	62,538 3 2	+52,125 10 3
(*b*) Current year's collections	10,16,832 5 4	8,96,975 5 9	—1,19,856 15 7
TOTAL	10,27,244 14 3	9,59,513 8 11	—67,731 5 4
III. *Amounts not recovered*—			
(*a*) Remissions	14,582 3 1	1,42,243 2 7	+1,27,660 15 6
(*b*) Malikana	43,656 4 8	43,002 8 1	—653 12 7
(*c*) Suspensions	47,335 13 11	1,00,925 9 4	+53,589 11 5
(*d*) Grain allowances	24,970 8 0	24,414 14 4	—555 9 8
(*e*) Arrears	65,309 10 6 (*a*)23,522 12 5	13,229 5 2	—75,603 1 9
(*f*) Miscellaneous	19 1 8	16,398 3 0	+16,379 1 4
TOTAL	2,19,396 6 3	3,40,213 10 6	+1,20,817 4 3

NOTE:—

(*a*) represents arrears of revenue from :—

Kohlu Tahsil	5,698 11 2	
Barkhan Tahsil	17,822 1 4	
		23,520 12 6
not accounted for last year owing to destruction of records in Marri disturbances and amount of a muafi forfeited in Quetta District but not accounted for last year		1 15 11
TOTAL		23,522 12 5

2. An analysis by Districts of these figures gives the following result :—

Increase (+) or decrease (−) as compared with the figures for 1917-18.

Districts.	Demand.	Collections.
Quetta-Pishin	+14,000	—3,500
Sibi	+43,000	—7,000
Loralai	+26,000	—18,000
Zhob	—8,000	—40,000
Chagai	+6,500	—100
Kalat	—100	—1,000
TOTAL	+81,400	—69,600

The revenue wheat fetched the following prices :—

Tahsil.	Prices. 1917-18.	1918-19.
Quetta	5 0 0	4 0 0
Loralai	4 0 6	3 3 9
Fort Sandeman	4 12 0	3 12 0
Sibi	3 2 6 to 4 3 3	3 1 0 to 4 8 0

The following were the principal remissions and suspensions made.

Tahsils.	Amounts. Rs. A. P.	Remitted or suspended.	Reasons.
Narsirabad	70,521 9 9	Remitted	Insufficiency of water in canals and scanty rainfall.
Sibi	633 11 10	,,	Scanty grazing for animals.
Quetta	386 14 4	,,	The water in karezes, which irrigate the lands, has diminished for various reasons.
Pishin	73 4 10	,,	The karezes concerned have been damaged.
Fort Sandeman	754 7 0	,,	Damage done to crops by hail storm and non-cultivation of certain lands on account of the withdrawal of the Zhob Militia Post.
Shahrigh	96 4 4	,,	Damage done by hail storm.

The remissions of revenue on lands, assessed in kind, made for Political reasons were on the following scale :—

(*a*) *Pure Bārani* (Khushkaba).

Remissions amounting to half the Government share of the produce.

(*b*) *Sailaba* (*Khushkaba*) *and* (*c*) *Abi lands.*—¼th of the Government share of the produce.

The total value of such remissions amounted to Rs. 1,33,882-2-8 as shown below :—

	Rs. A. P.
Quetta-Pishin	27,368 8 6
Sibi	12,786 1 8
Loralai	52,619 6 9
Zhob	34,297 9 1
Kalat	875 0 0
Chagai	5,935 8 8
TOTAL	1,33,882 2 8

APPENDIX II.

RAINFALL.

The following table compares the amount of rainfall recorded at the headquarters of each district during the year 1918-19 with that of the previous year :—

Station.	Average rainfall for 8 to 12 year periods ending in 1901.	1917-18.	1918-19.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Quetta	10·52	10·56	6·18
Sibi	5·16	7·18	2·97
Loralai	8·37	20·32	11·22
Fort Sandeman	10·01	14·55	7·39
Nushki	Not available	8·32	7·40
Mach (Head quarters of the Bolan Pass Sub-Tahsil).	,,	11·18	11·59

Area harvested.		*Acres.*
Settled Tahsils	1917-18	2,09,716
	1918-19	1,59,489
Unsettled Tahsils	1917-18	19,174
	1918-19	17,056

The area harvested in the settled Tahsils during 1918-19 was 64 per cent. of the total area sown (2,48,763 acres) against 65·03 for the preceding year.

Prices.—Wheat is the staple food grain in the highlands and Millet in the lower tracts. The retail sale prices of these staples were as follows :—

Station.	April 1918 (per rupee).	March 1919 (per rupee).
Wheat.	Srs. Ch.	Srs. Ch.
Fort Sandeman	6 2½	7 0
Loralai	9 6	9 4
Quetta	7 14	5 15
Millet.		
Sibi	Not known	5 11

APPENDIX III.

Irrigation.

It may be noted that the revenue demand entered in the irrigation reports for any given financial and agricultural year always depends upon the crops shown in those reports as irrigated during the preceding year.

Shebo Canal.—The area under crop during the years 1916-19 is compared below :—

Years and Crop.	Irrigated.	Year and Crop.	Matured and assessed to revenue.
	Acres.		*Acres.*
1916-17 Rabi	1,202	1917-18 Rabi	892
1917-18 Kharif	101	Kharif	82
Total	1,303	Total	974
1917-18 Rabi	1,700	1918-19 Rabi	1,346
1918-19 Kharif	137	Kharif	88
Total	1,837	Total	1,434
1918-19 Rabi	1,200 will mature in 1919-20		

The increase is due to good and timely rains. 1,346 acres of Rabi (1917-18) received 2nd watering.

The revenue demand on the areas maturing in 1917-18 and 1918-19 is compared below :—

Details.	Demands for 1917-18.	Demands for 1918-19.
	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue including water rate	15,511	15,373
Other Sources of revenues, rent of mills, fines, etc.,	410	337
Total	15,921	15,710

Remissions to the extent of ¼th of Government share were granted by the Agent to the Governor-General hence no increase in the revenues.

Khushdil Khan Band.—The area under crop during the year 1916-19 is compared below :—

Year and Crop.	Irrigated.	Year and Crop.	Matured and assessed to revenue.
	Acres.		*Acres.*
			Successful Inferior.
1916-17 Rabi . . .	2,932	1917-18 Rabi . . .	1,397 + 1,535
1917-18 Kharif . . .	29	Kharif . . .	28 + ...
Total .	2,961	Total .	1,425 + 1,535 = 2,960
1917-18 Rabi . . .	1,200	1918-19 Rabi . . .	1,216
1917-18 Irrigated after 31st March.	394	Kharif . . .	250
1918-19 Kharif . .	257		
Total .	1,851	Total .	1,466
1918-19 Rabi irrigated up to 31st March.	5,000	will mature in	1919-20

1,216 acres of Rabi (1917-18) received 2nd watering.

The revenue demand on the areas maturing in 1917-18 and 1918-19 as well as the actual collections during the two years are compared below :—

Details.	Demands for 1917-18.	Demands for 1918-19.
	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue including water rate	22,923	25,533
Other sources of revenue, rent of mills, fines, etc. .	550	338
Total .	23,473	25,871
Arrears for the past years	...	167
Total Demand	23,473	26,038
Collections	23,306	26,038
Outstanding .	167	...

The increase in revenue is due to good and timely rains. Remissions of ¼th of Government share granted by the Agent to the Governor-General, have been excluded from the figures for 1918-19 as given above.

Nar Nullah Reservoir.—The revenue from this source amounted to Rs. 2,321 against Rs. 110 in the previous year. The increase is due to good snowfall and rain and consequent increase of water in the reservoir. The Government of India has decided that the reservoir should be closed for the present as it has not proved a success.

Nari Canal.—The revenue realized for this canal during 1918-19 amounted to Rs. 13,063 against Rs. 15,828 in the previous year. The decrease is due to special remissions granted by the Agent to the Governor-General. The work of remodelling this canal was taken in hand and practically completed by the close of the year.

Other irrigation projects.—Other irrigation projects are dealt with in the Public Works Department Report for the year.

Artesian boring by Government Agency.—No work on artesian boring was done during the year.

APPENDIX IV.

SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.

1. *Extension of the term of the Pishin Settlement.*—The term of the Settlement of the Phisin Tahsil was fixed by the Government of India, in 1900, at twenty years, which expired on the 31st March 1918. The question of the revision of the Settlement or the extension of its term was under consideration for a considerable time. The Settlement Extra Assistant Commissioner thoroughly investigated the matter and submitted detailed reports in February 1917, May 1918 and November 1918 and a proposal was submitted to the Government of India in December 1918, asking that the term of the Settlement be extended for ten years, with effect from the 1st April 1919, with the proviso "that land newly cultivated with the help of new sources of irrigation during the first twenty years' period of the current Settlement, shall become liable to special assessment during the additional period for which the Settlement is now to be extended, as soon as the period of remission originally granted under the rules for newly irrigated lands has expired". This proposal was sanctioned by the Government of India in January 1919 (letter No. 52-310—2, dated the 25th January 1919 from the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture).

2. *Survey Work.*—A small establishment was employed on the survey of the chromite mine areas in the Hindubagh Tahsil of the Zhob District in May 1918.

Out of the 157 unserveyed *mahals* in the Pishin Tahsil, 31 *mahals* (comprising a total area of 2,849-0-15 acres) were surveyed during the months of August—November 1918, the establishment employed being one Naib Tahsildar, one Munsarim and five Patwaris. The record was completed and together with the maps and Khasras prepared for purposes of girdawari was handed over to the District Authorities. While doing the surey work in Toba the Settlement Naib Tahsildar assisted in the ordinary Revenue work also.

3. One Munsarim and five Patwaris were employed in January, February and March 1919 in copying the Settlement records of some of the villages in the Barkhan Tahsil of the Loralai District, which records had been destroyed during the Marri Khetran disturbance of 1918. The cost of this work was Rs. 461-4-6.

4. The programme of the Settlement operations of the Province came up again for consideration, during the year and in January 1919, it was decided that the work should be done in the following order:—

(1) Kohlu Sub-Tahsil of the Sibi District.
(2) Quat Mandai, Badra and Pur valleys in the Sibi District.
(3) Musa Khel Tahsil of the Loralai District.
(4) Sailaba and Khushkaba areas in the Killa Saifulla and Hindubagh Tahsils of the Zhob District, should the Political Agent consider this desirable.
(5) Nushki Tahsil of the Chagai Agency, and
(6) Fort Sandeman Tahsil of the Zhob District when the Political Agent sees no objection.

5. The total cost of the Establishment during the year 1918-19 was Rs. 8,459-0-6.

Parties of Survey establishment, each under a Naib Tahsilder were detailed for work in (*a*) the Kohlu Tahsil and (*b*) Quat Mandai, Pure and Badra, in March 1919.

APPENDIX V.

Water Saving in wheat growing.—During the past year, several improvements in procedure in the saving of irrigation water in wheat growing have been worked out and applied on the large scale. The results hitherto recorded have all been obtained on unmanured land which had been only roughly levelled. In view of the enormous importance of improved soil texture at Quetta and of the correct grading of the land, so that the whole area can be evenly watered, it appeared probable that the best yields of wheat would be obtained after Persian clover (*Trifolium resupinatum*) followed by a summer fallow on land which had been carefully levelled. A field, an acre in area, which was under clover during the winter and spring of 1917-18 was selected for the trial and was fallowed during the hot weather of 1918. It was irrigated before sowing on October 12th 1918 and lightly harrowed by the spring-time cultivator, followed by the beam, on October 16th as soon as ever the surface was dry enough for this purpose. Under the thin Mulch so produced, the soil dried slowly and yielded an excellent tilth when it was ploughed with iron ploughs on October 19th. Before plouging, the seed was scattered on the surface and after the whole area was ploughed once the beam was immediately run over the land both ways. Besides the saving in labour and in cattle power, this method of combined tilth production and seed covering, by means of the iron plough, involves the minimum loss of moisture. The after treatment consisted in breaking rain crusts after each fall by means of the lever harrow. This was done seven times, the last harrowing being given on April 15th, 1919. The total rainfall between sowing time and harvest was low amounting to 6·77 inches but it was well distributed. The result was an even crop which ripened of well and gave a high proportion of grain to straw. The yield was 32 maunds 27 seers (2,686 lbs.) of grain and 57 maunds 13 seers (4,715 lbs.) of straw to the acre, the highest yield so far obtained at Quetta on the preliminary irrigation.

Side by side, another area of roughly levelled land, 2·89 acres in extent, which has never been under clover was similarly treated. The yield was much lower and amounted to 19 maunds 31 seers (1,626 lbs.) of grain and 33 maunds 15 seers (2,745 lbs.) of straw to the acre. This great difference in yield of 12 maunds 36 seers of grain (1,661 lbs.) to the acre in favour of careful levelling combined with the effects of a previous clover crop is very striking and is of considerable significance in the future development of wheat production in Baluchistan.

The methods of water saving worked out at Quetta have been applied successfully in Sind, the Punjab and in the United Provinces. At Shahjahanpur in the United Provinces, a yield of 35 maunds 30 seers to the acre was obtained with Pusa 12 seed on one irrigation.

The Sun-drying of vegetables.—The work in progress at Quetta on the sun-drying of vegetables has been extended considerably. Towards the end of last year (1918) this product was placed on the market for the first time at Quetta and also at Calcutta. About 1,500 half pound tins were prepared which found a ready sale. The demand at Quetta was extraordinary. The orders amounted to about 20,000 tins of which only about five per cent. could be met. The principal purchasers were the engineering parties engaged on the Nushki Extension Railway and the various regiments operating in Mesopotamia and Persia.

An exhibit of Quetta sun-dried vegetables was arranged at the Medical Conversazione at Parel held in-connection with the Bombay meeting of the Indian Science Congress. As usual this attracted the attention of a large number of visitors. It also led to the establishment of an agency in Bombay for the sale of the product. The exhibit was afterwards shown at the Lucknow Flower Show.

During the present year (1919) the production of sun-dried vegetables at Quetta has been increased and seven selling agencies in India, in addition to the one at Quetta, have been stocked. The cost of production has been considerably reduced and the work accelerated by the use of power peeling and slicing machines imported from England. These have proved very successful and easy to operate.

The preliminary results obtained on the anti-scorbutic and anti-beri beri properties of sun-dried vegetables were communicated by Captain Shorten, I.M.S., Professor of Physiology, Medical College, Calcutta, to the Medical Section of the Indian Science Congress at Bombay. This aspect of the work has since been considerably developed and it is expected that the experiments will be completed during the present year.

Fruit Packing.—The sale of improved fruit boxes to the trade at Quetta continues to be satisfactory in spite of the delays on the railways resulting from the military situation on the frontier in 1918 and 1919. It was expected that this cause would be sufficient to put an end to the business for the time being but the demand continues to grow and the boxes are sold off as fast as they can be prepared. One encouraging feature is the increasing tendency on the part of the dealers to purchase the well made strong crates holding 24 punnets which are now returned free of charge from all stations in India to Quetta and Chaman and which can be used many times. These are sold for Rs. 5-8 each and are taken up readily. It is quite safe to say that seven years ago when this work was started not a single returnable crate would have been bought by the dealers. They have since found by experience however that it pays to put money into better packing and to adopt a system by which damage in transit is reduced to a minimum.

Nursery Work.—The discovery of a stock for cherries, suitable for the local conditions has been followed by the raising of a large number of young trees buded on the mahaleb. These plants are doing remarkably well and will be ready for distribution in November next.

APPENDIX VI.

FOREST.

1. The area of the reserved Forests, which remains at 313 square miles, underwent no change during the year. All the State Forests in the Agency with the exception of Sohba Jamali in the Nasirabad Tahsil, Sibi District, and Khaisar unclassed forest in the Chagai District, which were under the control of the District Officers, were as usual managed and looked after by the Forest Department. The forests in Zhob were managed by the Political Agent.

2. L. Mul Raj, Extra Deputy Conservator of Forests, who retired from Government service, was relieved by M. Mohammed Afzal, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, on the afternoon of 11th April 1918.

3. The failure of monsoon in summer resulted in the general scarcity of fodder, which was keenly felt in some part of the province. To meet this want of fodder Talli Reserved Forests in the Sibi District and Nargasi Reserved Forest in the Loralai District aggregating an area of 17 square miles were opened to free grazing. The Marri-sardar was allowed to graze free of any charge 50 female camels in Talli Reserved Forest as a special favour.

4. Natural reproduction was at a standstill, 18,250 cuttings of different species were put in Zangi Lora, Dhobi Ghat and Lora in the neighbourhood of Quetta town. The exotic

species such as Eucalyptus, Prosopis Juliflora are so far doing well. As an experiment some chil seed was sown in June. The seed germinated profusely and a large number of seedlings were in good condition at the close of the year.

5. The slow growth of the European olive plants in Turvikan is disappointing and the result of the grafted trees in Dilkuna Forest cannot be called hopeful or encouraging. The remarkable growth and good condition of these plants in the Political Agent's Bungalow garden at Harnai and in Dilkuna near Tonga Chauki; were water supply is ample shows that the European olive requires a large quantity of moisture in dry climate of Baluchistan. Arrangements are being made to grow grafted and budded olive trees on an area where water supply is efficient.

6. The Revenue and Expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 25,107 and 28,786 against 17,934 and 29,999 of the last year.

APPENDIX VII.

EDUCATION.

Control.—Mr. J. R. Cornah, B.A., was in charge of the dual duties of Head Master, Sandeman High School, Quetta, and Superintendent of Education in Baluchistan throughout the year.

Inspection.—Maulvi Najam-ud-Din, B.A., held the post of Inspector and visited all the schools, the Superintendent of Education also inspected the schools at Fort Sandeman, Loralai, Sibi, Harnai together with all Quetta Schools and some primary schools near Head Quarters.

Number of Schools and Scholars.—The number of public schools was 74 and the attendance rose from 3,540 in last year to 3,629. In Secondary Schools for boys there was an increase of 35, and in primary schools of 51 pupils. The total number of local boys taught was 1,242 while the total number of local girls who received instructions was 10. In mosque schools there were 2,428 pupils.

Mosque Schools.—Efforts were made to encourage the education of local boys at mosque schools, this being the form of education which the tribesmen of the province taken as a whole regard with particular favour. Persian is taught by the mullahs at these schools and the desirability of encouraging the teaching of Persian has now become a matter of consideration. A special allotment of Rs. 6,000 was placed at the disposal of the political agents during the year.

Secondary Schools for boys.—The Sandeman School, Quetta, was almost full, the number on the roll being 634 against 695 last year. The number in secondary schools rose from 1,429 to 1,465.

In the Middle School Examination conducted by the Education Department, Baluchistan, 120 candidates appeared of whom 77 passed. In the Punjab University Matriculation Examination 39 candidates were sent up and of these 28 passed. The detail of the Examination is given below:—

School.	Number of scholars who appeared in the Examination.	Number of scholars who passed.
Matriculation Examination.		
(1) Sandeman High School, Quetta	23	15
(2) D. A. V. High School, Quetta	16	13
Total	39	28
(b) *Middle School Examination.*		
(1) Sandeman High School, Quetta	42	28
(2) D. A. V. High School, Quetta	53	30
(3) Barnes School, Sibi	12	10
(4) Loralai Middle School	6	4
(5) Fort Sandeman Middle School	7	5
Total	120	77

The Ramsay Hostel for Muhammadan boarders at the Sandeman School was opend in June 1918 when the old Hostel was given to Hindu boys. The latter has also proved a success.

The Normal School, Quetta, has done good work. The course of work has been improved by the addition of Persian and Drawing.

Primary Schools for boys.—A new school was opened during the year at Killi Muhammed Jan in the Quetta-Pishin District. A school at Saranan in the same district was also sanctioned but it was only opened after the close of the year.

Two schools in the Sibi District one at Shado Shahr and the other at Goth Ghulam Muhammad were closed for want of scholars. The total number of Primary Schools at the end of the year was 1,532 against 1,481 for the previous year. The attendance in some of the schools was not satisfactory.

Secondary Schools for Girls.—The number of these schools is still the same as last year :—

(1) The Lady Sandeman Girls' School, Quetta, which takes girls of all nationalities and gives them general training up to the standard of Punjab Middle School Examination.

(2) The Zenana Mission Christian Girls' School which is open to Christian Girls only, who are trained as teachers for the senior vernacular classes.

The number of scholars in these schools on the 31st March 1919 was 196. Of these 10 girls were in the Middle Classes.

Primary School for Girls.—The number of Primary Schools for Girls stood at 6, the same as in the previous year. Of the 6, 3 are Government Schools, at Sibi, Loralai and Fort Sandeman. All these schools are well housed and well equipped. The staff is, however, not trained, except in the case of Loralai where there is a trained mistress. The three remaining girls schools are private institutions at Quetta :—

(1) Hindu Muhammadan girls school managed by the Zenana Mission Society.

(2) Siri Guru Nanak Kanya Patshala managed by the Sikh Community.

(3) Hari Kishan Arya Putri Patshala managed by the Arya Samaj (Gurukul Section).

The number of girls in the different Primary schools is 381 against 386 in the previous year. The work in these schools has been fairly satisfactory. The local people are not interested in female education.

European Schools.—The Quetta Grammar School has not prospered during the year, but in March last a new Head Master and an entirely new staff were engaged and the institution should now enter on a brighter career, if only parents will interest themselves, and note the fact that everything is being done that can possibly be done to create a satisfactory school.

Schools and Scholars.—The following table shows the number of schools and scholars as they stood on the 31st March 1919 :—

Description.	1917-18.		1918-19.		Remarks.
	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	
For boys.					
Normal School	1	9	1	7	* Of the 1,623 scholars 77 were girls reading in 9 different schools for boys.
Secondary Schools	6	1,429	6	1,465	
Public Primary Schools of all kinds	58	1,481	57	1,532	
Private Schools.					% Of the 2,428 scholars 213 were girls reading in different schools.
(*a*) Mosque Schools	118	1,623*	173	%2,428	
(*b*) Others	2	121	2	71	
For girls.					
Secondary Schools	2	175	2	196	
Primary Schools of all kinds	6	386	6	381	
European School common to boys and girls.	1	50	1	48	
TOTAL	194	5,284	248	6,128	

Scholarships.—The value and number of scholarships were greatly increased in the boys schools and arrangements were made for a similar benefit for girls school when the year closed.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure on education, excluding expenditure on buildings, amounted to Rs. 1,61,413 against Rs. 1,54,625 in 1917-18 distributed as follows :—

	1917-18.	1918-19.
	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial Revenues	87,393	99,863
Municipal Funds	14,752	16,456
Local Funds	14,030	14,246
Fees	16,495	15,722
Subscriptions and other sources	21,955	15,121
TOTAL	154,625	161,413

The expenditure on buildings from Provincial Revenues during the year amounted to Rs. 5,613 as below :—

	Rs.
Sibi District	1,892
Loralai District	1,874
Zhob District	1,847
TOTAL	5,613

Besides this Rs. 6,049 were spent from other sources on buildings.

APPENDIX VIII.

XII—MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL FUNDS.

The following statement shows the opening balance, receipts, expenditure and closing balance of the Municipal and Local Bazar Funds for the year 1918-19 :—

Name of Fund.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Quetta Municipal Fund	82,404 12 2	4,58,782 1 4	5,41,186 13 6	4,44,164 5 0	97,022 8 6
2. Sibi Bazar Fund	19,501 4 6	53,109 1 11	72,610 6 5	61,307 0 6	11,303 5 11
3. Pishin Saddar and District Bazar Fund.	80,150 8 10	1,29,181 7 7	2,09,332 0 5	63,794 10 9	1,45,537 5 8
4. Shahrig Bazar Fund	7,052 2 7	15,263 12 0	22,315 14 7	15,360 14 4	6,955 0 3
5. Loralai Town Fund	6,514 7 1	25,239 2 10	31,753 9 11	21,434 7 2	10,319 2 9
6. Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund.	4,265 14 3	28,690 2 3	32,956 0 6	27,508 0 4	5,448 0 2
7. Nushki Town Fund	5,571 2 7	5,175 1 5	10,746 4 0	3,876 3 3	6,870 0 9
8. Bolan Bazar Fund	3,078 8 8	4,276 0 7	7,354 9 3	4,306 12 11	3,047 12 4
TOTAL		7,19,716 13 11		6,41,752 6 3	

The figures, however, do not include funds invested in Government Promissory Notes and in the Indian War Loan to the following extent :—

Name of Fund.	Government Promissory Notes.	5 per cent. War Loan of 1929-47.	Conversation Loan of 1916-17.	War Bond of 1922.	4 per cent. War Loan of 1929-47.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Quetta Municipal Fund	35,000	58,400	.....	.....	.....
Pishin Sadar and District Bazar Fund.	39,400	20,700	7,500	.....	15,000
Shahrig Bazar Fund	6,900	.....	.....	.....	.....
Loralai Town Fund	5,100	5,100	.....	.....	.....
Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund	8,000	.....	.....	8,000	.....
Bolan Bazar Fund	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....

A comparison of the figures with those of last year shows that the total receipts of all these funds rose from Rs. 6,37,170 to Rs. 7,19,716, while the expenditure again rose from Rs. 6,18,747 to Rs. 6,41,752.

The only Municipality in the Province is that of Quetta. The number of members of the Committee was 25 of whom 16 were non-officials. 23* Meetings were held during the year, the attendance of members of which averaged 46·95 against 50 per cent. in the preceding year.

* Ordinary	18
Special	4
Extra Ordinary	1
	23

APPENDIX IX.

Report by Major W. G. Hutchinson, O.B.E., I.A., Political Agent, Chagai, on the trade with Afghanistan and Persia which passed through Nushki during 1918-19.

Part I.—Statistics.

I. The total trade amounted to :—

Weight in maunds.	*Value in rupees.*
2,30,693	1,08,19,514

Compared with the previous year there is an increase of :—

Maunds.	*Value.*
27,655	47,78,179

Country.	1918-19.						1917-18.					
	Maunds.			Value.			Maunds.			Value.		
	Exports.	Imports.	Total.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
Afghanistan	73,493	42,997	1,16,490	45,33,409	21,06,713	66,40,122	1,13,127	36,111	1,49,238	19,32,291	17,19,653	36,51,944
Persia	1,04,000	10,203	1,14,203	37,27,424	4,01,968	41,79,392	46,195	7,605	53,800	22,57,051	1.32,340	23,89,391
Total	1,77,493	53,200	2,30,693	83,10,833	25,08,681	1,08,19,514	1,59,322	43,716	2,03,038	41,89,342	18,51,993	60,41,33

2. The following statements give the distribution of trade as well as a comparison with the previous year :—

Exports to Afghanistan.

No.	Articles.	1918-19.		1917-18.		Increase.		Decrease.	
		Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Animal living for sale	...	12,113	...	5,541	...	6,572	...	...
2	Apparel	...	79,998	...	1,93,390	...	...	...	1,13,392
5	Building materials	42	30	268	1,381	...	...	226	1,351
8	Chinese and Japanese ware	...	160	...	...	...	160	...	...
9	Coal and coke	333	639	55	42	278	597	...	...
10	Cordage and rope of vegetable fibre	333	5,003	222	1,617	111	3,386	...	...
11	Twist and Yarn and piece goods	22,098	33,87,869	11,399	8,18,537	10,699	25,69,332	...	...
12	Drugs and medicines	363	7,840	953	17,156	...	...	590	9,316
13	Dyeing materials	690	65,893	616	61,030	74	4,863	...	...
14	Earthenware and porcelain	16	76	...	516	16	...	...	440
16	Fruits, vegetables and nuts.	3,959	42,322	4,640	34,701	...	7,621	681	...
17	Glass	...	...	27	810	...	...	27	810
18	Grain and pulse	19,163	1,58,418	50,802	2,43,288	...	...	31,639	84,870
24	Jute, Gunny bags and cloth	170	7,142	823	17,009	...	...	653	9,867
26	Leather	...	19,110	...	...	...	19,110	...	...
27	Liquors	...	29,762	...	58,368	...	...	...	28,606
28	Mats	...	33	...	894	...	...	...	861
29	Metals and manufactures of metals	6	432	225	6,327	...	...	219	5,895
31	Oil cake	62	274	184	749	...	...	122	475
32	Oils	1,173	23,701	1,266	19,033	...	4,668	93	...
35	Paper	...	301	...	105	...	196	...	...
36	Provisions	784	14,158	23,989	1,87,366	...	...	23,205	1,73,208
38	Salt	307	958	377	821	...	137	70	...
39	Saltpetre and other saline substances	16	62	32	32	...	30	16	...
41	Silk raw and manufactured	1	432	1	1,080	...	...	...	648
42	Spices	748	24,902	324	7,279	424	17,628	...	...
43	Stationery	...	90	...	480	...	...	...	390
44	Stone and marble	...	...	15	8	...	...	15	8
45	Sugar refined and unrefined	15,133	2,23,329	13,950	1,74,523	1,183	48,806	...	...
46	Tea	5,319	3,07,332	163	11,189	5,156	2,96,143	...	...
48	Tabacco	2,777	36,287	2,789	30,668	...	5,619	12	...
50	Wood	...	2,456	...	10,076	...	...	...	7,620
51	Wool	...	...	7	168	...	...	7	168
53	All other articles of merchandise manufactured and unmanufactured	...	82,287	...	28,107	...	54,180	...	...
	TOTAL	73,493	45,33,409	1,13,127	19,32,291	17,941	30,39,043	57,575	4,37,925

Net increase Rs. 26,01,118 Net decrease in maunds 39,634.

Exports to Persia.

No.	Articles.	1918-19.		1917-18.		Increase.		Decrease.	
		Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
2	Apparel	...	26,028	...	41,455	...	...	...	15,427
10	Cordage and ropes	831	14,438	259	1,851	572	12,587	...	...
11	Twist and Yarn and piece goods cotton	11,006	15,69,897	21,516	15,28,639	...	41,258	10,510	...
12	Drugs and medicines	192	4,147	190	3,420	2	727	...	...
13	Dyeing materials	2,576	2,31,918	1,314	1,69,222	1,262	62,096	...	...
14	Earthenware and porcelain	...	...	...	2,340	...	...	...	2,340
15	Fruits, vegetables and nuts	89	1,975	80	1,540	9	435	...	...
17	Glass	11	440	164	6,390	...	...	153	5,950
18	Grain and Pulse	634	6,729	21	132	613	6,597	...	...
24	Jute, Gunny bags and cloth	12	482	...	...	12	482	...	...
26	Leather	...	4,416	...	...	...	4,416	...	...
27	Liquors	...	10,291	...	7,064	...	3,227	...	...
29	Metals and manufactures of metals	16	902	9	120	7	782	...	...
35	Paper	...	252	...	...	...	252	...	...
36	Provisions	109	1,634	282	10,358	...	...	173	8,724
42	Spices	2,365	72,707	505	18,848	1,860	53,859	...	...
43	Stationery	...	990	...	6,760	...	...	...	5,770
45	Sugar	77,799	12,13,282	19,999	2,76,952	57,800	9,36,330	...	...
46	Tea and coffee	8,348	5,91,467	1,810	1,46,490	6,538	4,44,977	...	...
48	Tobacco, snuffs, etc.	12	325	46	1,940	...	...	34	1,615
53	All other articles of merchandise	...	25,104	...	33,530	...	...	...	8,426
	TOTAL	1,04,000	37,77,424	46,195	22,57,051	68,675	15,68,625	10,870	48,252

	Rs.
Net increase ...	15,20,373
Maunds ...	57,805

Imports from Afghanistan.

No.	Articles.	1918-19.		1917-18.		Increase.		Decrease.	
		Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
12	Drugs and medicines	1,907	90,188	450	1,25,210	1,457	...	...	35,022
13	Dyeing materials	106	2,379	26	498	80	1,881	...	...
16	Fruits, vegetables and nuts	13	1,040	8,634	5,74,176	...	...	8,621	5,73,136
18	Grain and pulse	336	2,022	115	476	221	1,546	...	...
20	Hides and skins	700	25,108	1,447	67,062	...	...	747	41,954
26	Leather	...	27,360	...	...	...	27,360	...	...
32	Oils	16	384	...	...	16	384	...	...
36	Provisions	3,308	99,540	1,068	63,175	2,240	36,365	...	...
39	Saltpetre and other saline substances	622	2,204	24	24	598	2,180	...	...
40	Seeds	15	103	...	...	15	103	...	...
42	Spices	1,348	21,179	41	1,860	1,307	19,319	...	...
51	Wool, raw and manufactured and shawls	34,626	16,92,146	24,306	8,87,172	10,320	8,04,974	...	...
53	All other articles of merchandise	...	1,43,060	...	...	...	1,43,060	...	...
	TOTAL	42,997	21,06,713	36,111	17,19,653	16,254	10,37,172	9,368	6,50,112

	Rs.
Net increase ...	3,87,060
Maunds ...	6,886

Imports from Persia.

No.	Articles.	1918-19.		1917-18.		Increase.		Decrease.	
		Maunds.	Value	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1	Animals living	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	300
11	Cotton raw	3,981	2,01,573	...	...	3,981	2,01,573	...	...
12	Drugs and medicines	407	86,626	32	5,720	375	80,906	...	...
14	Earthenware and porcelain	...	31	...	...	...	31	...	...
16	Fruits, vegetables and nuts	1,857	24,223	1,774	15,998	83	8,225	...	...
20	Hides and skins	30	1,080	100	4,500	...	...	70	3,420
23	Jewellery and precious stones	2	3,975	...	...	2	3,975	...	...
36	Provisions	3,636	39,424	4,334	39,945	...	...	698	521
41	Silk	25	12,768	8	5,760	17	7,008	...	...
51	Wool	265	14,388	1,357	60,117	...	...	1,092	45,729
53	All other articles of merchandise	...	17,880	...	...	...	17,880	...	...
	TOTAL	10,203	4,01,968	7,605	1,32,340	4,458	3,19,598	1,860	49,970

	Rs.
Net increase	2,69,628
Maunds	2,598

3. The increase in the volume of trade is so small that at first sight one would feel that the extension of the railway has had but little effect.

It is however quite impossible at present to consider trade prospects or to give any opinion as to what the new railway really does mean to trade and traders.

The year throughout has been abnormal. Military operations have continued from Nushki to Meshed, making an unlimited demand on transport and for some months making it necessary officially to close down trade altogether : conditions and prices in India have necessitated a strict check on the movement of goods and no trader has been permitted to book trade by railway without a priority certificate.

In short every condition has been directly adverse to trade development, and to close the year with any increase at all gives hopes of a satisfactory future.

4. In paragraph 12 of last year's report I referred to the unsatisfactory method of classifying trade, whereby all Nushki and local trade was included under Afghan trade and I proposed to eliminate these figures this year.

Unfortunately it has not been found possible to do this yet as all the conditions along the line are so irregular.

5. The following table shows the steady increase of trade during the summer months (April to September) since the first extension of the railway in 1916. Until the trade route can be looked upon as an all year route we cannot expect to continue in successful competition with the cooler routes further north.

The figures however are hopeful and show a steady tendency in the right direction. Unfortunately I have not the maundage figures for these months to hand and time does not now permit of my obtaining them.

	1916-17.			1917-18.			1918-19.		
	Exports.	Imports.	Total.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.	Exports.	Imp rts.	Total.
(i) Period from 1st April to 30th September.	6,17,303	3,09,159	9,26,462	16,64,589	5,41,838	22,06,427	31,86,614	8,37,622	40,24,236
(ii) Period from 1st October to 31st March.	18,70,263	15,41,472	34,11,735	25,24,753	13,10,155	38,34,908	51,24,219	16,71,059	67,95,278
Total ...	24,87,566	18,50,631	43,36,197	41,89,342	18,51,993	60,41,335	83,10,833	25,08,681	1,08,19,514

NOTE—Figures denote value in rupees.

6. The figures tabulated above give the somewhat astonishing result that the Afghan trade has diminished in volume by 40,000 maunds, roughly 35 per cent. on last year's figures, but has increased in volume by 26 lakhs, roughly again 90 per cent. The Persian trade on the other hand has more than doubled in volume, rising from 67 to 104 thousand maunds, whereas its value has only risen from 23 to 38 lakhs. The mere fact of higher prices will not afford a satisfactory solution.

An examination of the Afghan trade figures will show that the change in volume can be practically located under three heads grain and pulse 32,000 and provisions 23,000, while as a set-off against this there is an increase under piece goods of 11,000. There can be little doubt that the so-called exports under the heads of grain and provisions were not genuine exports but were for the troops and have been correctly omitted from this year's figures. As regards the increase in piece goods maundage, it is an interesting fact that this is almost identical with the decreased maundage under the same head in the Persian trade. The explanation is not far to seek. When the needs of the East Persian Cordon for transport led to the restriction of the trade with Persia *viâ* railhead, Piece goods as a commodity exceptionally suited both by value and nature for camel freight, were diverted to the longer but more certain route *viâ* Kundi and Herat. There can be little doubt that, though shown as Afghan trade, these goods were intended for the Persian Market. The apparent decrease of 40 thousand maunds in the Afghan trade is now concerted into an increase of 15,000 of which approximately a half is under tea and sugar.

The Persian trade figures yield a practically similar result, except that tea and sugar account for practically all the increased trade. The Persian fondness for tea is no new development, so that we can probably say with safety that the cause is not an increased Persian demand but either the stoppage of a former source of supply or the supply through Persia to another country which has up to now drawn its supplies from elsewhere. The latter, an increased trade with Turkistan and Central Asia, due to the disordered state of Russia, would appear to be the most probable solution.

7. These views would appear to receive support from the financial aspect of the trade. It will be seen that the Afghanistan's adverse balance of trade has risen from 2 to 24 lakhs. If we accept the explanation that 11,000 maunds of piece goods went *viâ* Herat to Persia,

this year's adverse balance comes down at once to 7 lakhs, while a similar explanation as regards tea and sugar brings the trade approximately to that equilibrium at which we might expect to find it.

The Persian adverse balance of trade has risen from 21 to 34 lakhs, and, including the piece goods, tea and sugar brought *viâ* Herat, the latter figure is probably 50 lakhs. This balance is, as is well known, met by drafts of the Imperial Bank of Persia in return for cash, some of which doubtless represents the exports while much of the rest is possibly derived from the troops in Persia. How long this state of affairs will continue is a factor to be taken into consideration in discussing the future of trade with Persia along this route.

8. In this general connection a small but interesting item appears for the first time in the shape of 4,000 maunds of raw cotton. This has doubtless been attracted to a certain extent by the high price of that commodity but its coming is more probably due to the closing of the market to the north and towards Russia owing to the disturbed conditions there.

General Remarks.

9. On the 25th May 1918, railhead reached Juzzak.

In paragraphs 11 to 13 of last year's report I discussed the question of transport from Juzzak and pointed out that until this matter was satisfactorily arranged the actual construction of the railway had only very partially solved the problem of making this route a genuine trade route and one that could enter into successful competition with the routes to the north.

With this object in view, arrangements were made to open a trade office in Juzzak which should also be a transport agency.

The idea was to make it obligatory for all traders to hire their camels through this office at a fixed rate. In this way it was hoped to put a check on abnormal hire rates and, by a proper method of assuring that the camel owners got their full pay regularly to minimise the profiteering of contractors.

10. With every thing ready to commence work on the 1st September, orders were received on the last day of August to close down and stop all trade as Military requirements suddenly demanded all extra available camels.

A suggestion was made to Supply Military camels on the same rates and through the same office, giving all Military requirements first place and only allowing surplus camels to carry trade. This however was not acceptable and, with the concession of allowing such camels as had already been hired out to fulfil their contracts, the arrangements came to an end.

From this time on and until the railway was extended to Duzdab trade was almost dead, though some few Caravans passed through with the aid of camel contractors in Military employ.

11. In due course it became evident that the complete closing down of trade was not a sound policy and that despite Military requirements it was necessary to meet the demands of eastern Persia for certain necessary articles of existence. His Britannic Majesty's Consul therefore came to an arrangement with the General Officer Commanding, Eastern Persian Cordon, whereby camels were permitted to carry trade provided the Seistan traders undertook to allow sufficient camels on arrival at Seistan to carry a fixed monthly Military consignment of grain or other necessities from Seistan to localities on the line of communication between Duzdab and Shusp. This undertaking was accepted by the merchants and in the hands of a Seistan Contractor a moderate amount of trade now leaves railhead at Duzdab for Seistan and Birjand.

12. On the 8th February 1919 railhead reached Duzdab and as soon as it was possible all accumulations of trade goods at Juzzak were brought forward.

From that date trade matters generally have passed into the hands of His Britannic Majesty's Consul, Seistan. He is responsible for the transport and for arrangements regarding Persian Customs. The Political Agent, Chagai, is in Political and Civil charge of Duzdab and in this respect accumulations of trade goods and the general welfare of traders while actually in Duzdab are under his care.

The trade figures therefore which I give in this report represent the trade that has actually passed down the railway from Nushki to railhead. They do not represent the amount of trade that has entered Persia.

13. Unfortunately the disturbances in Afghanistan, following upon, and coinciding with the large Military necessities along the trade route, have naturally impeded any development of a civil nature in Duzdab. In April 1919 the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General visited Duzdab and discussed all questions regarding the building of a bazar and a proper trade serai, including a necessary Persian customs enclosure in proximity to the bazar and the railway.

The times however have been too much out of joint for action and primarily no advance can be made until the water supply of Duzdab has been properly examined and established and it is satisfactorily ascertained that the sites proposed are such that can be permanently and adequately supplied with a suficiency of good drinking water.

Arrangements were made for a temporary Persian Customs enclosure but up to date no Custom's official has shown a desire to transfer his residence to Duzdab and as in previous years all customs dues are collected at Koh-i-Malik Siah, 33 miles beyond Duzdab.

It is difficult as yet to appreciate the future of Duzdab but I have always advocated that if it is to remain under our administration as a permanent railhead it is better to keep the Persian customs officials entirely apart and for them to have their customs offices and other buildings and residences outside the limits of our administered sphere. In the present case it is easily arranged as there is an excellent site with water about 3 miles along the trade route on the Persian side.

14. Such are the conditions which traders have had to face during the past year. They are neither encouraging nor satisfactory and if the large sums and labour expended on the railway are to prove of value the very earliest opportunity should be taken to establish our trade on a far sounder basis.

That traders are clamouring to take advantage of the railway is shown by the fact that, despite the closing down of trade for many months and the difficulties of obtaining priority certificates for wagons on the railway and the many inconveniences to be encountered at railhead, the trade figures have again risen and in value represent a very material increase on all previous years.

15. The first essential to render trade certain is a practical working arrangement for transport from railhead. Such an arrangement must ensure :—

(*a*) a fixed rate for camel hire, which is published and known.

(*b*) a certainty of obtaining camels, after due notice of requirements, on a fixed period scale according to numbers indented for.

To carry out the above it is necessary for the time being to eliminate contractors and to regulate and provide for transport through Government Agency. Until there is only one rate for all transport requirements from railhead and until camels are procurable only from one office under Government administration, whereby camel owners know their conditions of pay and are assured of payment thereof, and whereby traders know exactly their expenses and the periods for delivery of goods, there will be no real hope of establishing a trade that is worthy of the efforts of the Government of India or of a local Government.

There is little to stimulate either effort or interest while traders are in the hands of corrupt camel contractors and while trade tends to become the monopoly of a coterie which regulates the transport solely to its own benefit and to the detriment of all others.

16. The Nushki Extension Railway from Nushki to Duzdab is 357 miles long and except for the first 55 miles in the vicinity of Nushki, Ahmedwal and Mall, passes through barren desert country. Its direction is due west and for the last 65 miles traverses Persian territory.

There are only 8 stations of any importance, namely :—

Nushki	Kundi
Ahmedwal	Allum Reg
Dalbandin	Mirjawa
Yackmach	Duzdab

Of these Yackmach and Allum Reg are purely watering stations.

Dalbandin is the headquarter of the railway staff and of a Revenue Tahsil. It possesses good drinking water obtainable from karezes 3 miles distant. It has no trade of importance receiving only small quantities of wool and ghi from the direction of Barabchah and the country between the British border and eastern Garmsel.

Nushki has already lost much of its importance, as it has been merely a road-side station, giving way to Ahmedwal as an engine changing station. It receives only local trade destined for Nushki town and for export to the neighbouring trans-border tribes of Shorawak and Registan.

The imports consist of wool, ghi and hides from Registan. The amounts are insignificant.

Ahmedwal has become a station of considerable importance mainly on account of its excellent supply of good drinking water.

It is situated on the direct route to Kharan and the only route along which a good road for motors and wheeled traffic can be made, and will therefore be in future railway station for Kharan trade.

The extension of trade with Kharan is necessarily limited but should receive attention with a view to development.

The Bado river which opens out into the Kharan plain, close to Kharan, brings down a large quantity of water and from all appearances is easy to dam. A successful work of this nature would extend the wheat area by many hundreds of acres and is a work worthy of consideration in a Province so bare of cultivation.

The making of a road presents no difficulties whatever and has been repeatedly advocated by me.

Kundi is the centre for all trade from Herat and Garmsel, *via* Amirchah and Rodbar (Helmand River).

The majority of Herati traders will adhere to this route so long as railhead does not go beyond Duzdab. Should the railway ever reach Neh, they would probably then prefer to enter Persian territory and book their goods from that centre.

Kundi is also likely to attract the date trade from Mashkhel, Jalk and Dizzak. Possibly also wool, ghi and hides from these localities will be similarly diverted.

Mirjawa is as yet only important on account of its excellent water supply which is brought down by pipe from the Ladis River about 5 miles distant. As the Sarhad and the adjoining country due south develop, it is likely to attract a certain amount of trade in wool, ghi and hides and later, if afforestation is successful in almonds.

Duzdab the present railhead is 53 miles west of Mirjawa. It is 4,533 feet above sea level and the station is situated in the centre of the plain. This plain is identical with all the plains of Baluchistan. It is about 28 miles long and 15 broad. Its direction is east and west and slopes from the south to the north, draining into the Lar Nullah and finally into the Shela in Afghanistan. Except for one karez with two small neighbouring karezes it is to all appearances waterless and, but for stunted camel fodder, it is without vegetation.

There is however a considerable amount of sub-soil water which can be made procurable and sufficient for all local needs. This requires expert examination and the scheme of supply should be thoroughly worked out before we launch out into expenditure on buildings and fix sites for bazars, serais and other necessary trade requirements.

Under present conditions Duzdab is primarily a military station and the rail base of an extended line of communications from Duzdab to Meshed (581 miles). For the purposes of this report I am considering it the permanent railhead, though to put the final touch on to this trade route and once for all conquer the desert it is most desirable to carry on the railway another 173 miles and reach the first Persian town of Neh.

Geographically Duzdab has much to recommend it. In climate it is preferable to all other stations along the line being moderately high and greatly sheltered from the Seistan winds. It is, however, like all places on the western side of Baluchistan, a windy and dusty place. Both these nuisances would be greatly diminished with the development of buildings and the planting of trees and gardens. The primary demand is that its hidden water supplies should be brought to the surface and utilised.

To the north a good 18 feet road has been made to Meshed *via* Hurmuk, Saifadawa, Neh, Shusp, Birjand, Kain and Turbat-i-Haidari.

To the south I have striven to join up with Kerman *via* Dohuk, Gwarkoh, Jaori, Samsur and Rigan. This work however has been an uphill task as I lack both labour and money. A motor track now exists up to and beyond Samsur. The difficulties of converting it into a motor road are few and very local, but no great improvement can be expected without official recognition and help. With the completion of this road the whole distance from Shiraz to Meshed would be in easy communication by motor and about half way at Duzdab a line of rail would connect direct with India.

17. With the railway at Duzdab the possibilities of development of trade from the south must be considered.

The directly adjoining high lands of the Sarhad do not as yet offer any great prospects except perhaps in wool, ghi and hides.

Since 1916, with the small opportunities at my disposal, I have endeavoured to open up communications and build roads.

The original foundation of this system was a road connecting Mirjawa and Khwash (Vasht) a distance of 73 miles and with the help of 106th Hazara Pioneers and the Sarhad Levies a passable motor road was made.

Gradually this road is being improved into an 18 feet road; alignments have been rectified and difficulties removed. It is hoped that the work will reach Sangun, 42 miles from Mirjawa, in the early part of the winter. Further roads have also been made round the west side of the Koh-i-Tuftan joining up Khwash with Duzdab *via* Iskalabad, Nazil and Dehuk and also *via* Dolani, Gwarkoh and Kila-i-Bed.

18. On completion of these works it is intended to open out water holes and make troughs at all places where water can be found. These will not only improve the conditions of travel but also arrange for water at reasonable distances for wandering flocks. By this means the grazing area will be extended and an opportunity given of increasing the number of sheep that the country can maintain.

Sarhad wool and Sarhad ghi have a good name, and if the amounts available can be appreciably increased, the Sarhad will before long be able to take its share in improving and establishing a real trade route.

19. A commencement has also been made in afforestation and special attention is being given to fruit and almond trees. The latter should in time prove a lucrative trade when the local tribesmen have learnt its value and the high rates at which almonds sell in Quetta and other bazars.

20. The important trade area to the south is Narmashir, the fertile country around Bam.

At present all Narmashir trade moves in the direction of Kerman and Shiraz and to the sea to Bandar Abbas. There is little to choose in distance between Bam and Bandar Abbas and Bam and railhead. It is also quite certain that sea freight from Bandar Abbas must be considerably cheaper than the rail freight to India *via* Duzdab.

The chances therefore of the diversion of any trade to the north depend on the greater safety of the northern road to Duzdab, the possibility of cheaper hire rate for camels, and a greater certainty in the period required for goods in transit.

I do not however think that any useful result can be obtained by theoretical calculations of figures and time. If there is any chance of Narmashir trade coming north to the railway it must be discovered in a practical fashion. I have therefore arranged to instal one or two buniahs, at Buzman and Deh Raza under the protection of the headmen of those parts and am giving them every encouragement to enquire into the opportunities of trade and to commence trading. I hope, in this way in a short time, to have a real knowledge of the prospects of that area by actually watching the successes or failures of my own men.

Concessions and facilities.

21. In the early days of this trade route it was very necessary to give concessions and facilities to traders who were prepared to face the long miles of desert from Eastern Persia to Western Afghanistan and to minimise these difficulties in comparison with other routes by making these concessions a substantial monetary consideration.

As they now stand these concessions which have been extended to railhead are :—

(*a*) A drawback of 7-8th of the Indian Customs duties on all goods arriving in Seistan under customs manifest and with seals intact.

(*b*) A rebate, to the extent of 2-3rd of the actual freight charges, is granted by the North-Western Railway on all goods, including live stock, proceeding to or from Persia which are booked between Nushki and Quetta and any station on the North-Western Railway, provided the minimum freight concerned is in excess of Rs. 5.

A rebate, of 1-3rd of the actual freight, is allowed by the East Indian Railway and also by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway on all goods, including live stock, proceeding to or from Persia and booked to either Quetta or Nushki but subject to the same proviso as is noted above.

Goods booked to Nushki and destined for the Afghan markets are also allowed the same concessions and these concessions also include all goods booked by passenger trains.

(*c*) Free passes over the North-Western and East Indian Railways to *bona-fide* (Persian and Afghan) traders.

With the extension of the railway to Duzdab the reason for the concession of rebate on freight has vanished.

The time has come for this trade route to stand on its own legs. All that traders look for from us is method and administration to ensure sure transit. In comparison with this the concession by the railways is of little importance and of considerable loss to Government. I advocate its abolition, though it is not perhaps advisable to carry this out in its entirety at once. Notice should be given that this concession will cease altogether after a determined period and that in the meantime rebate on railway freight will be reduced on all railways to one-third.

The concession of free railway passes over the North-Western and East Indian Railways might remain for the present ; but even this needs consideration when the times are once again normal and trade is able to pass between India, Persia and Afghanistan without being affected by the present impeding influences.

The above remarks do not refer to possible trade with Narmashir which will probably require special nursing to begin with.

W. G. HUTCHINSON,
Political Agent, Chagai.

The value of imports and exports of the Pishin District for the year 1918-19 is compared below with the figures for 1917-18 :—

—	Imports.			Exports.		
	1917-18.	1918-19.	+Increase —Decrease.	1917-18.	1918-19.	+Increase —Decrease.
Pishin District .	Rs. 90,94,371	Rs. 78,48,704	Rs. —12,45,667	Rs. 60,68,012	Rs. 1,11,01,888	Rs. +50,33,876

The import show a net decrease of Rs. 12,45,667. The principal decreases and increases in imports occur as under :—

Decreases.

	Rs.
Wool raw	14,58,552
Drugs and medicines, other sorts, not intoxicating	1,14,843

Increases.

1. All other articles of merchandise manufactured	1,24,931
2. Unmanufactured	85,269
3. Tobacco	74,352
4. Piece-goods, Indian	65,134
5. „ „ Foreign	40,551
Maddar or Manjit	33,310
6. Seeds, other kinds	22,114
7. Wheat	20,496
8. Other spring crops	15,275

The decrease in the import of wool is ascribed to the fact that at the time when flocks from Afghanistan visited British territory for the season the flock owners found little grazing and had therefore to return. Thus wool which should have ordinarily been collected in British territory could not be collected. Besides the Afghan contractor, who had the lease for collecting Octroi on wool in Afghan territory demanded very high rates which greatly reduced import. The railway restrictions on booking, which were however subsequently removed, also account for the decrease to some extent. As regards decrease under the heading "Drugs and medicines—other sorts not intoxicating" no satisfactory explanation is forthcoming.

As concerns increases the entries under "Piece goods" and "Wheat" are apparently wrong. Enquiry shows that no piece goods were imported from Afghanistan but Karachi merchants had been consigning wagons containing piece goods intended for the Khilla Abdulla Gulistan, etc., shopkeepers as well, to Chaman from where these goods were subsequently re-booked to their proper destination which might have been taken as imports from Afghanistan. The same is the case with wheat. The local enquiry made on the subject shows that these anomalies are due to the fact that the Station Masters are not paying their full attention to the system of registration of trade and the Chief Collector is being asked to draw the attention of the Railway Department to the instructions contained in his letter No. L.-82, dated the 4th April 1914, received with your endorsement No. 1449, dated the 23rd April 1919.

EXPORTS.

The exports show an increase of Rs. 50,33,876. The principal increases fall under :—

	Rs.
Sugar	22,60,620
Piece goods, Indian	10,21,223
„ „ Foreign	10,05,190
Tea, Indian, Green	1,66,859
Dying materials, other kinds	1,61,332
Leather manufactured	1,60,857
Tea, Indian, Black	1,43,192
Twist Yarn, Indian	69,300
Cordage and rope of vegetable fibre	59,218
Drugs, other sorts, not intoxicating	50,584
All other articles of merchandise	33,740
Turmeric	30,601
Gunny bags	30,333
Tobacco	20,562
Iron	20,371
Timber	20,066

There is however a decrease under rice* (Rs. 1,14,363), wheat (Rs. 77,469) and apparel (Rs. 24,893).

*Rice was prohibited to be exported to Afghanistan.

The increase under export is due to the stoppage of the import of these articles into Afghanistan from the Russian side.

H. STUART,

Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin.

EXPORTS TO AFGHANISTAN.

(Through Quetta-Pishin District.)

No.	Articles.	1918-19.		1917-18.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
		Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1	Animals living for sale	...	2,541	...	1,158	...	1,383	...	...
2	Apparel	...	5,382	...	30,275	...	...	...	24,893
3	Arms and ammunition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Borak	5	250	...	...	5	250	...	...
5	Building materials	...	3,582	...	2,194	...	1,388	...	...
6	Canes and rattans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Caoutchone	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Chinese and Japanese ware	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...
9	Coal and coke	615	1,198	149	596	466	602	...	...
10	Cordage and ropes of vegetable fibre	920	64,582	1,341	5,364	...	59,218	421	...
11	Raw cotton	9	603	22	659	...	...	13	56
...	Twist and yarn and piece goods	31,284	50,82,777	37,001	29,74,560	...	21,08,217	5,717	...
12	Drugs and medicines	1,316	1,24,474	1,159	73,890	157	50,584	...	...
13	Dyeing materials	3,227	2,19,602	1,992	27,669	1,235	1,91,933	...	...
14	Earthenware and porcelain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Fibres, raw	...	...	15	109	...	...	15	109
16	Fruits, vegetables and nuts	174	4,532	399	4,694	...	...	225	162
17	Glass	185	10,110	329	6,575	...	3,535	144	...
18	Grain and pulse	19,613	1,62,964	64,515	3,60,973	...	...	44,902	1,98,009
19	Gums and resins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Hides and skins	...	...	3	80	...	...	3	80
21	Horns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Ivory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Jewellery and precious stones and pearls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Jute	2,742	1,04,472	3,419	74,139	...	30,333	677	...
25	Lac	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
26	Leather	...	2,03,394	...	44,610	...	1,58,784	...	...
27	Liquors	...	16,803	...	...	...	16,803	...	...
28	Mats	...	690	...	10	...	680	...	...
29	Metals and manufactures of metals, iron	1,074	38,890	852	19,719	222	19,171	...	....
30	Musk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Carried over	61,164	60,46,846	1,11,196	36,27,274	2,085	26,42,881	52,117	2,23,309

EXPORTS TO AFGHANISTAN—*contd.*

(Through Quetta-Pishin District)—*contd.*

No.	Articles.	1918-19.		1917-18.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
		Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
	Brought forward	61,164	60,46,846	1,11,196	36,27,274	2,085	26,42,881	52,117	2,23,309
31	Oil cake	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Oils	2,557	55,500	8,992	67,109	...	...	6,435	11,609
33	Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Paints and colours	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Paper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Provisions	81	5,455	692	17,855	...	...	611	12,400
37	Railway materials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Salt	164	575	259	648	...	...	95	73
39	Saltpetre and other Saline substances	27	356	...	...	27	356	...	...
40	Seeds	14	291	...	...	14	291	...	...
41	Silk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Spices	1,383	89,253	954	70,394	429	18,859	...	...
43	Stationery	...	450	...	12,476	...	...	...	12,026
44	Stone and marble	3,727	2,523	...	...	3,727	2,523	...	...
45	Sugar	2,79,878	42,36,327	1,35,421	19,84,696	1,44,457	22,51,631	...	...
46	Tea	8,303	5,10,777	3,139	2,07,089	5,164	3,03,688	...	...
47	Textile fabrics, not otherwise enumerated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	Tabacco	361	21,694	...	...	361	21,694	...	...
49	Wax	...	...	248	1,132	...	...	248	1,132
50	Wood	...	21,283	...	17	...	21,266	...	...
51	Wool	...	...	56	3,686	...	...	56	3,686
52	Yaks' tails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	All other articles of merchandise	...	1,10,558	...	75,636	...	34,922	...	...
	TOTAL	3,57,659	1,11,01,888	2,60,957	60,68,012	1,56,264	52,98,111	59,562	2,64,235

IMPORTS INTO BALUCHISTAN.

(Through Quetta-Peshin District.)

No.	Articles.	1918-19.		1917-18.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
		Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1	Animals living for sale	...	8,390	...	7,731	...	659	...	...
2	Apparel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Arms and ammunitions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Borax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Building materials	...	893	...	78	...	815	...	...
6	Canes and rattans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Caoutchuc	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Chinese and Japanese ware	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Coal and coke	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Cordage and rope of vegetable fibre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Cotton, raw	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Piece goods	1,189	1,27,088	282	21,403	907	1,05,685	...	...
12	Drugs and medicines	1,224	74,226	2,915	1,89,069	...	...	1,691	1,14,843
13	Dyeing materials	827	44,945	775	11,635	52	33,310	...	...
14	Earthenware and porcelain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Fibres, raw	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Fruits, vegetables and nuts	59,111	9,15,705	78,063	9,22,528	...	...	18,952	6,823
17	Glass	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Grain and pulse	9,948	53,549	3,668	16,979	6,280	36,570	...	...
19	Gums and resins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Hides and skins	139	7,495	310	8,529	...	...	171	1,034
21	Horns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Ivory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Jewellery and precious stones and pearls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Jute	4	107	61	1,308	...	...	57	1,201
25	Lac	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Leather	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Liquors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Mats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Metals and manufactures of metals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Carried over	72,442	12,32,398	86,074	11,79,260	7,239	1,77,039	20,871	1,23,901

IMPORTS INTO BALUCHISTAN—*contd.*

(Through Quetta-Peshin District)—*contd.*

No.	Articles.	1918-19.		1917-18.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
		Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
	Brought forward	72,442	12,32,398	86,074	11,79,260	7,239	1,77,039	20,871	1,23,901
30	Musk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Oil cake	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Oils	11	148	...	...	11	148	...	...
33	Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Paints and colours	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Paper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Provisions	664	39,717	624	35,610	40	4,107	...	...
37	Railway materials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Saltpetre and other saline substances	232	2,042	473	5,203	...	...	241	3,161
40	Seeds	479	23,427	269	1,313	210	22,114	...	...
41	Silk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Spices	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	Stationery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	Stone and marble	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	Sugar	722	7,357	673	7,137	49	220	...	...
46	Tea	...	...	2	130	...	...	2	130
47	Textile fabrics not otherwise enumerated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	Tobacco	3,148	83,416	2,047	9,064	1,101	74,352	...	...
49	Wax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	Wood (firewood)	...	...	7,700	5,034	...	...	7,700	5,034
51	Wool raw	1,16,225	63,20,802	1,27,280	77,79,354	...	...	11,055	14,58,552
52	Yaks' tails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	All other articles of merchandise	...	1,39,397	...	72,266	...	67,131	...	...
	Total	1,93,923	78,48,704	2,25,142	90,94,371	8,650	3,45,111	39,869	15,90,778

APPENDIX X.

MINES AND MINERALS.

1. *Concessions in force.*—The year opened with the following mining concessions in force :—

(1) Coal mining	43 leases.
(2) Chromite mining	66 „
(3) Chromite prospecting	1 license.

One new mining lease for coal was issued and two were cancelled during the year.

2. In order to relieve the strain on railway rolling stock and the demand on the Bengal Collieries by the supply of local coal suitable for domestic purposes, four coal mining leases at Shahrig were taken over temporarily under the Defence of India Act and made over for working to the Manager of the Khost Colliery. In pursuance of a policy to extend the Local Supply of coal for railway purposes eight coal mining leases on the Sor range were acquired by the North Western Railway.

3. *Mining Operations.*—Coal mining operations on any scale, were carried on only in the coal mines worked by the North Western Railway at Khost. The operations in other mines remained restricted for want partly of sufficient labour and transport but will never attain any scale until the mines are worked by individuals or firms who are prepared to put down sufficient capital. The North Western Railway are now constructing a railway line from Quetta to the mines recently acquired by them in the Sor range hills and the completion of this line will largely overcome the transport difficulty in this locality. As regards labour practically none is available locally and the mining industry is dependent on labour imported from the Punjab and other parts of India and on unskilled Afghan labourers from the tribes which visit Baluchistan during the winter months. Owing to the outbreak of Influenza during the year under review and military recruiting the supply of labour was a matter of difficulty, while there was a substantial rise in the rates of wages. At the Khost collieries of the North Western Railway and in the Baluchistan Coal Company's mine No. 50 at Harnai manual labour is supplemented by steam power; in all other mines manual labour only is employed.

4. While severely handicapped by difficulties as regards labour the chromite mines under the management of Mr. Oughton were able to attract and retain local labour and not only to maintain their output, but to increase it by fifty per cent. over that of the previous year. This is in the main due to the efforts of the Manager who has succeeded in maintaining the best of relations with the local tribesmen and officials and has shown great skill and tact in dealing with the labour employed in the mines.

5. *Labour employed.*—On the average 1,124 workers including 2 women and 11 children under the age of 12 years were employed daily during the year.

The following table shows the distribution of labour above and below ground :—

—	Below Ground.				Above Ground.				Grand Total.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
Coal Mines	552	...	...	552	393	2	11	406	958
Chromite Mines	104	...	...	104	62	...	...	62	166
Total	656	...	...	656	455	2	11	468	1,124

The two women worked in the Baluchistan Coal Company's mines at Shahrigh and the 11 children worked in the Railway Collieries at Khost.

The Khost Collieries employed about 66 per cent. of the total labour working in the coal mines.

7. *Output and its value.*—The following table shows the output of coal, coal dust and chromite ore in the province and their estimated value at pits mouth for the year under review and the two preceding years :—

—	1916.		1917.		1918.	
	Output.	Value.	Output.	Value.	Output.	Value.
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
Coal	13,425	1,46,247	9,946	16,022	12,520½	2,19,667
Coal dust	29,035 Cwt.	1,90,174	30,859½ Cwt.	2,90,533	33,919¼ Cwt.	4,21,778
Chromite	82,460	61,845	3,13,180	2,34,885	4,58,880	7,44,773

The improvement over the last year's figures is due to the increased efforts on the parts of lessees to meet the additional demand for local coal.

8. The export during the year was as follows :—

	In 1917.	In 1918.
	Tons.	Tons.
Coal	9,663¾	11,773
Coal dust	26,043½	25,709¼
Chromite	11,821	24,504

The decrease in the export of coal dust is to be attributed to a large quantity of this having been kept at Khost Colliery to make briquettes for issue to the Loco. Department of the North Western Railway.

9. *Accidents.*—Two fatal and two serious accidents occurred during the year in which two men were killed and two seriously injured.

Of these two fatal and one serious accidents occurred in the Khost mines and one serious accident in the Chromite mines near Hindu Bagh.

10. *Safety lamps and explosives.*—1,131 (*viz.* 1,127 in coal mines and four in chromite mines) safety lamps of various patterns were in use in all the mines against 1,150 in the coal mines last year.

Blasting materials were used to the following extent :—

Gelignite in coal mines	844	lbs.
„ in Chromite mines	2,062	„
Powder in coal mines	11	„
Detonators in Coal mines	3,218	No.
„ in Chromite mines	8,074	„
„ Electric in coal mines	240	„

11. *Inspection.*—The Local Sub-Inspector of Mines visited all working mines. None of the District or Medical Officers or the Officer of the Indian Mines Department visited these mines during the year.

12. *Prosecution.*—No prosecutions were instituted during the year.

13. *Advisory Board.*—No Mining Advisory Board exists.

14. *General Health.*—About 3,905 malaria cases (352 in-door and 3,553 out-door) were treated in the Hospital attached to the Khost Mines against 4,694 (181 in-door and 4,513 out-door) cases in 1917. The workers employed on the coal and chromite mines in Baluchistan suffered like the rest of the world from Influenza.

Suitable sanitary arrangements were made at all the mining centres and medical aid was also provided either at or near the mining areas.

15. *Transport.*—The situation as regards camel transport for the carriage of mineral products from the mines to the railway is becoming increasingly more difficult owing to the continuing demand for camels for other purposes notably on the Railhead Seistan Route.

APPENDIX XI.

Judicial.—The following is a summary of Civil, Revenue and Criminal work done according to regular Judicial procedure in 1918 as compared with the figures for the year 1917 :—

	Civil and Revenue Cases and Appeals.						Criminal Cases and Appeals.					
	Number of regular cases.		Number of Miscellaneous cases.		Number of regular Appeals.		Number of Miscellaneous Appeals.		Number of cases.		Number of appeals.	
	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.
Pending from previous year	240	261*	33	41	32	35	8	6	30	33	2	1
Instituted during the year	3,995	3,612	600	544	152	158	21	20	3,220	2,995	121	71
Total	4,235	3,873	633	585	184	193	29	26	3,250	3,028	123	72
Disposed of during the year	3,954	3,484	592	585	148	156	21	23	3,217	2,957	121	62
Transferred to Jirga Register	19	28	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...
Pending at the end of the year	262	361	41	...	35	37	6	3	33	71	1	10

* One case pending from last year the record of which was destroyed during the Marri Khetran disturbances has been excluded.

There was an appreciable decrease in Civil and Criminal cases as well as in criminal appeals instituted in the Quetta-Pishin District. As regards criminal appellate work only 27 appeals were instituted in the Judicial Commissioner's Court and the same number in the Quetta District Court against 66 and 49 respectively in 1917.

No sentences of death or transportation was passed by regular Judicial Courts. There was, however, one case of death sentence in the Loralai District under the murderous Outrages Act and one case of transportation for 14 years in the Quetta-Pishin District under the Frontier Crimes Regulations.

Offences.	Section of Indian Penal Code.	Offences admitted to have occurred.								
		Quetta.	Sibi.	Loralai.	Zhob.	Kalat.	Chagai.	Total 1918.	Total 1917.	Total 1916.
Rioting	147 and 148	11	37	9	24	...	...	81	40	40
Murder	302	4	69	18	34	...	1	126	98	109
Murder attempt	307	7	...	2	10	...	...	19	18	14
Culpable homicide	304	7	...	3	7	...	4	21	14	8
Hurt with aggravation	325 to 331 and 333.	24	3	26	51	...	...	104	126	137
Kidnapping	363 to 369	3	1	1	1	...	...	6	8	4
Rape	376	2	...	...	1	...	...	3	21	28
Unnatural Offence	377	7	2	1	2	...	...	12	8	16
Theft	379 to 382 and 401.	200	216	112	123	18	24	693	851	832
Robbery	392 to 394	22	3	...	42	1	...	68	43	34
Dacoity with Murder	396	...	...	3	4	...	...	7	...	2
Dacoity other case	395 to 397 and 400 and 402.	1	...	6	7	...	5	19	11	9
Receiving stolen property	411 to 414	42	7	8	1	1	...	59	58	66
Mischief with aggravation	429 to 433 and 435 to 440.	29	1	10	67	...	5	112	102	95
Criminal tresspass resulting in death.	459 and 460	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	21	11
Criminal tresspass relating to other serious offences.	453 to 457	34	...	8	2	...	...	44	50	49
Total for 1918	...	395	339	208	376	20	39	1,377	...	...
„ „ 1917	...	397	420	363	248	15	26	1,469	...	...
„ „ 1916	...	440	388	321	273	11	21	1,454	...	...

The number of execution applications before regular Judicial Courts was 2,614 against 3,087 in 1917 and the pending files at the close of the year rose from 167 to 240. Rs. 4,27,763 were dealt with against Rs. 4,99,680 in 1917. Of this amount Rs. 1,31,489 were realized against Rs. 75,853 in 1917. Thus the percentage of realizations through Courts rose from 15 to nearly 31 which is due to the fact that in the Quetta-Pishin District Rs. 83,486 out of Rs. 2,75,766 were realized while in 1917 out of Rs. 3,75,932 the realizations amounted to Rs. 58,121 only.

APPENDIX XII.

Registration (for Calendar year 1918).

The total number of documents (including wills) registered was 657 against 726 in 1917. Of these only 6 were documents the registration of which is optional.

The income from fees and other sources amounted to Rs. 3,583-10 against Rs. 3,712-2-6 in 1917 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,920-1-11 against Rs. 1,752-9-10.

The only Registered Joint Stock Company in Baluchistan is the Quetta Club, Limited.

The fees realized under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, amounted to Rs. 25 against Rs. 100 in the past year.

APPENDIX XIII.

JAILS (FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1918).

The daily average number of prisoners in the Jails of Baluchistan was 487, and the total number of prisoners received was 4,763, as compared with 462 and 4,494 in the previous year.

The following table compares the most important figures for the jails and lock-ups in the various districts :—

Name of District.	Daily average number of prisoners.		Civil.	Total.	Dieting cost per annum per head of average strength excluding Civil prisoners.	Daily average of sick prisoners.	Percentage of daily sick to daily average.
	Convicts.	Under trial.					
					Rs. A. P.		
Zhob	6·71	22·03	1·38	30·12	29 6 3	2·05	6·80
Sibi	14·74	153·69	1·83	170·26	43 0 0	2·79	1·63
Quetta-Pishin (subsidiary jails and lock-ups)	1·53	33·15	0·75	35·43	80 13 4	0·21	0·59
Quetta District Jail	40·14	32·17	1·27	73·58	48 5 9	3·71	5·04
Bolan Pass-Nuski Railway	...	1·05	0·01	1·06	73 2 10	0·12	11·32
Loralai	24·77	134·26	0·74	159·77	29 0 2	4·00	2·50
Chagai	...	10·63	...	10·63	72 0 11	...	...
TOTAL	87·89	386·98	5·98	480·85	41 13 11	12·88	...

The expenditure on guard and maintenance was Rs. 45,018-0-5 against Rs. 38,202, the cost per head being Rs. 93-9-11 against Rs. 88-3-11 in the previous year. The establishment charges per head amounted to Rs. 28-4 against Rs. 27-7-10 in 1917 and the charges for dieting to Rs. 41-13-11 against Rs. 39-7-2.

Four undertrial prisoners escaped from the following subsidiary jails:—

Fort Sandeman	1
Hindubagh	2
Duki	1

The prisoner that escaped from Duki was recaptured. The health of the prisoners was good.

APPENDIX XIV.

EXCISE.

Administration.—As stated in last year's Administration Report, the issue price of Country Liquor from the Distillery was raised by Rs. 0-5-0 per gallon from 1st April 1918 owing to the difficulty of getting Java molasses from down country due to shortage of wagons and high prices.

2. *Fixed fee system.*—The right of retail sale of country spirit was put to auction as usual.

3. *Advisory Committee.*—Quetta is the only place in Baluchistan which enjoys the privilege of an Advisory Committee to which are referred questions connected with the reduction and location of shops, the hours of sale and other kindred matters. In other parts of the province the number and location of Excise shops are, as usual, supervised by the local authorities who consult the Punchayats when any change is considered necessary.

Statistics.—The following statistics are attached :—

(1) 7 Imperial Excise Forms prescribed by the Government of India.

(2) Provincial Forms A and B showing the wholesale and retail vend of foreign spirits and fermented liquor in Baluchistan.

(3) A statement shewing the number of convictions for drunkenness.

(4) A statement of offences relating to cocaine.

Some columns of the Imperial tables relating to the consumption of foreign and fermented liquors could not be filled in owing to there being no provision in the Baluchistan Excise rules for the control, by means of passes, of the import into Baluchistan of foreign liquors, whether manufactured inside or outside India. The information collected from traders and others has, however, been given in the Provincial Forms A and B referred to above.

Number and location of shops for the sale of excisable articles.

The subjoined comparative table shows that there was no material change in the number of shops licensed for retail vend of excisable articles :—

Description.	1917-18.	1918-19.
(1) Foreign and fermented liquor :—		
(*a*) Off the premises	15	17
(*b*) On the premises	1	1
(c) Fermented liquors only on the premises	2	2
(2) Country spirits :—		
(*a*) Distillery spirits	44	44
(*b*) Outstill spirits	7	7
(3) Opium including poppy heads	41	41
(4) Drugs other than opium (Bhang, Charas and Ganja together)	48	48

Two wholesale licenses were issued to the retail vendors of foreign spirits and fermented liquors in the Sibi town.

Consumption of Excisable Articles.—The following table shows quantities of the various excisable articles consumed during the past two years :—

Description.	1917-18.	1918-19.
(1) *Country liquor*—		
(*a*) Distillery spirit (in London proof imperial gallons)	35,971	47,486
(*b*) Outstill ditto ditto	1,623	2,392
Total	37,594	49,878
(2) *Foreign liquor*—		
(*a*) Wine in gallons	850	1,353½
(*b*) Spirits „	4,046	4,440$\frac{1}{16}$
(*c*) Rum (Imported)	230	144½
„ (made in India)	115⅝	321
Total	5,241⅝	6,259¼
3. *Fermented liquor*—(Beer)—		
(*a*) Indian made (gallons)	2,02,283	2,37,348½
(*b*) Imported „	2,174	3,304½
TOTAL	2,04,457	2,40,652$\frac{7}{16}$
	Mds. Srs.	Mds. Srs.
4. Opium (issued from Quetta Treasury)	20 9	24 14
5. Bhang (in seers)	1,251	1,145
6. Charas („)	771	629
7. Ganja („)	4	5

The stoppage of import of cheap German liquor into India is chiefly responsible for the increase in the consumption of country liquor. The increase in the consumption of local beer may be attributed to the high prices for foreign liquors.

The increase in the consumption of foreign liquors is mainly due to the increase in the military garrisons in the agency and the larger export to Persia.

Excise Revenue.—The following table compares the excise revenue of the last two years :—

	1917-18. Rs. A. P.	1918-19. Rs. A. P.
(*a*) Foreign spirits and foreign fermented liquors.	8,135 0 0	8,600 0 0
(*b*) Vend fees on account of Country spirits .	59,277 6 3	70,199 2 8
(*c*) Still-head duty on country spirits .	2,26,043 11 0	3,01,882 1 0
(*d*) Rent of Distillery	1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0
(*e*) Duty on Indian made beer . . .	1,02,289 10 3	1,20,746 10 9
(*f*) Vend fee on account of opium and its preparation.	21,320 0 0	20,265 0 0
(*g*) Sale price of opium not given in Imperial Form No. 1.	8,899 0 0	12,662 0 0
(*h*) Gain on opium	11,326 0 0	21,428 0 0
(*i*) Vend fees on account of hemp drugs including Sibi Bonded ware-house dues.	26,748 5 9	26,971 0 0
(*j*) Duty on hemp drugs	13,260 9 4	16,850 8 0
(*k*) Other items	201 4 0	128 2 0
TOTAL . . .	4,79,300 14 7	6,01,532 8 5

The chief increases fall under (*b*), (*c*), (*e*), (*g*), (*h*) and (*j*). As regards (*b*) higher bids were offered owing to the keen competition.

As for (*c*) as explained above the prohibition of cheap German liquor led to the increase in consumption of the local country spirits. With regard to (*e*) the increase was due to the increased consumption owing to the stoppage of cheap German liquor as well as high prices for foreign liquors.

As regards (*g*) and (*h*) the purchase price of opium was raised by the Government of India from Rs. 11 to 13 per seer of 80 tolas with effect from 1st April 1918. The issue price was also raised from Rs. 25 to 35 in order to bring it on the same level with that of Sind.

The increase under (*j*) is due to the duty on charas or any preparation or admixture thereof imported into British Baluchistan from another Province of British India or from Foreign territory having been raised from Rs. 14 and Rs. 28 to 18 and 36 per seer respectively with effect from 1st April 1918.

Result of the new abkari system.—The net financial result of the new abkari system is shown below :—

Particulars.	Average of 3 years preceding the introduction of the new system.	1909-10.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Receipts (excluding Distillery rent).	1,15,811 9 11	1,07,467 5 8	2,23,748 10 0	2,85,321 1 3	3,72,081 3 8
Expenditure (excluding cost of new stills and improvements to the Distillery buildings).	960 4 1	5,191 14 8	12,171 4 2	12,515 15 8	19,691 12 5
Net income .	1,14,851 5 10	1,02,275 7 0	2,11,577 5 10	2,72,805 1 7	3,52,389 7 3

The number of cases of smuggling detected was as follows :—

	Opium.	Charas.	Bhang.	Liquor.
Quetta-Pishin	1	3	...	...
Kalat	...	..	1	2
Chagai	...	1	...	1

The quantities of smuggled articles which were confiscated are given below—

Place.	Quantity.		
	Seers.	Chks.	Tolas.
Bhang from Kalat	1	3	1½
Charas from Kandhar	...	4	4
„ „ Ghazni	7	8	...
„ „ (Mastung Kalat State)	1	10	...
Opium from Seistan	...	13	...
Country liquor from Kalat 2½ bottles.			
„ from Quetta 30 „			

Cases against licencees.—There were four cases instituted against licencees. In all the four cases the accused were found guilty of contravening the terms of their licences and punished.

IMPERIAL RETURN

Name of district.	Country spirits.						Country fermented liquors.				Malt liquors.			Wines and spirits. (Foreign liquors other than beer, medicated wines, and commercial spirits.)		
	Duty on distillery spirits.	Fees from distilleries.	License fees for sale of distillery spirits.	Total receipts from distillery spirits.	Receipts from cut-stills and other similar systems.	Total receipts from country spirits.	Tari-tree-tax receipts.	Other receipts from tari (license fees, etc.).	Receipts from country fermented liquors, all kinds, other than tari and malt liquors.	Total receipts from fermented liquors, other than malt liquors.	Duty on beers manufactured in India.	License fees for sale of beer manufactured in India or elsewhere.	Total receipts from beer.	Duty on wines and spirits manufactured in India and excised at the tariff rate.	License fees for sale of foreign liquors generally, whether imported or manufactured in India.	Total of columns 15 and 16.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Quetta-Pishin	2,34,824 3 0	1,800	45,820 2 8	2,82,444 5 8	...	2,82,444 5 8	...	...	...	...	1,20,746 10 9	1,925	1,22,671 10 9	...	5,462	5,462
Sibi	38,397 6 0	...	8,503 0 0	46,900 6 0	...	46,900 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	550	550
Loralai	13,238 7 0	...	3,753 0 0	16,991 7 0	88	17,079 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162	162
Zhob	1,550 13 0	...	295 0 0	1,845 13 0	5,150	6,995 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	151	151
Chagai	7,973 7 0	...	5,000 0 0	12,973 7 0	...	12,973 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	200
Kalat (Bolan Pass and Quetta Nushki Railway district).	5,897 13 0	...	1,590 0 0	7,487 13 0	...	7,487 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	150
Total	3,01,882 1 0	1,800	64,961 2 8	3,68,643 3 8	5,238	3,73,881 3 8	...	...	...	...	1,20,746 10 9	1,925	1,22,671 10 9	...	6,675	6,675
Total of previous year.																

All Provinces
1. The revenue, if any, derived from excisable articles of different kinds issued to Native States and foreign countries is shown in
2. The figures shown in column 12, include Rs. , duty on beer issued for consumption by the troops.
3. The figures shown in column 15 include Rs. , duty levied at a reduced rate on spirits issued for consumption by the troops

Madras
4. The amount shown in column 9 includes Rs. , on account of transport duty on toddy imported from the Nizam's Dominions.

Bombay
5. The total receipts shown in columns 2 to 5 include the following amounts realized otherwise than under the Contract Distillery
Duty, Distillery fees, License fees,
District Monopoly system,
Free Supply system,
Sealed Tenders system.
6. The amount shown in column 8 include Rs. for tree tax on trees tapped on toddy used in distillation, Rs. for tax on

United Provinces
7. The total receipt shown in columns 2 and 4 include Rs. duty and Rs. license fees realized under the old
8. The receipts shown in column 6 include Rs. realized under the farming system.
9. The figures in column 20 include Rs. duty on sales by treasurers and their agents.

Punjab
10. The figures in column 22 include Rs. for acreage duty on poppy cultivation in the Kangra, Jullundur and Hoshiarpur
11. Of the amount shown in column 26, (a) Rs. were realized from acreage duty, (b) Rs. from import duty and (c) Rs.

North-West Frontier Province
12. Of the amount shown in column 22, Rs. represent duty on Afghan opium.
13. Of the amount shown in column 26, (a) Rs. were realized from import duty and (b) Rs. from transport duty.

Assam
14. The figures in column 4 include Rs. on account of gallonage surcharge on liquors sold in tea garden canteens.

Coorg
15. Of the amount shown in column 28, Rs. represent gain on sale-proceeds of ganja.

Baluchistan
16. Of the amount shown in column 2, Rs. 14,386-8-0 represent duty levied at a reduced rate of Rs. 4-8-0 per gallon 20° U. P. on issues of

I.—REVENUE.

Total of columns 7, 11, 14 and 17.	Receipts from commercial spirits including medicated wines.	Opium.				Hemp drugs.						License fees for sale of cocaine and allied drugs.	Fines and forfeitures.	Miscellaneous.	Grand total.	Total charges as shown in Imperial Return II.	Net revenue in the year.
		Net gain on issues of excise opium.	License fees for sale of opium (wholesale and retail).	Duty on opium, other than excise opium.	Total receipts from opium.	Duty on ganja.	Duty on charas.	Duty on bhang.	Total duty on hemp drugs.	License fees (wholesale and retail) and warehouse dues.	Total receipts from hemp drugs.						
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4,10,578 0 5	...	12,650	14,350	...	27,000	..	...	...	..	16,160 0	16,160 0 0	...	10 0 0	...	4,53,748 0 5	16,963 9 10	4,36,784 6 7
47,450 6 0	...	3,168	2,000	...	5,168	98	15,292 2 0	1,460 6 0	16,850 8 0	5,351 0 0	22,201 8 0	...	10 0 0	...	74,829 14 0	3,646 3 1	71,183 10 11
17,241 7 0	...	1,320	1,200	...	2,520	...	...	...	...	1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0	...	...	...	21,561 7 0	...	21,561 7 0
7,146 13 0	...	660	525	...	1,185	...	...	...	...	820 0 0	820 0 0	...	...	1	9,152 13 0	...	9,152 13 0
13,173 7 0	...	...	1,730	...	1,730	...	...	...	...	2,080 0 0	2,080 0 0	...	97 8 0	...	17,080 15 0	...	17,080 15 0
7,637 13 0	...	3,630	460	...	4,090	...	...	...	...	760 0 0	760 0 0	...	9 10 0	...	12,497 7 0	...	12,497 7 0
5,03,227 14 5	...	21,428	20,265	...	41,693	98	15,292 2 0	1,460 6 0	16,850 8 0	26,971 0 0	43,821 8 0	...	127 2 0	1	5,88,870 8 5	20,619 12 11	5,68,260 11 6

italics below the figures relating to British districts, and is not included in those figures.

or military police.

system:—

trees tapped both for sale of raw toddy and its distillation, and Rs. for tax on trees tapped for sale of raw toddy alone, distillery system.

districts, Rs. for duty on Kulu and Kotkhai *opium*, Rs. for duty on opium imported from Hill States, and Rs. for duty on Afghan opium, from transport duty.

country spirits from the Quetta distillery for consumption by the troops in the Quetta-Peshin and Loralai districts.

IMPERIAL RETURN I-A.

Supplementary table showing the duty realized (a) *in other British Indian provinces on excisable articles exported to Baluchistan, and* (b) *in Baluchistan on excisable articles exported to other British Indian provinces.*

Description of excisable articles.	Amount of duty realized in other provinces of India on excisable articles exported to—.						Amount of duty realized in Baluchistan on excisable articles exported to other Indian provinces.					
	In—	In—	In—	In—	In—	Total.	To Sind.	To—	To—	To—	To—	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Quetta-Pishin	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,962 4 6	...	...	...	...	28,962 4 6
Sibi . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loralai .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zhob . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chagai . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalat . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL .	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,962 4 6	...	...	...	...	28,962 4 6

IMPERIAL RETURN II.—EXPENDITURE.

Name of district.	Salaries and establishment.	Allowances.	SUPPLIES AND SERVICES.			Contingencies and special charges.	Refunds.	Total charges.
			Rewards.	Construction and repairs of buildings.	Other charges.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Quetta-Pishin	6,176 0 11	1,846 1 1	60 0 0	908 2 9	...	7,973 5 1	...	16,963 9 10
Sibi . .	1,740 10 10	1,617 1 6	...	9 13 9	...	278 9 0	...	3,646 3 1
Loralai .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zhob . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chagai . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalat . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total .	7,916 11 9	3,463 2 7	60 0 0	918 0 6	...	8,251 14 1	...	20,609 12 11
TOTAL OF PREVIOUS YEAR.	6,869 15 11	3,388 11 6	110 0 0	514 9 8	...	1,397 4 3	750	13,030 9 4

IMPERIAL RETURN III.—SHOPS AND LICENSES.

Name of district.	Manufacture of liquor—number of				Number of wholesale licenses for sale of						Country liquors. Number of shops licensed for retail sale of								Foreign liquors. Retail licenses—number for sale of								Number of shops licensed for retail sale of				Retail licenses—number for sale of			
	Breweries.	Government distilleries.	Private distilleries.	Out-stills.	Country spirits.	Country fermented liquors.	Liquors, other than Commercial spirits, imported or manufactured in India and excised at tariff rates.	Commercial spirits, *i.e.*, rectified and denatured spirits and medicated wines.	Opium.	Hemp drugs.	Spirits under distillery system (permanent).	Spirits under distillery system (temporary).	Spirit under out-still system (permanent).	Spirits under out-still system (temporary).	Fermented tari.	Unfermented tari.	Other country fermented liquors (pachwai, etc.) (Ordinary licenses.)	Other country fermented liquors. (Home-brewing licenses.)	Malt liquors only.	Foreign liquors to be consumed on premises and on and off premises.	Foreign liquors to be consumed off premises.	Liquors in hotels, restaurants, boarding houses and clubs and refreshment rooms and stalls other than railway refreshment rooms (excluding canteens).	Liquors in railway refreshment rooms, dak bungalows, dining cars and steamers.	Liquors in temporary refreshment stalls (including other temporary licenses for foreign liquors).	Foreign liquors—all other special retail licenses, including canteen licenses.	Rectified spirit and medicated wines, (Druggists' permits.)	Denatured spirits.	Raw opium.	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	Opium and its preparations for medical purposes only (Ordinary druggists' permits.)	Morphia. (Special druggists' permits.)	Hemp drugs for medical purposes only. (Druggists' permits.)	Cocaine. (Druggists' permits.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Quetta-Pishin	1	1	...	...	...	...	8	...	..	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	9	4	1	20	6	...	10	6	6	6	6	4	...	...	1
Sibi	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	2	17	...	24	24	...	...	...	...
Loralai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	5	5	5	5	...	...	...	...
Zhob	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	8	...	...	...	...
Chagai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...
Kalat (Bolan Pass and Quetta-Nushki Railway District.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...
Total	1	1	...	1	2	...	10	...	...	8	44	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	2	10	17	4	14	29	6	...	13	41	16	48	48	4	...	...	1
Total of previous year.	1	1	...	1	1	...	7	...	...	8	44	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	2	9	15	3	15	17	8	...	14	41	16	48	48	4	...	...	1

Madras and Bombay 1. The figures in columns 3 and 4 include—toddy distilleries, of which——were Government and——private.

Assam 2. The figures in column 13 include——tea garden canteens.

IMPERIAL RETURN IV.—CONSUMPTION.

Name of district.	COUNTRY SPIRITS. Issues in Imperial gallons. At strength of 10 U. P.	At strength of 20 U. P.	At strength of 15 U. P.	Equivalent at London proof of the total of columns 2, 3 and 4.	Rates of duty.	FOREIGN LIQUORS OTHER THAN COMMERCIAL SPIRITS. Imported Liquors. Spirits in Imperial gallons, London proof.	Wines in Imperial gallons.	Malt liquors in Imperial gallons.	Liquors manufactured in India paying duty at tariff rates. Spirits in Imperial gallons, London proof.	Malt liquors in Imperial gallons.	COMMERCIAL SPIRITS. Rectified spirits in Imperial gallons.	Denatured spirits in Imperial gallons.	Medicated wines in Imperial gallons.	OPIUM AND OTHER DRUGS. Issues in seers of excise opium.	Retail sales, in seers, of poppy heads.	Wholesale price of opium to retail vendors.	Average retail price of opium.	Retail sales of morphia in lbs., oz., grs.	Retail sales, in seers, of charas.	Retail sales, in seers, of ganja.	Retail sales, in seers, of bhang and its preparations.	Retail sales of cocaine in lbs., oz. and grs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
																	Rs. A.					
Quetta-Pishin	32,777	7,135	...	35,207·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	1,142	...	500	...	35	1·20 0	420 grains	290 43/80	4 7/80	201 55/80	...
Sibi	7,655	390	...	7,201·50	...	480	237	1,854	81	876	...	18	...	144	...	35	80 0	...	135	...	793	...
Loralai	2,615	...	218½	2,539·225	...	96 7/12	...	27 5/6	...	...	...	1	...	60	...	35	100 0	...	88 71/80	...	29 49/160	...
Zhob	253	60	2,596⅔	2,482·86	...	...	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	35	80 0	...	48 1/16	...	18 3/16	...
Chagai	1,575	...	...	1,417·50	...	900⅔	80	511 11/12	...	983⅓	...	...	...	52	...	35	102 1	...	41 9/80	9/80	82 23/32	...
Bolan Pass and Quetta-Nushki Railway District.	1,145	...	...	1,030·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	188¼	¾	35	...	...	25¾	...	19½	...
Total	46,020	7,585	2,815⅙	49,878·88	...	1,477¼	407	2,393¾	81	1,859½	50	1,161	...	974¼	¾	35	80 to 1·20	420 grains	629 27/80	5 7/80	1,145 3/80	...
TOTAL OF PREVIOUS YEAR	32,566	8,327	1,909·16	37,593·79	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	1,184⅙	...	809	...	25	50 to 120	70 grains	770 95/160	3 7/80	1,251⅛	150 grains.

All Provinces
1. Issues of excisable articles of all kinds to Native States and foreign countries are shown in italics below the figures relating to British districts, and not included in those figures.
2. The figures shown in column 7 to 9 and 11 include ——— gallons of spirit and ——— gallons of beer for consumption by troops.
3. The figures shown in column 10 include ——— gallons issued free of duty to the Supply and Transport Corps and ——— gallons issued direct to regiments on payment of duty.

United Provinces
4. The figures in column 15 include ——— beers issued to treasurers and their agents.

Punjab, North-West Frontier Province and Delhi
5. Of the amount shown in column 5, ——— gallons represent issues of plain spirit and ——— gallons of spiced spirit.

Punjab and North-West Frontier Province
6. The figures in column 16 comprise ——— seers of Punjab grown opium, ——— seers of Punjab Hill States opium, and ——— seers of Afghan opium.

Baluchistan
7. The figures in column 5 include—

Gallons, L. P.

Issues to special permit holders . . . . . .
Issue at a reduced duty of Rs. ——— per proof gallon to troops in the Quetta-Pishin and Loralai districts . . . . . .

Rates of still head duty per proof gallon are the following :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
(*a*) For consumption in the Quetta town	6	14	0
(*b*) For consumption in the Nasirabad and Railway Sub-Division	4	6	0
(*c*) For consumption in all other areas	5	10	0
(*d*) For consumption by Special Permit holders	7	8	0
(*e*) For consumption by the Indian Regiments	4	9	9

IMPERIAL RETURN IV-A.

Imports and exports of excisable articles of different descriptions from and to other British Indian provinces (a) *on payment of duty and* (b) *in bond.*

Description of excisable articles.	IMPORTS.						EXPORTS.					
	DUTY-PAID.			IN BOND.			DUTY-PAID.			IN BOND.		
	From Ahmadnagar.	From—	Total.	From Punjab.	From Sind.	Total.	To Sind.	To—	Total.	To—	To—	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Beer	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gallons. 1,02,977	...	1,02,977	...	...	...
Bhang	...	...	...	...	M. s. ch. 36 15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charas	...	...	...	M. s. ch. 21 9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ganja	M. s. ch. 0 9 12½	...	M. s. ch. 0 9 12½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Name of District.	Area in Square Miles.			Population (in thousands).			Number of square miles per shop.						Number of shops per 100,000				
							Country spirit.			Opium.		Hemp drugs.	Country spirit.			Opium.	
	Out-still system.	Distillery system.		Out-still system.	Distillery system.		Out-still area.	Distillery area.					Out-still area.	Distillery area.			
1	2	3		4	5		6	7		8		9	10	11		12	
		Urban.	Rural.		Urban.	Rural.		Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban. Rural.		Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.
Quetta-Pishin	...	19·5	5,200·5	...	33,922	93,726	...	3·9	1,300·12	19·5	1,040·12	19·5 1,040·12	...	15	4	3	5
Sibi	...	...	3,925	...	...	32,423	...	...	157	...	231	... 164	...	...	30	...	21
Loralai	2,181	...	5,344	20,714	...	60,055	2,181	...	1,336	...	1,505	... 1,505	5	...	7	...	6
Zhob	6,458	...	3,857	40,186	...	30,160	1,076	...	1,928	...	1,289	... 1,289	15	...	6	...	11
Chagai	...	...	19,622	...	...	16,344	...	...	19,622	...	9,811	... 9,811	...	...	3	...	2
Bolan Pass and Quetta-Nuski Railway District.	...	...	353	...	...	2,096	...	...	118	...	118	... 118	...	...	143	...	143
Total	8,639	19·5	38,301·5	60,900	33,922	284,824	1,234	3·9	982·09	19·5	1,094·3	19·5 911·94	11	15	13	3	14
Total of previous year	8,639	19·5	38,301·5	60,900	33,922	284,824	1,234	3·9	982,09	19·5	1,094·3	19·5 9·94	11	15	13	3	14

RETURN—V.

OF POPULATION.		CONSUMPTION PER 100 OF THE POPULATION IN GALLONS OR SEERS (TO TWO PLACES OF DECIMALS).			AVERAGE TAXATION PER PROOF GALLON OR SEER IN RUPEES (TO TWO PLACES OF DECIMALS).									Average total excise revenue per head of population (*vide* column 33 of Imperial Return I).
Hemp drugs.		Country spirit (distillery area.)	Opium.	Hemp drugs.	Country spirit (distillery areas).			Opium.			Hemp drugs.			
					Duty.	Vend fees.	Total.	Duty including gain on sale proceeds.	Vend fees.	Total.	Duty.	Vend fees.	Total.	
13		14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Urban.	Rural.													
								Rs.						Rs. A. P.
3	5	31·27	·39	·39	6·67	1·30	7·97	35	28·70	63·70	...	32·51	32·51	2 8 10
...	29	9·76	·17	1·13	5·33	1·18	6·51	35	13·89	48·89	7·28	5·77	13·05	0 14 6
...	6	4·27	·07	·14	5·62	1·59	7·21	35	20·00	55·00	...	15·23	15·23	0 4 3
...	11	1·04	·05	·09	5·63	1·07	6·70	35	17·50	52·50	...	12·26	12·26	0 2 1
...	12	9·63	0·31	0·75	5·62	3·53	9·15	35	33·27	68·27	...	16·77	16·77	1 0 9
...	143	54·63	1·11	2·19	5·72	1·54	7·26	35	19·78	54·78	...	16·52	16·52	5 15 5
3	14	12·82	·30	·55	6·35	1·36	7·71	35	20·80	55·80	7·28	15·15	22·43	1 8 10
8	14	11·28	·16	·61	6·28	1·54	7·82	25	35·18	60·18	5·70	11·53	17·23	1 8 11

PROVINCIAL STATEMENT A.

Statistics of wholesale vend of spirits and fermented liquors in Baluchistan for 1918-19.

Name of District.	LICENSES FOR WHOLESALE VEND OF FOREIGN SPIRITS AND FERMENTED LIQUORS (INCLUDING RUM AND BEER MANUFACTURED IN INDIA).													LICENSES FOR WHOLESALE VEND OF FERMENTED LIQUORS WHETHER MANUFACTURED IN INDIA OR IMPORTED.			Remarks.
	Quantity Sold.													Quantity Sold.			
		To Licensed vendors.						To the public.									
		Imported.				Made in India.		Imported.				Made in India.					
	No. of licenses.	Wines.	Spirits other than rum.	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.	Wines.	Spirits other than rum.	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.	No. of licenses.	To Licensed vendors.	To the public.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Quetta-Pishin	7	...	...	...	...	...	*3,63,913	111	500	17	289	32	84,351	1	*4,40,491	...	* Out of this 1,02,977 gallons was sent to Sindh, *vide* Imperial return IV—A.
Sibi	2	5	50	...	246½	...	251	...	6	....	12	...	25	...	...	...	
Loralai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Zhob	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chagai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kalat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Baluchistan for 1918-19	9	5	50	...	246½	...	3,64,164	111	500	17	301	32	84,376	1	4,40,491	...	
Total for preceding year	6	77	376	20	403	3	3,28,109	...	...	...	...	...	46,881	1	3,68,488½	...	

PROVINCIAL STATEMENT B.

Statement of retail vend and consumption of spirits and fermented liquors in Baluchistan in gallons during 1918-19.

Statement of retail vend and consumption of spirits and

SPIRITS AND

Name of Districts.	Sold under shop licenses.													
	On fixed fees.							On fees determined by auction.						
		Imported.				Made in India.			Imported.				Made in India.	
	No. of licenses.	Wines.	Spirits other than rum.	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.	No. of licenses.	Wines.	Spirits other than rum.	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Quetta-Pishin	9	926	2,591	115	644	232	15,654	1	...	74	...	...	...	1,885
Sibi	3	212	385	5	1,261	82	633	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loralai	1	...	94½	...	21⅝	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zhob	1	83½	...	...	6½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chagai	2	80	876½	24½	511$\frac{11}{12}$	...	983½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baluchistan for 1918-19 ...	16	1,301½	3,946⅝	144⅛	2,445¼	314	17,270⅛	1	...	74	...	...	...	1,885
Total for preceding year ...	15	790$\frac{11}{12}$	3,563½	141⅛	1,573	84¼	10,974⅛	1	...	84½	3½	...	...	3,071½

STATEMENT B.

fermented liquors in Baluchistan in gallons, during 1918-19.

FERMENTED LIQUORS.															
Sold at Railway Refreshment Rooms.							Sold under all other sorts of licenses, *viz.*, Hotel, Dak Bungalows, Military Canteen, Occasional bar licenses.							Fermented liquors only.		REMARKS.
	Imported.				Made in India.			Imported.				Made in India.				
No. of licenses.	Wines.	Spirits other than rum.	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.	No. of licenses.	Wines.	Spirits other than rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Rum.	Beer.	No. of licenses.	Quantity sold.	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
1	2	22	...	22	...	192	39	18	196	...	18	...	2,16,949	2	5,233	
2	7	73	...	485	...	472	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	$2\frac{1}{12}$	...	6	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	NOTE.—The Indian troops stationed in Baluchistan obtained 200 gallons of rum from Rosa U. P. during the year under report.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	22	127	...	328	3	580	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	31	222	...	835	3	1,244	49	21	$198\frac{1}{12}$	...	24	4	2,16,949	2	5,233	
5	$36\frac{1}{2}$	$251\frac{5}{6}$	...	$589\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$1,156\frac{1}{3}$	38	$22\frac{7}{12}$	$147\frac{5}{12}$	...	$12\frac{1}{6}$	$30\frac{5}{6}$	1,54,730$\frac{1}{3}$	2	5,557	

C

Table showing convictions for drunkenness in the Quetta District in Baluchistan during 1918-19 and three previous years.

Name of Municipality.	Population as per census of 1911.	1915-16.		1916-17.		1917-18.		1918-19.	
		No. of persons convicted for drunkenness.	Proportion to ten thousand of population.	No. of persons convicted for drunkenness.	Proportion to ten thousand of population.	No. of persons convicted for drunkenness.	Proportion to ten thousand of population.	No. of persons convicted for drunkenness.	Proportion to ten thousand of population.
(I) Quetta	33,922	82	24	126	27	120	35	147	43
(*a*) Quetta Municipality and suburbs.	17,021	61	36	112	66	104	61	128	75
(*b*) Quetta Cantonment . . .	16,901	21	12	14	8	16	9	19	11
(II) Quetta-Pishin District other than (1)	93,726	3	·03	4	·42	1	·106	...	...
Sibi Municipality	6,597	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sibi District other than above . . .	75,826	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loralai	80,769	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zhob	70,366	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chagai	16,344	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalat, Bolan Pass and Quetta Nushki Railway District . . .	2,096	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement relating to cocaine offences for the year 1918-19.

District.	Illicit Possession of cocaine.		Unlicensed sale of cocaine.		Smuggling of cocaine.		Remarks.
	No. arrested.	No. convicted.	No. arrested.	No. convicted.	No. arrested.	No. convicted.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

APPENDIX XV.

SALT.

No change was made in the Salt Administration of the Province.

The revenue from local salt amounted to Rs. 727 against Rs. 759 in 1917-18. There is no direct expenditure under this head.

APPENDIX XVI.

VETERINARY.

Control.—Mr. J. G. Cattell, M. R. C. V. D., held the post of Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Sind, Baluchistan and Rajputana Circles, from the 24th June 1918 to 31st March 1919. From 1st April to 5th May 1918 he was attached to the Army Remount Department, Baluchistan Circle, and from 6th May to 23rd June 1918 he was on privilege leave, Khan Bahadur S. G. Haji, Deputy Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, acted as Superintendent (in addition to his own duties).

Contagious diseases.—The subjoined table compares the seizures and deaths from contagious diseases :—

Equines.

Name of disease.	1917-18.		1918-19.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Glanders	1	1	10	10
Influenza	26	...	...	...
Strangles	...	...	34	1
Surra	...	....	1	1
Other diseases	...	...	1	1
TOTAL	27	1	46	13

Bovines.

Name of disease.	1917-18.		1918-19.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Rinderpest	...	...	45	37
Foot and mouth disease	632	5	2,197	293
Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia	12	12	Not specified	16
Black Quarter	90	79	160	160
Anthrax	13	13	...	...
Other contagious diseases	...	...	400	300
TOTAL	747	109	2,802	806

Others.

Name of disease.	1917-18.		1918-19.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Anthrax	2,682	2,682	533	533
Scab	4,485	2,142	2,203	1,036
Wireworm	4,451	3,951	367	253
Pleuro Pneumonia contagiosa	725	277	1,512	800
Foot and mouth disease	2,592	37	1,636	95
Other contagious diseases	65	47	2,924	2,906
Sheep pox	165	10	...	...
Liver flukes	170	29	...	...
Camel mange	20	...	...	...
TOTAL	15,355	9,175	9,175	5,623

Preventive inoculation.—One hundred and eighty-seven cattle were inoculated against rinderpest and 200 cattle were vaccinated with black-quarter vaccine. No deaths occurred amongst the inoculated animals.

Tours and Inspection.—Mr. Cattell was on tour for 91 days. He attended a sectional meeting of Veterinary officers at Lahore in March 1919. He inspected the veterinary dispensaries at Quetta, Sibi, Loralai and Duki and also the tonga ponies on the Harnai-Loralai and Kach-Ziarat tonga roads. He assisted at the Sibi and Quetta Horse Shows as a member of the judging committee and acted as veterinary officer of the Army Remount Department, Baluchistan Circle, until the 4th December 1918 in addition to his own duties. The Veterinary Inspector M. Mohammed Abdulla toured for 181 days and inspected all the veterinary dispensaries in Baluchistan and the ponies of the Harnai-Loralai and Kach-Ziarat Tonga Lines. He visited 87 villages and carried out anti-rinderpest inoculation where possible. He was deputed to make enquiries regarding the prevalence of Surra in camels in the Las Bela State. His investigations show that the disease is very prevalent amongst camels in that State. The Veterinary Assistants visited 164 villages and treated 4,048 animals for contagious and 269 for non-contagious diseases and castrated 2 animals.

Dispensaries.—There were four veterinary dispensaries working in the province at the beginning of the year. The dispensary at Muhabatpur was reopened in October 1918 and there were thus five dispensaries working at the end of the year. No new dispensary was opened for want of qualified Veterinary Assistants. The total number of cases treated at the five dispensaries was 6,149 against 4,569 in the previous year. The new method of recording these cases shows that 5,698 animals were actually treated at the dispensaries while medicines were supplied for 451 animals which were not brought at the dispensaries for treatment.

Cattle Shows.—270 animals competed in the Sibi Cattle Show which was held in February. A sum of Rs. 525 in cash and one silver medal were awarded in prizes. In the Quetta Show 79 sheep and goats were exhibited and a sum of Rs. 148 was awarded in prizes as against 120 animals exhibited and Rs. 50 awarded in prizes in 1917-18.

Expenditure.—The cost of the Department to the province during the year under report was Rs. 14,602-2-2 against Rs. 12,631-14-5 in the preceding year. This expenditure does not include a sum of Rs. 1,840-12 spent on the tuition and training of Veterinary Students in the Civil Veterinary College at Lahore.

APPENDIX XVII.

HORSE BREEDING.

1. *Demand for the services of pony stallions of Provincial Report.*—Eleven pony stations, *i.e.*, four in Baluchistan and seven in Sind were present at commencement of the year under report and three stallions were received during the year under report. Thus the total number of pony stallions present in the Circle on 31st March 1919 was 14 (*plus* one "certificated" stallion) *i.e.*,

Baluchistan—

Quetta-Pishin	3
Kalat	1
Sibi	2
TOTAL	6

Sindh—	
Upper Sindh Frontier	3
Sukkur	3
Larkana	2
TOTAL	8
GRAND TOTAL	14

The number of mares covered by these stallions during the year under report was 617 as against 268 the previous year, an increase of 349 or 130 per cent. The average number of mares covered per stallion was 44·07 as against 22·33 last year or an increase of approximately 97·3 per cent. per stallion.

An abstract statement showing the number of mares covered by each stallion is attached to the report.

2. *Foaling Results.*—Of the 268 mares covered last year 96 produced foals, 130 did not hold and the result of 42 is not known. The percentage of foalings to coverings in which the result is known is therefore 42·47 per cent.

3. *Pishin.*—Sixty-nine animals were exhibited as against 109, the previous year. Seventeen branded mares were shown as against 20 and 34 pony mares as against 44, the previous year. The falling off in numbers was largely attributable to the prevalence of influenza and pneumonia in the surrounding villages where a number of deaths occurred. The pony mare class was not good, but there were several quite fit to produce Police and Levy Remounts if properly mated. The branded mare class does not compare favourably with that at Quetta, but there are a number of well-bred useful mares in the District which did not come into the fair.

General Review.—Owing to the shortage of Establishment pony breeding has been restricted to the principal stables in the best Districts. Taking into account the great scarcity during the year under report and the influenza epidemic this result may be considered satisfactory. There is little doubt that pony breeding, as a supplement to horse breeding, is necessary if all types of mare are to be catered for, but if pony stallions are to remain popular, the provision of more good sires of indigenous strains seems to be desirable. At present there are four C. B. pony stallions in the Circle as against ten Arabs whereas 50 per cent. of each type is probably a more desirable proportion. Good stallions of indigenous breeds are not easily purchasable in the open market but it is hoped that some Marwari or Kathiawari sires may be obtained later through the Director General, Army Remount Department.

APPENDIX XVIII.

HORSE BREEDING.

Imperial Report.

1. *Officers.*—Major F. H. B. Passy was Superintendent of the Circle during the year under report.

Mr. J. G. Cattell, M. R. C. V. S., Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Sindh, Baluchistan and Rajputana, officiated as Veterinary Officer of the Circle in addition to his own duties from 1st April 1918 to 4th December 1918. From 6th to 19th May 1918 he was on war leave and from 20th May to 23rd June 1918 he was on privilege leave on account of illness.

On evening of 4th December 1918 Captain J. A. Power, R.A.V.C., arrived in the Circle and took over the duties of Veterinary Officer from 5th December 1918 to 31st March 1919.

Ressaldar Mohammed Ali Khan was Indian Officer of the Circle during the year under report. He was on one month's privilege leave from 2nd November 1918 to 1st December 1918.

2. *Establishment.*—Babu Sadhu Ram, temporary Head Clerk, was transferred to Fyzabad Depot on 17th April 1918 and Babu Gela Ram who was transferred from Chenab Circle, took over duties of Head Clerk in his place. Babu Mohammed Sarwar Khan was 2nd Clerk during the year under report.

Sheikh Fateh Din, Veterinary Inspector of Chenab Circle, was attached to this Circle for two months from 22nd June 1918 to 21st August 1918 to examine mares for covering certificates. Allah Bux Khan, Veterinary Assistant of this Circle, was promoted Veterinary Inspector on probation with effect from 13th April 1917. Mohammed Shah, Veterinary Assistant, returned from Remount Depot, Sehore, on 4th July 1918 for duty in this Circle.

The serious shortage of Veterinary Assistants has been acutely felt. Of a sanctioned strength on the new cadre of one Veterinary Inspector and 31 Veterinary Assistants only six qualified men are now on the strength of whom one is seconded for war work. New men have not been obtainable.

The annual report on the Superior Subordinate Establishment is forwarded under separate cover.

3. *Health of establishment.*—Mangal Singh, Veterinary Assistant, was granted six months' leave on medical certificate and died before expiration of leave.

Nadir Khan, temporary Stand Jamadar, died on 4th November 1918. A large proportion of the establishment is composed of men who are getting on in years, and, owing to the number of vacancies it has not been possible to grant the usual amount of leave. Men who have lately qualified have not been obtainable to relieve the pressure, and the health of the establishment has to some extent suffered in consequence.

4. *Inspection and official visit.*—No Inspecting Officers visited the Circle during the year under report.

5. *Demand for the services of stallions.*—

(a) *Horse Stallions.*—Owing to restrictions due to dourine and lack of Veterinary Assistants the full demand for the services of horse stallions could not be satisfied and a number of stables has had to be closed down. It is largely owing to the cooperation of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, and his staff to whom my thanks are due, that the present number of stables have been kept open.

This demand has to some extent been met by the provision of District and Local Boar pony stallions, which in a great number of cases are more suitable to the general class of mare and conditions peculiar to this Circle.

Pony stallions are being provided in a number of Districts as circumstances permit and funds are available.

(b) *Donkey stallions.*—The demand for donkey stallions has been similarly affected, but has been met where practicable.

Mule breeding is not generally popular. In Baluchistan more attention has been devoted to donkey breeding as there is a very limited demand for jacks for mule breeding and one stallion for that purpose has been found to be sufficient.

6. *Remounts purchases.*—The following remounts of various classes were purchased in the Circle during the year under report :—

(a) *British Cavalry.*—Six young stock, average price Rs. 297.

(b) *Indian Cavalry and Police.*—

		Rs.
Indian Cavalry	5 young stock	193
Police Sind	57 „ „	216
Zhob Militia	27 „ „	191
Mekran Levy	14 „ „	155
Colonel H. Cole	10 mares and fillies for stud purpose	597

(c) Two donkey colts were purchased by the Superintendent, Army Remount Department, at the average price of Rs. 87-8.

(d) The following mature remounts of various classes were also purchased:—

		Average price. Rs.
Superintendent, Army Remount Department—		
British Cavalry horses	3	550
M. I. Ponies	28	338
T. R. Ponies	64	245
Signal horse for remount Purchasing Officer, Rawal Pindi	1	450
Major Coaker, Remount Purchasing Officer, 38 of the following classes—		
M. I. Ponies	21	355
Infantry chargers	5	429
T. R. Ponies	5	250
Pack and draught ponies	7	215
Total	38	

In addition to the above eight young stock mules were taken over from 55th Pack Pony Corps, Quetta.

Four mules were purchased from 36th Jacob's Horse. The average price paid was Rs. 312-8 per mule. Eleven Transport Riding ponies were presented to Government by Pir Paghara Kingri of Sukkur District.

7. *Fairs and shows.*—Four Imperial horse and mule shows were held during the year, *viz.*, Quetta, Jacobabad, Sibi and Larkana. Detailed reports on the above shows have already been submitted, a précis of which is given below :—

Quetta.—The number of animals present was 327 as against 337 last year. The same number, *i.e.*, 327 competed for prizes as against 336 last year.

Five young stock and two donkey colts were purchased by the Superintendent, Army Remount Department.

Two young stock were purchased by the 36th Jacob's horse. Ten mares and fillies were purchased by Colonel H. Cole for his stud at Coleyana.

Two Infantry chargers and 3 M. I. ponies by Major Coaker ; 18 remounts were purchased for Zhob Militia.

The result of the show was on the whole satisfactory, some useful brood mares and young stock being shown. The yearling classes fell through as the result of the closure of coverings in 1916-17, only four being shown.

Mule classes were abandoned owing to continuous failure in previous years, and attention is now being devoted to donkey breeding owing to the large demand for these animals for all classes of work in Baluchistan.

Sibi.—The total number of animals present at the show was 384 as against 387 last year. The number competing was also 384 as against 372 the previous year.

One young stock horse was purchased by the Superintendent, Army Remount Department.

Nine remounts were purchased by the Zhob Militia.

Fourteen remounts were purchased by the Mekran Levy Corps.

No Indian Cavalry Regiments were purchasing at the fair. Though the fair was a success, increase being shown in both the brood mare classes as compared with 1918, the number were considerably below those of 1917. This was, it was believed, due to the scarcity of fodder prevailing in Kachhee as a number of animals were kept above the pass on this account.

Some useful brood mares were shown, the class for mares by Arabs is improving as fillies of that breeding enter it.

There were also a number of useful foals by Imperial sires.

Mule breeding has been abandoned for donkey breeding. There are a number of useful donkey mares in the Circle and the class shown compared favourably with that of last year.

There was a large falling off in the number of animals exhibited, *i.e.*, 99 against 271 in 1917.

The fair in 1918 was abandoned on account of plague. This falling off is attributable partly to the great scarceness of fodder in the district and partly to entries in brood mare classes being limited to mares which had actually been covered by, or with foal at foot to, a donkey or Local Board stallion.

The mule breeding classes both mare and young stock were bad.

The class for mares covered by Local Board stallions was promising and should improve.

No young stock mules were purchased at the show.

7. (2) *Western India Turf Club premiums.*—Fifteen Western India Turf Club premiums were allotted, *i.e.*, five for Quetta Show, five for Jacobabad Show and five for Sibi Show.

Of these five at Quetta, five at Jacobabad and one only at Sibi were actually awarded ; the remaining four were transferred to the Jhelum Canal Colony Circle.

Out of the eleven awarded three were given under the rule authorising a percentage o exceptions to the conditions laid down.

A detailed list showing the premiums awarded is attached hereto.

8. *Diseases.*—Cases of dourine, surra, strangles and anthrax occurred in the Circle.

Mr. Cattell, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, examined about 400 mares. One suspicious case of dourine in Sind and six in Baluchistan were detected. Of these two reacted to the complement fixation test.

Captain Power, R.A.V.C., inspected 185 mares of which four reacted to the complement fixation.

No powers are available in Baluchistan enabling the above mares to be dealt with.

Several visits were paid to His Highness the Khan of Kalat State Stud. The State Stallion "Bonburb" ceased to react to the complement fixation test as the result of treatment by the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department.

9. *Touring.*—The Superintendent and Veterinary Officers toured in the following districts :—Quetta, Pishin, Kalat State and Sibi in Baluchistan, the Upper Sind Frontier Sukkur and Larkana districts in Sind.

The various stables open and collection of mares and young stocks were inspected.

10. *General Remarks.*—My thanks are again due to Mr. J. G. Cattell, Superintendent and Subordinate Staff of the Civil Veterinary Department for the active assistance given as in previous years.

It is due to their co-operation that it has been possible to keep coverings open at several stables. The conditions of service of the superior District Establishment compare unfavourably with those of the similar establishment of the Civil Veterinary Department both in Baluchistan and Sind.

The latter receive special allowances for climate, special charges and inaccessibility of their Districts and also receive travelling allowances under Civil Service Regulations.

District subordinates of the Army Remount Department receive no special allowances except fixed travelling allowance at Rs. 12 per mensem, out of which they are supposed to maintain a pony, an impossibility at the present prices of fodder and grain.

This constitutes a very real hardship. I strongly recommend the grant of special allowances for Baluchistan and Sind on the lines of those sanctioned for the subordinates of the Civil Veterinary Department and do not consider that real efficiency can be maintained until some such allowance is sanctioned.

The majority of the Veterinary establishment are getting on in years and no new men have been obtainable to take the places of casualties or those deputed for war work. In consequence it has been necessary to curtail leave which is in many cases over-due.

11. *General Review.*—There were 385 mares on the new register on 31st March 1919. A somewhat higher standard has been required for branding during the past year.

The system of giving "Annual" covering certificates has shown signs of becoming a success now that breeders are beginning to understand it and the object.

Many mares have been produced for inspection which had not previously been seen.

Whilst this system is not ideal the result has been that no further cases of dourine have been detected amongst Imperial horse stallions since the coverings were reopened in May 1917.

But to cater for all demands this system requires to be supplemented by the provision of a sufficient number of pony stallions.

(2). Breeding operations have been confined to the following districts and stables :—

Quetta Pishin	Quetta.	
	Pishin.	
Kalat State	Mastung.	
Sibi	Sibi.	
Upper Sind Frontier	Jacobabad.	
	Kand Kot.	
Sukkur	Shikarpur.	Local Board stallions.
	Garhi Yasin.	
	Ghotki and Pano Akil	
	Drakhan.	
Larkhana	Larkana.	
	Mehar.	

When the policy of Goverment regarding this Circle is decided on it will be advisable to consider the question of building an Imperial stable at or near Hajji in Kuchee, with quarters for a Zilledar and Veterinary Assistant.

This place is the best centre for the mares from Kalat State (Mastung, etc.) which migrate thereabouts during the winter.

At present the Kalat stallions are accommodated at Sibi during the cold weather as a temporary measure but this place is not the most suitable centre. The old stable belongs to the Sbahwani Sardar and is unsuitable and there is also no provision for superior District establishment at present.

(3). *Market.*—The market for young stock has not been good as only one Indian Cavalry Regiment was purchasing during the year under report and they purchased only five young stock.

The market for mature animals has been fairly good owing to war demands and the requirements of the Sind Mounted Police, the Zhob Militia and Mekran Levy Corps.

In paragraph 9, page 9, and paragraph 16, pages 23, 24 and 25 of Part II of my Annual Report for 1916-17, I gave full details of the then condition of the market and pointed out the very great impetus to breeding which the establishment of a young stock run for the Sindh Mounted Police would be likely to give. I hoped that the establishment of such a young stock run would prove of mutual advantage. I now understand that proposals are before the Bombay Government for a revised system of mounting the Sindh Police under which the District Policemen will largely mount themselves, the same class of animal not being required.

During the last six years 1913-14 to 1918-19, an average of 67 remounts have been purchased annually by the Sindh Mounted Police. The Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sindh in his No. 3452, dated 19th April 1919, informs me that "the number of remounts likely to be required each year if the proposed scheme is sanctioned will be 7 and also, regarding the proposed young stock run, that no definite orders in the matter have been received". I wish especially to point out the very adverse effect which the loss of this market is likely to have in both horse and pony breeding in this Circle, *i. e.*, in the horse supply in both Baluchistan and Sindh, other than trans-frontier horses. I regard the success or failure of breeding operations in this Circle to be largely dependent on the young stock market and if this fails still further I do not consider the future prospects to be bright especially with regard to breeding for Army requirements.

(4). *Mule breeding.*—Is not generally popular in the Circle.

In Baluchistan it has been practically abandoned for donkey breeding.

In Sindh it is supplementary to horse and pony breeding which has been introduced during the last two or three years.

The class of mule likely to be produced is that fit for transport only.

(5). *Donkey breeding.*—Sufficient time has not yet elapsed for the results of the recent efforts to encourage donkey breeding to become apparent. An increased amount is now given in prize money at the various fairs in Baluchistan and a foundation for improvement certainly exists in the number of useful donkey mares seen at these fairs and in the districts.

(6). *Studs.*—Several visits were paid to His Highness the Khan of Khalat's State Stud, which now contains a number of nice mares and some promising fillies and young stock; also a few good donkey mares.

It would be a great advantage to breeding in the State and pony breeding generally if a portion of this Stud were devoted to breeding pony stallions of indigenous breeds. The Stud is now in possession of a suitable stallion, "Muchna", of the Hirzai breed and if a few mares of this strain were also acquired one at least of the indigenous breeds would be preserved in Baluchistan.

The majority of the Hirzais which I have seen have been greys, and many are of a useful stamp. The breed is very popular in Baluchistan.

The Political Agent, Khairpur State, recently addressed me with the view to the purchase of a Marwari Stallion for that State and the request has been forwarded to you, but I am not yet aware as to whether this stallion is required for a Stud or for the use of local breeders.

(7). *Clerical Establishment.*—During the year under report the entertainment of a Provincial Clerk was sanctioned and this has relieved the pressure on the Imperial Establishment.

(8). *Castrations.*—As reported in previous years I consider it to be very desirable in Sindh to exercise some control over entires. Castration there is not readily resorted to and some indirect means of inducing owners to castrate unsuitable entires is, I consider desirable. It is probable that a sufficiently heavy tax on such animals would meet the case, stallions passed as fit for breeding being exempted.

(9). As a whole the past year has not been a very good one for breeders, scarcity, high prices and the influenza out-break have all had an adverse effect but there has been a demand for mature horses. The number of entires at the various fairs except in the case of Larkana, have however been fairly well maintained, though horse breeding cannot be said to be in a flourishing condition.

Assistance in the form of premiums, and small rewards in the shape of loonghies, etc., as given by other Departments would greatly help, but the most urgent necessity is Veterinary Establishment.

At the moment of writing there are only one Veterinary Inspector and three qualified Veterinary Assistants present in the circle to look after the selected Districts in Baluchistan and Sindh.

Without the active assistance of the Superintendent, Civil Vetrinary Department, and his Staff even the few stables now open would have had to be still further reduced.

Abstract statement showing the number of mares covered by Imperial Horse and Donkey Stallions in the Baluchistan Circle, Army Remount Department, during the year 1918-19.

District.	No. of mares covered by			Remarks.
	Horse Stallions.	Donkey Stallions.		
		(a)	(b)	
Quetta-Pishin	68	...	88	(a) Pony mares.
Kalat	68	14	32	(b) Donkey mares.
Sibi	43	8	19	
Total Baluchistan	179	22	139	
Upper Sind Frontier	55	42	5	
Sukkur	21	27	2	
Larkana	...	81	...	
Total Sind	76	150	7	
Grand Total	255	172	146	
		318 mares.		

APPENDIX XIX.

1. The following comparative statement showing the revenue and the share of expenditure debited to the Provincial account under that settlement, exhibits (*a*) the standard figures adopted for the current settlement, (*b*) the sanctioned estimates for 1918-19, (*c*) the actuals (provisional) for 1918-19, (*d*) the actuals for 1917-18 and (*e*) variations between (*c*) and (*d*):—

Receipts.

Major Heads.	Standard figures.	Sanctioned estimates for 1918-19.	Actuals (Provisional) for 1918-19.	Actuals for 1917-18.	Variations between columns 4 and 5.	
					Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Civil Department.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue	9,25,000	10,54,000	9,59,514	10,27,245	...	67,731
II.—Opium	6,000	8,000	12,662	8,899	3,763	...
III.—Salt	2,000	1,000	737	759	...	22
IV.—Stamps	87,000	91,000	1,08,837	90,488	18,349	...
V.—Excise	2,80,000	4,70,000	5,88,831	4,70,467	1,18,364	...
VIII.—Income Tax	20,000	34,000	35,919	34,234	1,685	...
IX.—Forests	22,000	22,000	25,107	17,934	7,173	...
X.—Registration	3,000	3,000	3,658	3,873	...	215
XVI-A.—Law and Justice Courts of (Law)	24,000	46,000	41,072	50,473	...	9,401
XVI-B.—Law and Justice (Jails)	1,000	1,000	4,167	1,325	2,842	...
XVII.—Police	17,000	23,000	16,678	21,905	...	5,227
XIX.—Education	16,000	19,000	20,771	18,611	2,160	...
XX.—Medical	2,000	...	82	75	7	...
XXI-A.—Agriculture	...	4,000	2,762	4,673	...	1,911
XXI-B.—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments	2,000	...	46	145	...	99
XXII.—Receipts in aid of superannuation and compassionate allowances.	3,000	8,000	7,812	7,585	227	...
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	1,000	...	1,085	823	262	...
XXV.—Miscellaneous	7,000	5,000	10,465	13,270	...	2,805
XXXI.—Civil Works	8,000	7,000	8,318	9,287	...	969
TOTAL	14,26,000	17,96,000	18,48,523	17,82,071	1,54,832	88,380
Public Works Department.						
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation	71,000	44,000	838	54,742	...	53,904
XXXI.—Civil Works	31,000	41,000	42,442	58,081	...	15,639
TOTAL	1,02,000	85,000	43,280	1,12,823	...	69,543
Assignments.						
(i) Provincial to Imperial	—10,000	—30,000	—30,000	—31,778	...	...
(ii) Imperial to Provincial	...	10,000	10,993	13,593	...	...
TOTAL	—10,000	—20,000	—19,007	—18,185	...	822
Total Receipts	15,18,000	18,61,000	18,72,796	18,76,709	1,54,832	1,58,745
Opening Balance	...	9,00,000	9,58,749	7,42,757	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	...	27,61,000	28,31,545	26,19,466	...	...

Expenditure.

Major Heads.	Standard figures.	Sanctioned Estimates for 1918-19.	Actuals (Provisional) for 1918-19.	Actuals for 1917-18.	Variations between Columns 4 and 5.	
					Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Civil Department.						
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1—Refunds and Drawbacks . .	5,000	3,000	2,178	3,110	...	932
2—Assignment and Compensations .	2,01,000	2,02,000	2,00,959	2,00,636	32	...
3—Land Revenue.	2,33,000	2,27,000	2,32,182	2,22,052	10,130	...
4—Opium	...	...	237	204	33	...
5—Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...
6—Stamps	1,000	1,000	1,578	1,494	84	...
7—Excise	13,000	30,000	19,973	11,810	8,163	...
11—Forests	30,000	32,000	28,786	29,999	...	1,213
12—Registration	1,000	1,000	1,935	1,903	32	...
19-A—Law and Justice (Courts of Law)	21,000	28,000	27,773	32,311	...	4,538
19-B—Law and Justice (Jails) .	32,000	40,000	50,344	39,988	10,356	...
20—Police	6,85,000	6,98,000	6,87,931	6,44,657	43,274	...
22—Education	86,000	1,34,000	1,19,312	1,04,044	15,268	...
24-A—Medical	1,23,000	1,38,000	1,15,346	1,00,037	15,309	...
24-B—Sanitation	...	11,000	9,447	13,637	...	4,190
25—Political	19,48,000	24,09,000	25,70,045	23,80,549	1,89,496	...
26-A—Agriculture . . .	...	47,000	37,984	35,100	2,884	...
26-B—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments . . .	33,000	25,000	16,183	12,347	3,836	...
29—Superannuation allowances and pensions.	17,000	39,000	33,363	34,268	...	905
30—Stationery and Printing . .	11,000	11,000	5,946	5,458	488	...
32—Miscellaneous	29,000	85,000	9,267	7,241	2,026	...
45—Civil Works	1,30,000	1,61,000	1,20,167	1,11,388	8,779	...
TOTAL .	35,99,000	43,22,000	42,90,936	39,92,233	3,10,481	11,778
Public Works Department.						
43—Minor Works and Navigation .	1,36,000	1,61,000	2,09,610	1,43,650	65,960	...
45—Civil Works	8,20,000	8,15,000	7,84,680	8,46,267	...	61,587
TOTAL .	9,56,000	9,76,000	9,94,290	9,89,917	65,960	61,587
TOTAL EXPENDITURE .	45,55,000	52,98,000	52,85,226	49,82,150	3,76,441	73,365
Provincial share	15,18,000	17,65,000	17,61,742	16,60,717	...	...
Closing Balance	...	9,96,000	10,69,803	9,58,749	...	...
GRAND TOTAL .	15,18,000	27,61,000	28,31,545	26,19,466	...	...

2. The only items, which call for notice on the receipt side are :—

(1) The large rise of revenue under the head "Excise".

(2) A substantial increase under the head "Stamps". This is very largely due to the influx of population from down country.

(3) A decrease of Rs. 67,731 under Land Revenue, which is entirely due to grant of remissions as already explained :

(4) A decrease of Rs. 53,904 under "Navigation". This decrease is not real, as the Accountant-General, Central Revenues, has not taken into account the book adjustments, which he has to make with the Examiner of Military Works Accounts.

(5) A decrease of Rs. 15,639 under "XXXI—Civil Works". This is due to a large number of buildings in the Zhob District having remained unoccupied during the year, while several buildings in that district were demolished in the previous year.

3. The assignments for 1917-18 and 1918-19 are compared below :—

—	1917-18.			1918-19.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
(1) Transfer of charge on account of Khoidad Khel Chief's subsidy from Imperial to Provincial Revenues.	400	0	0	400	0	0
(2) Remission of contributions from local bodies following the decision of the Government of India to relieve them of certain charges.	6,093	0	0	6,093	0	0
(3) The Surkhab river irrigation project	2,500	0	0	...		
(4) Temporary increase in the contribution to the Zhob Militia Forage Fund.	...			...		
(5) For the improvement of pay and training of teachers . . .	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
(6) In connection with the utilization of water supply for the development of Zamindari irrigation.	5,100	0	0	3,333	0	0
(7) For primary education	...			2,500	0	0
TOTAL .	16,093	0	0	14,326	0	0
Deduct:—						
Fixed assignment from Provincial Revenue to Imperial . .	30,000	0	0	30,000	0	0
	—13,907	0	0	—15,674	0	0

4. On the expenditure side the figures showing substantial variations are :—

20—Police—

(1) The increase of Rs. 43,274 is due to the increase in the strength of the Police Force and the grant of several concessions.

25—Political—

(2) The expenses are steadily growing under this head, and with the developments on the Eastern Persian frontier and the additional charges due to the war this is only to be expected.

43—Major Works and Navigation—

(3) The increase of Rs. 65,960 under this head is due to the remodelling of the Nari Canal.

45—Civil Works—

(4) Decrease is due to the fact that it continued necessary to restrict expenditure on buildings and roads as much as possible in order to make funds available for the temporary more pressing needs of Administration.

5. As shown in the statements of Receipts and Expenditure the year opened with a balance of Rs. 9,58,749 and closed with a credit balance of Rs. 10,69,805. The latter figure is, however, provisional only and will be affected by book adjustments still remaining to be made by the Audit Department.

Imperial Revenue and Expenditure.—

Heads of Revenue.	1917-18.	1918-19.		Heads of Expenditure.	1917-18.	1918-19.	
	Actuals.	Sanctioned Estimates.	Provisional Actuals.		Actuals.	Sanctioned Estimates.	Provisional Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
XII.—Interest on loans.	8,373	11,000	15,256	23.—Ecclesiastical .	24,523	24,000	23,859
				25.—Political . .	4,49,025	5,12,000	4,71,385
				27.—Territorial and Political Pensions.	36,500	42,000	49,844
				28.—Civil and absentee allowances.	...	...	935
				33.—Famine Relief .	...	...	2,000
				45.—Civil Works P. W. D. Postal and Telegraphs.	9,746	13,000	6,050
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	5,136	...	4,129	Share of expenditure on special Revenues (Civil and P. W. D.) transferred to Imperial.	33,21,433	45,33,000	35,23,484
TOTAL .	13,509	11,000	19,385		38,41,227	51,24,000	40,77,557

APPENDIX XX.

Public Works Department.

I.—INTRODUCTORY.

1. The whole of the Public Works (inclusive of Irrigation) throughout Baluchistan are under the control of the Commanding Royal Engineer, 4th (Quetta) Division, Military Works Services, who is also Secretary in the Public Works Department to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan.

All Civil and Military Works in the Province are carried out by the Military Works Service Agency except a few Minor Works in outlying Districts.

2. Colonel R. S. Maclagan, C.B., C.S.I., held the charge of the office of the Secretary, Public Works Department, in Baluchistan, from 1st April 1918 to 14th January 1919, Colonel E. C. Ogilvie, C.M.G., from 15th January 1919 to 3rd March 1919, and Colonel J. A. Dealy, C.M.G., D.S.O., from 4th to 31st March 1919.

II.—45.—CIVIL WORKS, IMPERIAL.

The original and additional grants allotted during the year by the Government of India, Public Works Department, and the Postmaster-General, Punjab and North-West Frontier Circle, for outlay on the Post and Telegraph buildings in Baluchistan amounted to Rs. 6,792 and the actual expenditure against it amounted to Rs. 5,705 as detailed below :—

	Grants.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
Minor Works	1,840	1,207
Repairs	3,700	3,282
Establishment	1,171	1,142
Tools and Plant	81	74
TOTAL . .	6,792	5,705

A revised estimate was passed by the Government of India for Rs. 8,000.

III.—45.—Civil Works, Special Revenues.

The original grant for outlay during the year was Rs. 8,15,000 but this was finally reduced to Rs. 8,12,731 by additions to and withdrawals from the amount originally sanctioned. The following table shows the amounts of grants and expenditure :—

Departmental Heads.	Original Budget grant, 1918-19.	Final grant or revised estimate, 1918-19.	Actual outlay, 1918-19.	Actual outlay, 1917-18.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original Works { Major Works	3,29,700	2,42,180	2,40,518	3,23,560
Original Works { Minor Works	1,10,000	1,18,501	1,16,673	83,250
Repairs	2,20,000	2,90,860	2,85,037	2,79,928
Establishment	1,45,900	1,51,451	1,37,006	1,49,866
Tools and Plant	9,400	9,739	8,902	9,664
Suspense	...	...	...	...
Total	8,15,000	8,12,731	7,88,136	8,46,268
Add to agree with the amount passed by the Government of India.	...	6,269	...	...
Grand Total	8,15,000	8,19,000	7,88,136	8,46,268

List of Works undertaken.

Civil buildings. Administration.

2. The works of rebuilding the Tahsil, etc., at Kohlu and additions and alterations to the Durbar and Jirga Hall at Fort Sandeman in progress at the end of the last year have been completed. An office for the Political Agent, Kalat, was built at Kalat during the year under review.

Educational.

The work of constructing a new boarding house, etc., for the Sandeman High School at Quetta in progress from previous year was completed during the year and the construction of 5 new rooms for the Sandeman High School at Quetta begun during the year remained in progress at the close of the year.

Police including Militia and Levies, etc.

The works of constructing a combined Thana and Musafirkhana at Dhanasar, providing additional accommodation for the Head-Quarters Police at Quetta, constructing Zhob Militia Post at Shaighalu, constructing new Local Levy Lines at Fort Sandeman, constructing 10 married non-commissioned officers' quarters at Fort Sandeman, and providing a shed for the camels of the Zhob Militia Cavalry Lines at Fort Sandeman in progress from 1917-18, were completed during the year. Those of providing additional accommodation for the Police in Loralai and Zhob Districts in progress from the previous year were in progress at the close of the year. The improvement of the lockup and Police Thana at Chaman was carried out during the year and the work of making the post at Killa Saifulla defensible commenced during the year remained in progress at the end of the year.

Medical.

The re-building of the Civil Hospital at Kohlu, in progress from the previous year, remained in progress at the close of the year. The provision of the Police ward in the civil hospital at Loralai, new office and dispensary at Hindubagh and infectious diseases ward at Fort Sandeman put in hand during the year remained in progress at the end of the year. The work of providing a Europeans' ward in the Civil Hospital at Quetta was carried out during the year.

Jails.

The work of improving the Jail buildings at Pishin and Sibi commenced during the year remained in progress at the close of the year.

Communications—Roads.

Improvements of the Pishin, Khanai, Hindubagh and Kach Ziarat (portion) roads in progress from last year were completed during the year. Those of the Musakhel-Murgha and Sinjawi-Ziarat roads in progress from the year 1917-18, remained in progress at the end of the year. Improvements of the Pishin Dera Ghazi Khan, portion Kach-Ziarat and Sibi Nari Gorge roads put in hand during the year remained in progress at the close of the year and the improving of the Quetta-Kach road commenced during the year was completed.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

Water supplies.

The improvements of the Sibi Water Supply and Siliaza Irrigation Channel at Fort Sandeman in progress from the previous year remained in progress at the end of the year.

Works in charge of Civil Officers.

3. A sum of Rs. 54,945 was spent by the civil officers on Original Works and Repairs costing under Rs. 2,500 each, as detailed below, from the funds provided in the Civil Depart-

ment Budget of the Agency in addition to the sum of Rs. 7,88,136 mentioned in paragraph 1, Part III, above :—

Name of Civil Officer.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin District	3,341	4,998	8,339
Ditto, Kalat District	3,062	2,198	5,260
Ditto, Chagai do.	264	6,641	6,905
Ditto, Sibi do.	9,478	5,051	14,529
Ditto, Loralai do.	2,676	6,338	9,014
Ditto, Zhob do.	6,449	4,449	10,898
TOTAL	25,270	29,675	54,945

Revenue.

4. The receipts chiefly comprise rents of buildings. The amount realized was Rs. 42,442 against Rs. 58,081 for the previous year. The decrease is chiefly due to the figures for the previous year including the sum of about Rs. 15,000 on account of the sale proceeds of the materials obtained from the demolition of Kamardin Karez buildings about Rs. 9,000 and of the Extra Assistant Commissioner's and Assistant Political Agent's levy lines at Mastung about Rs. 6,000.

Famine Relief. Works. Experimental. Water Borings. Experimental. Fruit Farms. Contribution Works.

5. *Nil.*

6. *Nil.*

7. *Nil.*

8. The following works of some importance were carried out during the year :—

(1) Improving Mustung-Kalat Road.
(2) Carrying out sanitary improvements at Pishin.
(3) Maintenance of Chaman bazar drains, culverts and wire fencing for 1918-19.
(4) Repairing certain buildings in the Plague Camp at Hirok.
(5) Consolidating metal on the Quetta Sor Range Railway level crossing of Baleli Road at mile 1½.

Items (1), (2) and (3) remained in progress and items (4) and (5) were completed.

General.

9. The increased volume of wheeled traffic and the number of motor cars that are using the roads necessitate a considerably more liberal provision of funds for widening and improving the roads. The recent disturbances have shown the urgent necessity for better communications and an extension of roads suitable for motor traffic. The general question of improving all the roads in Baluchistan is under the consideration of the Local Administration.

IV.—43 MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

1. The original grant for expenditure in India on Minor Works and Navigation in this Agency was Rs. 1,61,000. This amount was increased to Rs. 2,17,225 by additions sanctioned during the year amounting to Rs. 56,225 for expenditure on new works in connection with the Nari Remodelling Scheme, etc., etc.

2. The distribution of the total Indian grant was :—

Capital Grant.

Name of Project.	Works.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Suspense.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Ordinary Works of Irrigation and Navigation—					
Khushdil Khan Reservoir	19,200	1,100	...	6,000	26,300
Nar Nullah Reservoir	5,600	200	...	...	5,800
Nari Canal	81,300	19,900	2,540	...	1,03,740
Surkhab	—7,000	...	—700	...	—7,700
TOTAL WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.	99,100	21,200	1,840	6,000	1,28,140
Works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept.—					
Miscellaneous Works	8,400	23,305	250	...	31,955
TOTAL CAPITAL GRANT	1,07,500	44,505	2,090	6,000	1,60,095

Revenue Grant.

Name of Project.	Works.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Suspense.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Shebo Canals	6,000	4,700	100	...	10,800
Khushdil Khan Canals	13,300	9,180	350	700	23,530
Nar Nullah Canals	2,800	2,600	...	...	5,400
Nari Canals	6,500	800	100	...	7,400
TOTAL REVENUE GRANT	28,600	17,280	550	700	47,130
GRAND TOTAL OF ORDINARY IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS.					2,07,225

2. Agricultural Works.

Name of Project.	Works.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Suspense.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Works for which no Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.					
Miscellaneous Zemindari Works	8,800	1,200	...	...	10,000
TOTAL	8,800	1,200	...	...	10,000
GRAND TOTAL GRANT					2,17,225

The revenue collected during the year was :—

Sub-heads of Revenue.	Shebo Canals.	Khushdil Khan Canals.	Nar Nullah Canals.	Nari Canals.	No C. and R. Works.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water rates	15,373	25,700	2,321	13,063	...	56,457
Sales of water	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other canal produce	12	...	...	...	...	12
Water power	203	...	...	...	...	203
Navigation receipts	...	33	...	...	...	33
Rents of buildings	52	249	...	...	164	465
Fines	70	52	...	...	...	122
Miscellaneous	...	4	...	...	...	4
TOTAL FOR 1918-19	15,710	26,038	2,321	13,063	164	57,296
TOTAL FOR 1917-18	15,921	23,306	110	15,831	...	55,165

The assessed revenue was Rs. 73,271, a sum of Rs. 15,975 being granted as remission under local Government's orders.

V.—NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS.

Quetta Peshin District Shebo Canals.

1. No work of importance was carried out on the Shebo canals during the year 1918-19.

2. About 1,200 acres of Rabi crops were sown from October 24th to March 1919. Owing to the epidemic of influenza the sowings were late but on account of good and timely rains, the condition of the crop is good.

3. On 29th January 1919 the main canal was breached by a heavy flood. The damage was repaired by the middle of February 1919.

4. From 15th April 1918 to the end of July 1918, the canal supplies and storage water were used for maturing 1,346 acres of Rabi crops and the sowing and maturing of 68 acres of Kharif crops.

5. The system was maintained in working order. The Tor Murgha bund was raised by 4 feet and this bund is now relied upon as the sole means of securing control of the river supplies. The old training works in the Barshore and Tormurgha rivers are now no longer required. **Khushdil Khan Canal.**

6. Owing to exceptionally favourable rains in the spring of 1918, the reservoir gauge rose to 34·50 on 19th April 1918 representing a storage of 1,016 million cubic feet which is the highest on record. There was a breach in the Khushdil Khan Bund along the line of the new outlet culvert. This, however, was successfully closed, and the weak point thoroughly strengthened. While the danger lasted, it was necessary to close the feeder for 8 days, during which period 100 million cubic feet was lost.

7. The water was used for maturing 1,216 acres of the Rabi crop sown at the end of 1917 and for the 1918 Kharif crop amounting to 250 acres. The Rabi area of 1918-19 is estimated at 5,000 acres, and would have been more, but for the severe epidemic of influenza at sowing time.

8. Owing to good snowfall and rain in the spring of 1918 the reservoir gauge rose to 51·9 feet on the 30th April 1918 representing just over 100 million cubic feet. This water was used for maturing the Rabi crops of some 200 acres, and for growing some 20 acres of Kharif crop, mostly melons. The good supply in the reservoir this year afforded an opportunity of observing the losses in the reservoir and distributary systems. The result of these observations together with a statistical analysis of the working of the scheme up to date were embodied in a report, and it was decided by the Government of India that the scheme should be closed down for the time being. During the spring of 1919 there were no floods of any importance in the Hanna stream. What there were, were diverted into the reservoir. In future no attempt will be made to catch floods except during the few months of the spring when floods usually occur. At other times the establishment will consist of one chowkidar only. **Nar Nullah Reservoir.**

9. No work was carried out on this beyond the maintenance of observations. A report was submitted proposing the definite and final abandonment of this scheme, and the adoption of the original proposal to direct the water into the Khushdil Khan reservoir. This question is still under consideration. Meanwhile the plant and stores have been disposed of at advantageous prices. **Surkhab Reservoir.**

10. The average discharge of the canal as compared with the previous year was as follows:— **Sibi District. Nari Canal.**

Name of month.	1918-1919.	1917-1918.
April	54	44
May	32	59
June	68	35
July	63	35
August	74	63
September	91	91
October	100	59
November	100	142
December	113	100
January	113	83
February	100	87
March	100	87
Average daily discharge	84	73·75

11. The year was happily without trouble at the head works. This was largely due to the absence of heavy floods such as usually occur during July and August and which have been found so damaging to the masonry work. The experience of the year demonstrated the success of the rock blasting operations referred to in last year's report, and there has been no further trouble with shingle deposits in front of the regulator.

12. The principal feature of the year was the sanctioning of the estimates amounting to Rs. 1,42,910 for constructing a complete new system of Government channels, to replace the existing system of Zamindari channels. Work was delayed by the influenza epidemic, difficulties of Railway transport, and the competition of the urgent military and Railway works in the neighbourhood. It is, however, expected that the work will be completed in June 1919, and that the whole new system will be in operation by the next Rabi season.

13. Water collected in the reservoir during the spring months, and part of this stored supply passed out during the summer months by percolation, and this added to the flow of the perennial stream below. **Gharatmana Dam.**

14. In view of the works having been practically destroyed in 1917, and the perennial flow having been found to be too small to be of any value, it was decided during the year to abandon this work altogether. **Zhob District— Kesh Springs.**

Agricultural works—Bund Irrigation.

15. The system of bunds in Haikalzai was modified in the light of the experience of the pervious year, the water being arranged now to flow simultaneously into each of the 4 compartments, instead of the whole supply going to each in turn as was the original plan. The arrangement appears to be satisfactory, the ravine which formerly intersected the land have silted up, and a useful crop of melons was raised during the hot weather with no other watering than the rainfall of March and April.

Manufacture of earthenware troughs.

16. The manufacture of these troughs was tested on a larger scale in a Bulls kiln but the results were not satisfactory, a very large proportion of the troughs breaking during the operation of firing.

Weather and crops.

17. During the year under review the water supply generally was good, owing to the exceptionally heavy spring rains.

VI.—Railways.

(*A*) *Quetta District.*

(*a*) *Bolan Sub-Division, Bolan Junction to Spezand.*

1. Permanent-Way.

1. (*i*) From Sibi to Abigum the 75 lbs. D. H. road is generally in fair condition but the permanent-way material is too light for such a heavy class of engines with rush of Traffic as the D. O. plate sleeper road is being badly crushed and it is therefore difficult to maintain it under existing circumstances. The rails on these sleepers creep monthly to an average of 9-inch which is due to the same cause.

(*ii*). The rail heads of existing 75 lbs. D. H. rails on sharp curves between Panir and Pashi are wearing seriously. These should be of heavier type and properly checkrailed.

(*iii*). From Abigum to Kolpur the road laid with 100 lbs. F. F. rails is in good condition except being effected by creep which is due to heavy type of engines running coupled. The rest of the road from Kolpur to Spezand is in good condition.

Tunnels.

2. These are generally in good condition but leak in some cases during rains which matters little.

Floods and Rains.

3. There have been no floods worth mentioning this year owing to no heavy rains.

Bridges and Culverts.

4. Generally in good condition although masonry work of some of them is cracked and cracks are being closely watched.

Station Yards and Signals.

5. (*i*) From Sibi to Abigum the Signals have wooden posts which require to be renewed with rail posts as several of them have decayed. Others are generally in good condition. The station yards at Bolan Junction, Mach and Kolpur have been remodelled and several extra sidings have been laid to facilitate working in case of rush of traffic.

(*ii*) 4 New crossing stations have also been provided between Sibi and Spezand and Starting and Catch sidings have been laid at Sari Bolan and Bohar Hill stations.

Accidents.

6. There have been no serious accidents in this Sub-Division during the year under review.

Station buildings and staff quarters.

7. Generally in good condition. Foreman's bungalow at Sibi is being rebuilt as the old one had cracked in several places and has consequently been dismantled.

Embankments.

8. Generally in good condition.

Catch water drains.

9. Fairly good.

Watering arrangements—At Sibi

10. (*i*) Arrangements are being made to provide adequate water storage at this station to meet the requirements of the Loco. Department, both for concentration and normal times.

At Mach.

(*ii*) The 3″ and 4″ pipe line has just been laid from Old Mach to the Mach Reservoir to give sufficient supply of water at this station but the 3″ pipes require to be replaced by 4″ ones to give a better supply of water both at Mach and Abigum.

(*iii*) The proposed 3″ pipe line from Dozan Springs to Motor House will considerably improve the watering arrangements at Kolpur, Dozan and Hirok in case of an extra rush of traffic.

(*b*) *Quetta Sub-Division, Spezand to Nushki and Spezand to Chaman.*

(*i*) *Spezand to Nushki.*

1. (1) Spezand to Nushki permanent-way is in a fair condition. Ballast is required badly in parts. The steel sleepers which were originally laid second-hand are suffering under the heavy traffic and high axle loads running on the section.

Permanent-Way.

(2) The rails are too light for the traffic particularly on the sharp curves and heavy grades. An estimate has been submitted for the renewal of the whole section with a heavier section of rails and wooden sleepers and the checkrailing of the 10° curves.

Tunnels.

2. The general condition of these is good.

Floods and rains.

3. Very little trouble was experieneed this year on account of the failure of the monsoon. Some of the dips give a little trouble by being silted up after rains.

4. Gerneral condition good. **Bridges and culverts.**

5. (1) The station yard at Spezand has been remodelled and several extra sidings have been provided. **Station yards and signals.**

(2) Four new crossing stations have been constructed on this section and an additional loop provided at Mastung Road and Sheikhwasil.

(3) Now that Spezand is likely to become a very important junction, the interlocking of the yard should be taken in hand.

6. There have been no serious accidents on this line during this year. **Accidents.**

7. Nushki is the only station at which trouble has been experienced due to the reservoirs at the Dosi Dam running dry on account of the failure of the monsoons. **Watering arrngements.**

8. The traffic on this line has been exceptionally heavy and great difficulty has been experienced in the working of the Engineering trains. **General.**

(ii) Spezand to Chaman.

1. (1) The permanent-way is generally in good condition. Renewals have been carried out between mile 300½ to 302 and 308½ to 311 of sleepers, the steel sleepers having been replaced by wooden ones. **Permanent-way.**

(2) The steel sleeper road between mile 254 to 271 is being strengthened by utilizing the good steel sleepers recovered above.

2. General condition good. **Tunnels.**

3. No trouble was experienced. **Floods and rains.**

4. (1) The 150′ spans have been shored up by means of semi-permanent structure in order to enable heavier engines being used on the section. **Bridges and culverts.**

(2) All the weaker girders are being changed or strengthened for H. G. Engines. The work is in progress and is being carried out by the Bridge Engineer.

5. There have been no serious accidents. **Accidents.**

6. Water is ample and no trouble has been experienced. **Wartering arrangements.**

7. (1) Four new crossing stations are being opened out on the single line section and Starting and Catch sidings are being provided on the block stations on the double line. **Stations and signals.**

(2) The yard at Quetta is being completely remodelled and several new sidings are being provided.

(3) No provision has been made for interlocking this yard which appears necessary.

8. Several additional works have been carried out with a view of increasing the capacity of the line. **General.**

(c) Sharigh Sub-Division, Bostan to Sibi.

(1) Kach Section—Bostan to Shahrigh.

1. Between Bostan and Kach the rails are fairly good except on cork screw where rails are worn and require to be changed. The sleepers require changing in places. Ordinary renewals sleepers fall short of the full number required as per rules. At present eight for a 24 feet rail. As the traffic is not heavy on the Sind-Pishin Section, extra sleepers not required at present.

(2) Kach to Shahrigh.

(*i*) Some of the rails show signs of wear on sharp curves between Dirgi and Mangi mile 92, 101 to 103. Between Dirgi and Kach 114 to 115 some of the rails should be changed as soon as possible.

(*ii*) The sleepers on this portion are also of steel but in a bad condition. A large percentage to be changed in this year when sleepers are released from the Shellabagh section.

(*iii*) The running of this portion is fairly good considering the number of bad sleepers in the road.

(3) Shahrigh to Harnai.

(*i*) Steel sleepers and 75 lbs. rails.

(*ii*) The rails on this portion are fairly good, but we still require to change a small percentage of sleepers. Condition of road fair.

(4) Harnai to Spintangi.

The rails and sleepers (steel sleepers and 75 lbs. rails) are in fair condition. Not much sign of wear on the rails. A small percentage of sleepers still to be changed though we did some changing this year (1918).

(5) *Spintangi to Nari.*

(*i*) The rails on curves still not checkrailed show signs of wear. Some of the rails have been changed and others removed from the inside to the outside. We still require a number of rails to replace those badly worn.

(*ii*) The D. O. plates between mile 42 and Nari have not given much trouble. Only a small percentage of breakages.

(*iii*) The portion of road between Harnai and Sibi ran down and was bad due to heavy engines of the armoured trains and stoppage of work on this portion.

(6) *Nari to Sibi.*

(*i*) Ordinary renewals of wooden sleepers done on this portion but much still remains. A large percentage of Jhara wood sleepers still remain in the road require to be replaced by Deodar.

(*ii*) Road fairly good.

Bridges and Culverts.

2. Due to scarcity of rain this year there has been little or no damage. Bridges have not been effected except in one or two culverts where old cracks have shown very slight signs of further development.

Bunds.

3. 1918 was not a bad year for rain and so the usual amount of damage was not done. The one or two small floods we did have cut away near the embankments. Due to the war and scarcity of labour, the work of repairs, etc., has not been fast. Still much to be done. Most damages were caused by the floods of 1917.

Watering arrangements.

4. (1) Much the same as the report for the last year. The only place we have felt and difficulty was Khanai where both the Khanai-Hindubagh Construction and open line take water from the same karez.

(2) We experienced a little trouble during the Marri Expedition, but managed to pull through.

Accidents.

5. No serious accidents except those during the four or five months the Marris were up in arms and those cannot be classed as accidents.

Tunnels.

6. In good conditions.

Yards and Signals.

7. In fair condition. A loop ordered for Zardalu station yard, but some small alterations in Sunari, Dirgi and Mangi.

(*B*) *Khanai-Hindubagh Railway.*

As stated in the report for 1917-18 the line was completed and publicly opened for the carriage of the chrome ore in September 1917, since when it has continued to work satisfactorily.

The year 1918 was an exceptionally dry one and very little rain fell in Baluchistan, so that there was no damage due to floods, etc.

From 1st January to 31st December 1918, 24,528 tons of crome ore were carried from Hindubagh to Khanai and transhipped into broad gauge wagons for transport to Karachi.

VII.—Plantation and Preservation of Trees.

In accordance with the instructions contained in the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Resolution No. 21—34—14, dated 11th July 1905, this matter has received attention throughout the year and new trees have been planted. The year, however, was not a good one for the growth of the trees owing to the failure of the summer and autumn rains—

VIII.—General Abstract of Road Communications in Baluchistan.

District.	A Metalled roads.	B Unmetalled roads.	C Serviceable fair weather and temporary roads.	D Bridle paths.	Grand total classes A, B, C and D.	Opened during the year under review.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Quetta Civil and Military Districts.	575·51	71·95	34·00	281·75	963·21	0·62
Loralai Districts . .	400·28	271·42	154·25	1,316·25	2,142·20	0·00
Total . .	975·79	343·37	188·25	1,598·00	3,105·41	0·62

(Sd.) J. A. Dealy, *Brigr.-Genl.*,
Secy. to Hon'ble the A. G. G. in Baluchistan,
Public Works Department.

Quetta,
The 9th June 1919.

APPENDIX XXI.

Annual Report by the Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer in Baluchistan for the year 1918.

Number of Hospitals and Dispensaries opened and closed.

It is shown by the statement that the year under report opened with 34 Dispensaries and Hospitals with full work and closed with 35, an increase of one as the Lady Sandeman Dufferin Hospital at Quetta which remained in the previous year closed for want of a qualified Lady Doctor, was re-opened by the end of February.

Number of patients treated.

The total number of cases treated at Dispensaries of all classes was 328,507, an increase of 2,535 over the previous year.

Excluding the figures of private non-aided dispensaries which shows 22,305 patients against 24,193 in the previous year there has been an increase of 4,423 in the number of persons attending the dispensaries of the province. The increase is chiefly due to the Lady Sandeman Zenana Dufferin Hospital, Quetta, which remained closed in last year. But during the year under report it was re-opened from February 1918 and recorded 5,121 patients treated.

The number of in-door patients was 7,924 showing an actual increase of 213 as compare with the previous year.

The increase and decrease come under the undermentioned dispensaries :—

Name of Dispensary.	Increase.	Decrease.
Quetta	...	270
Pishin	10	...
Chaman	...	157
Gulistan	19	...
Lady Sandeman Dufferin Hospital, Quetta	112	...
Sibi	...	45
Harnai	33	...
Jhatpat	...	7
Kohlu	...	31
Ziarat	7	...
Mac Ivor Female Dispensary, Sibi	31	...
Loralai	72	...
Duki	...	36
Sinjawi	...	3
Barkhan	...	124
Musa Khel	15	...
Fort Sandeman	...	38
Killa Saifulla	...	9
Hindubagh	...	3
Military Out-Posts	58	...
Women's dispensary, Fort Sandeman	...	9
Kalat	...	15
Panjgur	11	...
Turbat	46	...
Nushki	259	...
Kacha	...	2
Dalbandin	...	230
Sharigh	15	...
Bostan	8	...
Shelabagh	35	...
Khost	394	...
Mach	99	...
Sheikh Wasil	...	30
Quetta Police	...	2
TOTAL	1,224	1,011
NET INCREASE	213	

Out of the total beds (435, a vailable in Public Dispensaries), 203 beds were occupied daily on the average. From the figures it appears that 46·72 per cent. of the beds provided were occupied constantly, a decrease of 21·32 per cent. as compared with the previous year.

Diseases treated.

The principal diseases for which treatment was sought and a comparison of their incidence with that of previous year are shown below :—

Name of diseases.	1917.	1918.	Increase.	Decrease.
1 Malaria	79,698	82,112	2,414	...
2 Diseases of eye	27,152	23,954	...	3,198
3 Diseases of Respiratory system	21,870	26,994	5,124	...
4 Dysentery and Diarrhœa	11,284	11,262	...	22
5 Diseases of Digestive system	46,154	47,035	881	...
6 Ulcer	34,680	32,891	...	1,789
7 Other diseases of the skin	14,073	12,510	...	1,563
8 Rheumatic fever and Rheumatism	7,230	5,629	...	1,601
TOTAL	2,42,141	2,42,387	8,419	8,173
NET INCREASE	...	246		

Classes and sexes of patient.

There has been an actual increase of 8,088 adult patients. Principal increase and decrease are as follows:—

—	1917.	1918.	Increase.	Decrease.
Mohammadans, adults male	136,926	141,852	4,926	...
Ditto, female	27,887	26,857	...	1,030
Europeans and Eurasians, adults male	1,112	1,491	379	...
Ditto, ditto female	529	569	40	...
Hindu, adults male	25,836	28,568	2,732	...
Ditto, female	5,748	6,472	724	...
Other classes, adults male	2,646	2,794	148	...
Ditto, ditto, female	818	987	169	...
TOTAL	201,502	209,590	9,118	1,030
NET INCREASE	...	8,088	...	...

Surgical operations performed.

The surgical operations in the State Public Local Fund and private aided dispensaries number 6,316 against 6,140 as compared with the previous year.

Income and expenditure.

The total income was Rs. 1,49,539 being an increase of Rs. 62,085 and the total expenditure was Rs. 1,40,679, being an increase of Rs. 60,725 as compared with the previous year.

The increase in the expenditure is noticed in the following heads :—

	Rs.
Salaries of Medical Officers	3,327
Do. nurses	17
Do. inferior servants	4,211
Europe Medicines	21,838
Miscellaneous charges	2,968
Building and Repairs	30,489
TOTAL INCREASE	62,850
Deduct decrease.	
Bazar medicines	921
Diet	1,204
TOTAL	2,125
NET INCREASE	60,725

Infectious and Contagious diseases.

Small-pox.—During the year under report 69 cases of Small-pox came under treatment at the various dispensaries as noted below against 133 cases in the previous year :—

Quetta	29
Pishin	1
Harnai	2
Jhatpat	4
Sibi	16
Killa Saifulla	5
Nushki	1
Dalbandin	2
MacIvor Female Dispensary, Sibi	4
Mach	1
Bostan	1
Plague Camp, Hirok	3
TOTAL	69
NET DECREASE	64

Cholera.— With the exception of four cases of Cholera which came under treatment in the Khwash Hospital no other cases of Cholera occurred in the whole province. Out of these three died and one cured.

Plague.—One imported case of Plague was reported in the Plague Camp at Sibi on 19th March 1918, resulting in death on 23rd March 1918.

The man arrived from Larkana.

Malaria.—The total number of cases of malarial fever during the year under report at the various dispensaries was Rs. 82,112 as against Rs. 79,698 in the previous year being recorded increase of Rs. 2,414.

Influenza.—The only infectious disease that appeared during the year under report was Pandemic Influenza which appeared twice during the year. The first attack took place in about July and August and it was very mild one and caused no deaths but the second attack which prevailed during October and November 1918 was very severe and fatal and caused 500 deaths from 4th October 1918 to 29th November 1918 in the Quetta City alone. Prompt measures were taken to afford help to the sufferings and the Quetta Municipality employed a Sub-Assistant Surgeon to visit the poor patients free of charge in the town. Milk and medicines, etc. were also distributed free to all such patients.

The epidemic was first noticed in Quetta City, in the last week of September after which it spread very rapidly, appearing in remote areas within a few days, *e.g.*, Fort Sandeman by October 14th and then spread all through the Zhob District. In Chaman where the infection was probably conveyed by rail, the disease appeared almost at the same time as in Quetta. In the south of Baluchistan, *e.g.*, Panjgur it did not appear till 16th November, and appears to have come there *via* Kharan through caravans.

The spread towards the eastern frontier was somewhat slower, as the disease did not reach Nushki, only 94 miles from Quetta, till October 15-20th and did not reach Dalbandin till the first week in November.

Practically no areas in Baluchistan escaped, but it is remarkable that in the cases of Chaman, Loralai amd Pishin the cities escaped to a large extent, while the epidemic was raging in the villages around.

One curious instance of Immunity may be quoted from Fort Sandeman, where the 3-1 Gurkha Regiment escaped entirely, although the lines are within 600 yards of the Zhob Militia lines, in which there were 482 cases and 51 deaths.

The Achakzai tribe, on the Frontier who are a nomadic tribe and live in tents, were well nigh decimated. This seems to suggest that the chief factor in the high mortality may have been exposure.

In Quetta City the epidemic began at the end of September and reached its maximum by October 22nd, 1918, when 40 deaths were recorded out of a population of about 20,000. It gradually decreased and had finally disappeared by November 29th up to which date 500 deaths were recorded.

The sub-joined table gives the deaths occurred in different Tahsils of each District in Baluchistan. This information has been taken from the reports of Political Agents.

Quetta-Pishin District.

	Deaths.
Quetta town	500
Quetta Tahsil	1,268
Shararud	108
Pishin	3,000
Chaman	1,590
TOTAL	6,466

Sibi District.

	Deaths.
Nasirabad Sub-Division	3,244
Sharigh ditto	1,346
Sibi ditto	6,735
TOTAL	11,325

Loralai District.

	Deaths.
Bori Tahsil	1,248
Sinjawi	443
Duki	1,105
Barkhan	863
Musa Khel	987
TOTAL	4,646

Five copies of male deaths in the jails of Loralai District, out of which one in Duki-Jail and three in Sinjawi Jail.

Zhob District.

	Deaths.
Hindubagh Tahsil	1,013
Killa Saifulla	2,841
Fort Sandeman	4,166
TOTAL	8,020

Kalat Agency.

	Deaths.
Mastung, Dadar, Bhag Gandawa, Niabats and tribal illaqa	19,680
Mekran	5,426
Lasbeyla State	3,307
Bolan and Quetta-Nushki Railway	839
TOTAL	29,252

Chagai District.

	Deaths.
Nushki Tahsil	613
Chagai Tahsil	145
Kharan State	1,186
Insharbad	665
TOTAL	2,609
GRAND TOTAL	62,318

Vaccination. The total number of persons vaccinated during the year was 14,101 against 25,637 in the previous year showing a decrease of 11,536. Of the total cases 12,694 or 90 per cent. were recorded successful.

Plague. The Segregation Camp was located, as usual, at Hirok during the summer and at Sibi in the winter months. The total number of persons inspected was 140,764 being an increase of 15,086 over the previous year. Of these 88,595 were passed at once, 39,280 were passed after inspection and 12,880 were detained under observation. Out of the persons detained in quarantine during the year 4 deaths occurred (all male due to)—

Bubonic plague	1
Heart failure	1
Pneumonia	2

APPENDIX XXII.

BALUCHISTAN POLICE FOR THE YEAR 1918.

Strength and cost. The strength and cost of the Police are as follows :—

District.	1917.		1918.	
	Strength.	Cost.	Strength.	Cost.
		Rs.		Rs.
Quetta-Pishin (including Nushki and Bolan)	1,026	3,14,279	1,024	4,66,112
Sibi	404	1,06,145	404	
Zhob and Loralai	586	1,77,023	604	2,05,780
TOTAL	2,016	5,97,447	2,032	6,71,892

Sixty-three Additional Police were employed at a cost of Rs. 13,576 against Rs. 11,220 in 1917 to furnish guards at the Plague Camp at Sibi and Hirok, the Khost Colliery, the Murree Brewery at Quetta, Nushki Extension Railway, Military Camp at Baleli and with the Railway pay clerks. Their cost, with the exception of those employed on the Nushki Extension Railway and Military Camp at Baleli was recovered from the Departments employing them. The increase in the cost is due to the horse allowances of the police having been temporarily increased with effect from the 1st October 1918, and enhanced rates of daily allowances in Travelling Allowance of constables having been sanctioned with effect from the 1st December 1918.

The total number of cognisable cases of all kinds dealt with by the police during the year was 2,657 against 2,677 during the previous year. The distribution of these cases by districts was as follows :— Crimes and Criminals.

District.	1917.	1918.
Quetta-Pishin	1,764	1,608
Sibi	283	266
Kalat	21	34
Chagai	187	115
Zhob	233	214
Loralai	189	420
TOTAL	2,677	2,657

Eliminating 2,100 cases of Class VI petty offences of public nuisance the number of cognizable cases under classes I to V amounted to 557 against 567 in the previous year.

The analysis below shows the result of Police working during the year :—

District.	CASES.			PERSONS.			PROPERTY.		
	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
Quetta-Pishin	1,654	1,410	85·25	1,649	1,474	89·39	44,388	14,751	33
Sibi	290	194	66·9	270	226	83·7	5,464	2,005	37
Zhob and Loralai	634	592	93·38	648	607	93·67	1,840	637	34·62
Bolan	40	17	42·5	20	17	85	884	110	12·5
Chagai	117	86	74·36	120	88	73·33	5,158	1,548	30

The total number of admissions to Hospital was 1,247 against 1,377 in 1917 showing a decrease of 130. Internal Economy.

The percentage of resignations during the year under report was 7·23 against 11·19 in 1917. Recruits for the Zhob and Loralai Police were obtained from the Punjab with much difficulty owing to high prices of foodstuffs, large demand for men by the Army and distance from the Railway line.

Twenty-two men were punished judicially and 128 departmentally during the year against 8 and 102 respectively in the previous year. The number of dismissals was 17 against 30 during the previous year. Punishments.

Rewards aggregating Rs. 868 were awarded to 82 men of the force. One Sub-Inspector was awarded the King's Medal. Rewards.

The percentage of Hindus and Muhammadans to the force was 24·24 and 75·76 respectively.

Literate members constituted 15·43 per cent. of the force. Education.

The post of Assistant Superintendent of Police, Quetta, remained vacant during the year. Shortage of Officers.

The conduct and discipline of the force was as satisfactory as could be expected. Conduct and discipline.

A. M. COHEN, *Major*,

for *Second Assistant*.

SGPI32-39-FAAtoGGinCCB-14-4-20200

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Administration Report

OF

The Baluchistan Agency

FOR THE YEAR

1919-20

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CONTENTS.

		PAGES.
PART I.—POLITICAL SUMMARY		1—4
PART II.—REVENUE AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION SUMMARY		5—8

APPENDICES TO PART I.

A.—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION REPORTS.

Appendix	I.	Quetta-Pishin District	9—10
,,	II.	Sibi District	10
,,	III.	Loralai District	11—12
,,	IV.	Zhob District	13—15
,,	V.	Bolan Sub-Division including the portion of the Quetta-Nushki Railway which lies in the Kalat Agency	15—16
,,	VI.	Chagai District	16—17

B.—REPORTS ON NATIVE STATES.

Appendix	VII.	Annual Administration Report of the Kalat State for the year 1919-20	17—19
,,	VIII.	Tribal affairs in Kalat	19—20
,,	IX.	Administration Report of Mekran for the year 1919-20	20—22
,,	X.	Administration Report of the Lasbela State for the year 1919-20	23—24

APPENDICES TO PART II.

Appendix	I.	Land Revenue	25—26
,,	II.	Rainfall	27
,,	III.	Irrigation	27—29
,,	IV.	Enquiry into economic conditions	29
		Survey work	29
,,	V.	The Agricultural Development of Baluchistan	30—42
,,	VI.	Forest	42—43
,,	VII.	Education	43—46
,,	VIII.	Municipal and Local Funds	46—47
,,	IX.	Reports on trade with Afghanistan and Persia	47—70
,,	X.	Mines and Minerals	71—72
,,	XI.	Judicial	73—74
,,	XII.	Registration	74—75
,,	XIII.	Jails	75
,,	XIV.	Excise	75—90
,,	XV.	Salt	90
,,	XVI.	Veterinary	91—92
,,	XVII.	Horse Breeding Provincial Report	92—93
,,	XVIII.	Horse Breeding Imperial Report	93—95
,,	XIX.	Statements of Revenue and Receipts	96—99
,,	XX.	Public Works Department	99—107
,,	XXI.	Medical Department	107—112
,,	XXII.	Police Department	112—113
,,	XXIII.	Takavi Advances	113—114
		SKELETON MAP OF BALUCHISTAN	115

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

THE BALUCHISTAN AGENCY

FOR THE YEAR

1919-20.

PART I

POLITICAL SUMMARY.

The charge of the Agency was held by Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs, C.S.I., C.I.E., up till 31st August 1919, when he left to assume charge of the office of Foreign Secretary to the Government of India after handing over to Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Dew, C.S.I., C.I.E., who was in charge of the Province for the remainder of the year. The office of Revenue and Judicial Commissioner was held by Mr. F. W. Johnston, C.S.I., C.I.E., throughout the year.

The history of the year under review is largely the history of the Afghan War in its immediate and subsequent effect upon the province. In May when hostilities with Afghanistan broke out the whole of Baluchistan was in a state of complete tranquillity. The troubles in the Punjab and Bombay had not affected this Province in the least degree. The opening of the Duzdap Railway to goods traffic in April encouraged the hopes which had already been formed of a brisk development of trade with East Persia. The war with Afghanistan came with a suddenness for which nobody was prepared. It passed; and at the end of the year the Province stands to outward appearances very much where it did at the beginning of the year. In reality, though still happily quiet and peaceful, it is profoundly altered in many ways.

It is not necessary in this summary to narrate the events of the war, or the troubles which succeeded it in any detail. A full account of these is to be found in the Appendices (I to X) which accompany this report. What is necessary in a review of this sort is to attempt to see this vast Province and the agglomeration of peoples it contains as a whole. Any narrative however brief of the crowded events of last summer is calculated to give a false impression of the conditions in Baluchistan by throwing, unavoidably, into too great prominence the events in one small corner of the Province. Not that the danger in Zhob and Loralai was not real, and the time a critical one. Had the trouble not been successfully localized the effects upon the whole Province might have been calamitous. But the point to be dwelt upon is that it was localized and that, looked at as a whole, Baluchistan remained firm and quiet during these troublous times. That is the main fact; and it is also a very remarkable fact. For the strain was very great. Along the whole border line from the Persian Gulf to the Gomal the cry of Islam was raised—and raised in a country which is entirely Mahammadan. Add to that the weariness which the five years of war had brought, the signs of our apparent weakness in dealing with our latest enemy, Afghanistan, the calamitous blow to our prestige of the Wano withdrawal, the almost equally damaging effect of the guerilla warfare which succeeded it—and the wonder is not that a few companies of the Zhob Militia gave way but that any of them were found as staunch and loyal as they proved themselves to be. What is remarkable is not that some tribes behaved badly, but that such a vast majority kept steady. The Marris and Bugtis remained

absolutely firm in their allegiance; Makran, Chagai, Kalat, Jhalawan, the Sarhad showed not the least sign of any disturbance. Never has there been a greater strain on the people: never have they more convincingly proved their innate good sense, from the Khan of Kalat who true to the traditions of his house set an example of unswerving loyalty, downwards. For the splendid work of the little band of officials British and Indian who helped to stem the tide of unrest in Zhob and Loralai and to keep the rest of the Province quiet, no praise can be too great.

Six months have passed since the war and the troubles which it brought have ended. The record of those six months in the parts of the Province most closely affected by these troubles has been one of slow and it must be admitted painful recovery. Our administration was severly shaken particularly in Zhob; and it was not to be expected that even with the most favourable conditions things could be restored to their normal without difficulty. Unfortunately the conditions were most unfavourable. In the autumn the Agent to the Governor-General toured through Zhob accompanied by a very influential jirga consisting of the leading chiefs of the Province which enquired with great care and thoroughness into the behaviour of the recalcitrant tribes, attempted to assess the damage caused, to adjudge responsibility, and to award sentence. The will of these leaders of opinion in the Province was that a policy of conciliation should be followed. They recognized the unusual strain to which the tribes had been subjected and advocated most strongly a settlement which while just should be merciful. The Agent to the Governor-General accepted their recommendations. The offending tribes have been held responsible for the damage caused and will be made to pay compensation therefor. But punishment was not inflicted.

The results of this settlement were at first most hopeful. The Sheranis, the tribe which had behaved worse than any other, have shown a keen desire to atone for their misdeeds and to enter into the former relations of confidence with their rulers. Old outlaws returned. The other tribes quickly began to return to their senses. Gradually the work of the Civil administration was resumed.

Soon, however, the disturbed conditions on the North-West Frontier and the uncertainty along the whole border, of our future relations with Afghanistan began to have their inevitable effect. At the same time months passed by and there were no signs of our returning to occupy the abandoned Militia or regular military posts or to reassert our old hold on the outlying portions of the district. This was inevitable for the Zhob Militia was disorganized and below strength, and till sanction was obtained to its reorganization on the lines proposed by the Agent to the Governor-General nothing could be done to build it up again. Nevertheless it had unfortunate results. Unrests towards the East in Largha Sherani country resulted in keeping closed the normal route for supplies into Fort Sandeman which still retained the appearance of a garrison cut off from its proper base in which the former conditions of peace and security were indefinitely postponed.

The effect of these conditions was felt with increasing force as time went by and still no settlement was arrived at; and in the early spring of the year 1920, when this narrative has to break off, a period of great anxiety was just beginning. Raids in Zhob, Hindubagh, and Barshore were the first signs of this unrest. Some of these raids were serious in the actual damage they caused: still more so as indicating the sense of uncertainty and the tension which once again prevailed along the whole border from Chaman to the Gomal. By no means the worst aspect of this state of affairs was the lack of confidence in the Government and of our power to put things right to which such raids gave rise. Practical steps were at once taken to cope with these raids. Mobile military forces were sent to the areas threatened; small bodies of scouts were organized to move freely about the country. Doubtless these measures were to some extent successful in discouraging the larger bodies of raiders. But in a game of tip and run such as these were able to play—owing to the asylum and support given to them in Afghanistan—in a wild and mountainous tract of country, the raiders had it very much their own way. They consisted for the most part of outlaws from Zhob, chiefly Militia deserters, with a

number of badmashes from over the border. They started in every case from Afghanistan whither they returned at full speed as soon as the mischief had been done. When it has been found practicable to restore our Levy posts and scouts in the border tract lying between the Zhob river and the Afghan boundary there will be greater security against such predatory bands. But the only real remedy for a state of affairs which has done, and will continue to do, much harm, is a settled policy as regards Afghanistan and Waziristan. Once this has been satisfactorily effected and the raiders lose their base of supplies over the border, the game is over.

In the rest of the Province the six months of peace have been a period of tranquillity. The year in Kalat State has seen much steady progress as the report of the Wazir-i-Azam testifies. One of the most satisfactory features of the Wazir's valuable administration is his careful fostering of the tribal system—the foundation on which the Province mainly rests. The administration of the Sarhad, for which this Province is still responsible, gave no trouble. A few raids on military transport occurred in the borderland where the boundaries of Persia, Afghanistan and Baluchistan meet. But they were not very serious. Owing to the military requirements of the East Persian Line of Communication, the commercial possibilities of the Nushki Extension Railway could not be utilized to the full; but there is every hope of a brisk expansion of trade in the near future. The treaty with Persia evoked little comment or interest—even in the parts adjacent to that country except in so far as the fate of Persian Mekran is concerned. But there is no doubt that in view of the terms of that agreement our policy with regard to those portions of Persian territory which we are now actually administering will be subject to growing criticism from those who are interested in the fate of Moslem powers. At the present moment it cannot be said that the position is altogether satisfactory. We have assumed responsibility for a large tract of Persian territory and one which owing to the jarring factions at work is not altogether easy to control. Having assumed this burden, even though temporarily, we shall certainly be expected to develop the country. The questions will certainly be asked—how long is this going on for? Who is going to develop this country? When is this development going to begin?

The end of the year in Baluchistan coincided with the first ominous beginnings of political unrest and agitation throughout India. What effect these movements were to have on this Province is subject for a future review. What was clear from the first is that Baluchistan was not and never again will be where it had remained for so many years. The Province hangs as it were between the Past and the Future. It has not shaken off the one; but it cannot resist the other. No longer can it concern itself with its provincial problems and tribal affairs alone. No longer is it isolated from the current of the movements going on around it. On the shores of this island beat many seas: from Persia, from Afghanistan, from India. Its peace and security now depend on many factors quite beyond its control: the policy with Afghanistan (a nation whose position is so vitally changed since the days when it was an inert 'buffer' state); the conditions in Waziristan and the North-West Frontier Province as a whole; the political movements in Sind: all these are bound to affect Baluchistan for good or for evil. On the west the Province is cut off no longer from the world by deserts. The railway to Persia has brought her within 2 days of a country which was separated by 3 weeks before; the door has been opened to every kind of trade and propaganda from the middle East. Quetta itself is the centre of a remarkable traffic in men and ideas. Pilgrims from the sacred places in Mesopotamia, Persian and Afghan traders, Russian Refugees from Turkestan, Maulvies from Sind come and go through this city of many nationalities. The difficulty of dealing with this shifting population is obvious. Baluchistan is in the most literal sense the gate-way of India; and the importance to India of its new position can scarcely be exaggerated.

Never was it more important that the Province should retain its solidarity and good sense. If it is to be saved from the threats of disturbance which menace its tranquility from outside, our hope lies in co-operation among the people themselves, and between the people and officials. So far the Province has stood firm enough. In face of great provocation the people have kept

steady; in spite of all manner of difficulty, (not the least being the constant changes of officers in the superior appointments, the ill effects of which have not failed to re-act on the people themselves) the officials of the Province have behaved admirably, and have cheerfully endured the strain of much hard work, by no means relieved by the unfavourable economic conditions. No effort must be spared in helping the people and the officials in their task in the future. The former must be helped to take an ever greater part in the work of the administration in accordance with the spirit of the times, tribal organization and responsiblity must be encouraged; service both among the levies and officials must be made more lucrative; the resources of the country must be developed and (most important of all) communications must be opened up. For all this the Province looks to the Government of India to help it. The security of this Frontier Province means much to the peace of India. It is worth a big price.

PART II.

REVENUE AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION SUMMARY.

Like everything else in Baluchistan the land revenue of the year under report was affected by the Afghan War and consequent disturbances. Although owing to the rise in price of grain the revenue wheat was sold at a figure approximately fifty per cent. in excess of that of the previous year, the demand excluding that on the Khushdil Khan and Shebo canals and the water rate in Nasirabad fell short of the previous year while the disturbances, which resulted in substantial curtailment of cultivation and generous remissions for political reasons in the tracts more directly affected, account for this in the main. Some of the decrease must also be attributed to the singularly unfavourable rainfall conditions which caused an entire failure of the khushkaba crops in Quetta, Peshin and Loralai. The actual collections were practically proportionate, though slightly better than the previous year, suspensions and arrears amounting to ninety thousand instead of one hundred and fourteen thousand. **Land Revenue.** **For details see Appendix I.**

As regards agricultural and revenue conditions generally there is little to add to the remarks in last year's Summary except that the continued rise in the price of food grains further accentuates the difference in the burden which the agriculturist under assessment in kind has to pay from that paid by the agriculturist whose lands are under fixed cash assessment.

Although the figures of rainfall show a substantial improvement over those of the preceding year, the gain as regards cultivation was in the main illusory. Suitably timed rainfall in the early winter gave hopes of favourable conditions for sowings in khushkaba land and a large amount of seed grain was put down only to come up and wither owing to the absence of later rain. On the other hand however an adequate autumn crop removed the famine conditions noted last year in a portion of the Sibi District and the serious difficulties in grazing conditions of the previous year were not repeated. In most tracts grazing was adequate. Taken altogether from a pastoral and agricultural point of view the year was distinctly more favourable than the preceding year, though it could in no way be described as one of prosperity. The further rise in the price of grain has certainly benefitted the agriculturist with surplus grain to sell, but the number of such persons is proportionately small and in general little relief has been obtained from the increasing difficulties due to the high prices of all commodities. **Weather and Crops.** **For details see Appendix II.**

Irrigation in Baluchistan calls for few remarks additional to those made in last year's Summary. The question of additional water supply for Quetta Cantonment and Municipality has been actively taken up. The difficulty in the matter is that there is apparently only one potential source of water supply and that the taking of additional water from that supply on any substantial scale would probably mean the depopulation of a large tract of prosperous villages. A modest scheme is being propounded which will probably give an adequate supply for the present without interfering substantially with cultivation. The question of deep borings has been referred to the Government of India and, unless additional sources of water supply can be discovered, the only remedy seems to be the recognition of the fact that Quetta can maintain satisfactory sanitary conditions only for a limited number and is not capable of indefinite expansion. **Irrigation.** **For details see Appendices III & XX.**

As Appendix V has been reprinted Mr. and Mrs. Howard's Bulletin No. 11 giving an account of their work in Baluchistan. Of the high scientific value of this work there can be no doubt. There remains the difficulty of its application in a province so educationally backward and conservative as Baluchistan. As anticipated it was found impossible to obtain an officer with the necessary scientific attainments and a makeshift arrangement has been made under which the farm has been placed in charge of an Extra Assistant Commissioner. **Development of agricultural and fruit industry.**

The question of the practical anti-scorbutic value of sun dried vegetables seems to continue to be a matter of argument among scientific experts and as the military medical authorities have ranged themselves on the side which holds that such vegetables have no anti-scorbutic value, it has been decided that this province cannot afford to pay for the privilege of an experiment which, if it is to be taken up at all, should be taken up as an Imperial question. There is a certain amount of demand for sun dried vegetables and should it be found that their preparation and sale is a paying commercial proposition, the work will be continued otherwise there is no alternative but to drop it.

Education.
For details see Appendix VII.

The opening paragraph of Appendix VII will show the difficulties under which education in the rural tracts of Baluchistan labours. Despite the efforts of the educational authorities the demand for education among the indigenous population remains small. Out of 3,637 scholars in Government schools almost exactly one-third were Baluchistan boys, the remainder being the sons of Government servants and other persons from outside provinces. With the nomadic nature of the people, a population scattered over wide and distant tracts and a very large demand for unskilled labour of every description education has much to fight against and its progress must of necessity be slow.

Municipal and Local Funds.
For details see Appendix VIII.

The most prosperous of these funds is the Pishin Saddar and District Bazar Fund which is mainly indebted for this prosperity to receipts from Chaman which is one of the group forming this Bazar. The Quetta Municipal funds are likely to be highly tried by the recurring establishment charges, the new town hall, a building which has been long sorely needed, which is now to be taken in hand aided by the munificence of a number of private citizens, and by the needs of improved sanitation and water supply.

Foreign Land Trade.
For details see Appendix IX.

Owing to the disturbed condition which interfered with accurate registration it is impossible to arrive at any intelligent appreciation of the position of trade with Afghanistan and Persia. The only method of accurate registration of Persian trade is to have registered at rail head in the customs house every article which actually goes into the Persian interior as an article of trade. As it is much internal movement of goods and many consignments for purely military use are entered as genuine foreign trade. The same difficulty obtains to some degree in registration in the Pishin district as every article consigned to or from Killa Abdulla, Bostan and Gulistan is entered under foreign trade. As regards Persian trade, an effort is being made to clear the matter up but pending the result of this the only inference is that the figures are entirely unreliable. No adequate explanation is forthcoming of the increase of the Persian purchases from 38 to 103 lakhs, and in the absence of any convincing explanation the figures cannot be accepted, the more especially as it stands in glaring contrast to the Afghan purchases which have fallen in value while in maundage they have shrunk to about a third. This result would naturally be expected from the unsettled state of political affairs and is doubtless further to be attributed to the fluctuating and uncertain condition of the sugar market. This commodity is one of the most substantial Afghan purchases and its high price and constant fluctuations practically stopped dealings in it.

Probably the best index of the conditions of Afghan trade are to be found in the figures for Chaman where practically every article put on rail is genuine import or export. The figures for that place give the exports to Afghanistan at 105 lakhs and the imports from Afghanistan at 93 lakhs. These figures much more closely approach equilibrium of trade than the previous years noted in last year's Summary, and coupled with the fact that of the trade shown at other places the imports are much more likely to be genuine Afghan trade, and making allowance for the money earned in India and taken out of the country by Afghans we almost approach equilibrium. Owing to unsettled conditions having continued well into the year following that under report, it is doubtful whether any trustworthy or illuminating results can be obtained next year, but efforts are being made to place this important branch of work on a more satisfactory footing.

Mines and Minerals.
For details see Appendix X.

The chromite mines in Hindubagh were directly affected by the Afghan disturbances. Hindubagh was attacked, workers deserted, camels were stolen and rolling stock was removed elsewhere. In these circumstances a very

diminished output was only to be expected. The output of coal was adversely affected by the very high price of transport due to military operations in Baluchistan and the continuance of the demand for transport in Persia. In these circumstances there is naturally little progress to record.

Judicial. For details see Appendix XI.

The small amount of work before the regular Courts has already been explained and is not to be confused with the somewhat serious list of offences given in Appendix XI of which practically all will be settled under the Frontier Crimes Regulation. The majority of the Criminal cases shown as disposed of by the regular Courts are petty non-cognisable cases, while the Civil cases are in the main of small value between non-inhabitants of Baluchistan resident in Quetta and in small urban areas.

Excise. For details see Appendix XIV.

Excise continues after land revenue to be the main source of Provincial income. Owing to the presence of large bodies of troops with their followers, to whom the income is mainly owed, receipts under this head continue very high, but with more settled conditions the continuance of this source of income seems problematical.

Finance. For details see Appendix XIX.

The provisional figures of actual receipts for the year show an increase of nearly 1½ lakhs over those of last year, due entirely to enhanced excise receipts. Expenditure on the other hand has increased by nearly 8 lakhs. With rising prices and the growing cost of establishment and large areas requiring roads and such roads as these are urgently needing repair there is little prospect of any reduction in expenditure while the revenue dependent as it is on land revenue and excise shows every prospect of reduction in the future.

Public Works. For details see Appendix XX.

Of the grant for Public Works, slightly over eleven lakhs, almost exactly one half is taken in repair and establishment charges. No Civil buildings of any importance were put in hand and the expenditure was in the main devoted to roads, of which Baluchistan with its large areas and insufficient communications stands in great need. As pointed out in the Secretary, Public Works Department's report, the recent disturbances have shown the urgent need of better communications and especially the extension of roads suitable for mechanical transport.

Plague.

The plague preventive measures, which were re-imposed in February 1919, were again relaxed in October 1919, permitting passengers coming by rail from India to be merely inspected at the platforms of Sibi and Hirok railway stations; detention in the plague camp being resorted to only in the case of passengers who showed symptoms indicating epidemic disease or were booked from a locality where such disease was prevalent in a marked degree.

The number of persons examined was 182,910, against 163,972, in 1918-19. Of these 169,832 were allowed to proceed on their journey without detention; 973 were detained for a few hours, disinfected and then allowed to proceed while 12,105 where detained for observation in the camp

There was one imported case of cholera which proved fatal.

The total net expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 22,202-3 against Rs. 19,688-5 in 1918-19. Of this Rs. 9,000 was charged to Provincial Revenues and the balance Rs. 13,202-3 to the various Civil and Military Funds in the Province.

Medical. For details see Appendix XXI.

There has been a regrettable decrease in the number of patients treated. While this decrease is to a certain extent due to the conditions of unrest which prevailed throughout most of the year, it is also to be attributed to the inadequate and changing medical personnel. In a country like Baluchistan the first essential is popular confidence in the skill and character of the medical man which can only be acquired by properly qualified medical subordinates and acquaintance with the superior medical officers.

The subordinate cadre has now been strengthened and it is trusted that with permanent superior officers future years will show that increasing advantage is taken of medical facilities.

The matter of the provision of these is one to which the inhabitants of rural Baluchistan from whom the provincial revenue is mainly derived and whose interests are apt to be subordinated to those of the non-revenue paying

urban inhabitants have a right to demand that attention should be paid. Medical facilities are still markedly deficient and much remains to be done in the way of improved hospital accommodation and travelling dispensaries to reach the sick who cannot by reason of deficient communications come into hospital.

Projects to this end are being worked out but their completion in the immediate future seems likely to be hampered by the difficulties of finance and personnel.

Police.
For details see Appendix XXII.

As mentioned in last year's summary the work of the Police in Baluchistan is confined to Quetta itself, cantonments, larger bazars and railway, treasury and lock up work. The crimes with which they deal in these areas are mainly of a petty nature and their *raison detre* is in the main precautionary policing duties of an important, but somewhat monotonous nature, conditions under which the inhabitant of Baluchistan cannot accustom himself to serve. As a consequence practically all the police have to be recruited from the Punjab and with the higher cost of living in Baluchistan it has been found impossible to induce Punjabis of the desired stamp to work so far from their homes on the existing rates of pay. Since the close of the year under report sanction has been obtained to enhanced rates of pay which will, it is trusted, have the result of attracting suitable men.

APPENDICES TO PART I.

A.—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION REPORTS.

APPENDIX I.

Quetta-Pishin District.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

1. The charge of the District was held by Major H. B. St. John, C.I.E., I. A., from 1st April to 6th May 1919 and by Lieutenant-Colonel H. Stewart, C.I.E., I.A., from 7th May to the end of the year, with a spell of about 2½ months, 11th May to 29th July. During this period of about 2½ months, Major St. John who was the Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner of the District, was actually stationed at Chaman as Political Officer in connection with Afghan disturbances and the charge of the current duties of the District Officer was held by Colonel Stewart in addition to his own duties as Director of Civil Supplies in Baluchistan.

Major H. R. N. Pritchard, I.A., was Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner, Quetta, from 1st to 30th April. Mr. T. J. C. Acton, I.C.S., Assistant Political Agent, Sibi, held temporary charge of the current duties of the office from 1st May to 13th August 1919. The office was held by Mr. J. H. Davies, I.C.S., from 24th August 1919 to the end of the year. The charge of the Quetta Sub-Division was temporarily transferred with excellent results from the Assistant Political Agent to an Extra Assistant Commissioner from 14th August 1919, and K. S. Sarbuland Khan held this special appointment to the end of the year.

GENERAL ATTITUDE AND CONDUCT OF THE TRIBES.

2. The year was a period of unusual strain for the tribes owing to the outbreak of hostilities with Afghanistan in May 1919. Their geographical and political position, their racial and spiritual affinity with the Afghans and their intimate connections with Afghanistan subjected the Achakzais to peculiarly severe strain. Accordingly signs of disloyality were more apparent in the Achakzais than in any other tribe of the District. The Khans of Gulistan and Inayatulla Karez were the first to show signs of discontent, but soon obtained a correct perspective. A number of the more turbulent spirits among the Achakzais of Toba, where the Afghans were better able to spread their influence, crossed the border and joined the enemy. The men of any note among these were:—

Malik Zakum, Badinzai,
Malik Wali Muhammad, Hamidzai,
Khairo Jan, Ghaibezai,

who are still away across the border probably because they consider that they have committed themselves too deeply for hope of forgiveness and because the Afghans have offered them inducements to remain. Others have returned and settled on their lands. The Pishin Maliks, however, who live furthest from Afghanistan and had least connection with their Afghan kinsmen were loyal and steady. As a result of the discontent and desertions a few raids occurred of an unimportant nature, a couple of British Sowars were killed in the Bogra Pass, and some of the shops in the Gulistan Bazar were burned and looted by some of the Achakzais of the Western Border. The tribe as a whole was however brought to reason before they had committed themselves too far and it was soon quiet and well behaved. Since then their conduct has been examplary.

Among Kakars Salam Khan Ahmed Khan was the only man of any importance who deserted with a Government rifle and a revolver. He was a Leavy Jamadar at Gulistan.

The "Patwarkhana" at Nigand and Kazha Viala in the Pishin Tahsil, were burned by Badmashes on the 4th July and 16th August 1919 respectively.

Lal Beg a notorious outlaw was shot dead by a Segi persuit party in September 1919.

As regards internal disputes, a riot occurred on the 12th October 1919 between the Alamzai and Mekzai sections of the Yasinzais of Urak, Quetta Tahsil, over a land dispute. About sixteen men were wounded on each side. The case was referred to a Jirga for settlement.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THE WORKING OF THE FRONTIER CRIMES REGULATION.

3. It was observed in the last Administration Report that to improve the Jirga system the Quetta local Jirga was split up into several convenient groups, each group being alloted a number of cases to deal with. This system worked satisfactorily but the most important cases however were usually placed as in the past before the general Jirga. The decisions of the

Jirgas have been on the whole satisfactory. The total number of cases decided during the year was 395 as against 278 decided in the preceding year, and it is satisfactory to note that the cases decided during the year under report included some cases which had been pending for years past.

AFGHAN WAR.

4. The most important event of the year was the Afghan disturbance of May to July 1919. The British Troops on the Chaman side advanced on the Boldak Fort and captured it on the 27th May 1919. On peace being declared between the two Governments on the 8th August 1919, the fort was restored to the Afghans and 163 Afghan prisoners of war were returned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

5. Sardars Muhammad Ishaq Khan and Muhammad Tahir Khan Muhammadzais were permitted to return to Quetta in May 1919. K. B. Arbab Sher Zaman Khan, Kansi and S. B. Ghulam Haider Khan, Achakzai, two leading personage of the District, died on 2nd October 1919 and 19th February 1920 respectively. The former was probably one of the best known and most trusted men in the Quetta District for many years.

LEVIES.

6. The levies continued to perform their duties satisfactorily in spite of the inadequacy of their pay which has made it extremely difficult to keep the force together or contented. The question of materially increasing their pay all round is under the consideration of the Government of India.

UNDER THE FRONTIER CRIMES REGULATIONS.

Criminal Justice.

7. The number of persons charged with offences was 1,165 against 1,425 in the preceding year.

Civil Justice.

The tolal number of cases referred to Councils of Elders was 235 as compared with 351 in 1918.

APPENDIX II.

Sibi District.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

1. The charge of the district during the year was held at different times by Major R. Chenevix Trench, O.B.E., Captain C.E.U. Bremner, M.C., and Mr. H. N. Bolton, C.S.I., C.I.E., and the post of Assistant Political Agent was held by Mr. T. S. C. Acton, and Captain C. E. U. Bremner, M.C.

ATTITUDE AND CONDUCT OF TRIBES.

2. The Bugtis under the strict rule of Nawab Mehrab Khan who was awarded the C. B. E. in December 1919 have given no trouble during the year and both they and the Marris, remained staunch during the war with Afganistan.

The clemency shown by the Local Government in releasing and pardoning five of the chief ringleaders in the Marri rising and in restoring the titles and honours forfeited by Nawab Khair Bakhsh Khan, Marri Tumandar, has been greatly appreciated by the tribe.

Serious crime has not been prevalent and practically all cases of murder have been attributable to *Siahkari*.

Lack of rains in both Tumans has considerably aggravated the existed conditions of scarcity.

In February, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan came to the conclusion that it would be better for both tribes if a British Officer were to be placed in closer touch with them than was at present the case. To give effect to this he placed the Assistant Political Agent, Sibi, in charge of these tribes and the Kohlu Sub-Tahsil, and made the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi, also responsible for the Hurnai Sub-Division. This change has had a very beneficial effect.

Although loyal to Government the internal affairs of the Dombkis have not been satisfactory, trouble chiefly occuring over the Khanwah water scheme, and inefficiency of the Dombki Sarbrah, Mir Ghulam Ali. In January last the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General accompanied by the Revenue Commissioner and other British Officers inspected the Lehri Niabat and after enquiry, made arrangements for a fresh division of water and also for the management of the minor Dombki Sardar's property and the political control of the Niabat was transferred from this district to the Kalat State.

APPENDIX III.

Loralai District.

Principal Officers.

1. Major C. E. Bruce, I.A., O.B.E., was Political Agent of the District from the commencement of the year till he proceeded on long leave when he was relieved by Major D. L. R. Lorimer, C.I E.

The office of Assistant Political Agent was held during the year under report by the following:—

Captain H. C. Finnis, I.A., Captain H. W. C. Robson, I.A., and Lieutenant H. E. C. Lushington.

Lieutenant H. E. C. Lushington was a Special Assistant Political Agent in connection with the Afghan War from 27th June 1919 to 11th August 1919.

Mr. E. J. Gleeson, O.B.E., continued to hold charge of the Police during the year. His status was raised on 12th August 1919 from Deputy Superintendent of Police to Superintendent of Police.

General attitude and conduct of the principal tribes.

2. Up till May 1919 in spite of threatend raids of which warning was received from Zhob, the Loralai District remained very peaceful.

In May 1919 the Afghan War broke out and the situation underwent a complete change. Details have already been supplied in special reports. The net result was that this District became the subject of a continuous series of raids perpetrated by the outlaws of the Zhob tribes and number of trans-Frontier sections, *e.g.*, the Sulemankhels, Kharots and Wazirs. The following were the main raids and outrages which took place:—

(1) The attack on the Musakhel Tahsil on June 10th and 11th where the attackers were driven off.

(2) The attack on and looting of Mekhtar village on the night of July 1/2.

(3) The attack on and looting of Habib Killa in Duki Sub-Division on July 25/26.

(4) An attack on an Air Force motor tender near Sur Shahr beyond Raigora on the Raigora Chotair road on 27th July where two aero machine guns were carried off.

(5) The attack and looting of Smallan Bazar on the night of August 3/4 in which Sub-Assistant Surgeon Datta Ram was murdered.

(6) The attack and looting of Drug on August 9th and 10th.

(7) The attack and looting of Duki village on the night of August 15/16.

(8) The attack and looting of Hazar Shahr in Duki Tahsil on the night of August 23/24.

All the above cases were placed in the first week of November 1919 before a Special Jirga convened by order of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General at Loralai under the presidency of K. B. Sharbat Khan. Under the award given by the Jirga Rs. 2,03,125-9-3 have been decreed against the Zhob and other trans-Frontier tribes responsible for the raids committed and losses resulting therefrom in the Loralai District.

Further claims of about Rs. 13,000 are still pending owing to the non-attendance of the claimants.

The Jirga found that none of the Loralai tribes was implicated in the disturbance. They remained quiet and loyal to Government and rendered assistance in providing supplies and local picquets, and in giving information about the raiding parties. On many occasions local Maliks and tribesmen accompanied military and police parties which went out to pursue or intercept raiders.

In recognition of the services rendered by them cash rewards, revenue muafis and grain allowances were distributed among the local Maliks and others on a generous scale.

Operation of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

3. The following table shows the number of cases disposed of under the Frontier Crimes Regulations during 1919 as compared with the year 1918:—

	1918.	1919.
Criminal	521	765
Civil	368	690
Total	889	1,455

The Quetta Shahi Jirga and the Zhob Loralai Joint Jirgas could not be held during 1919 on account of the disturbances.

The recovery of the amounts of decrees passed against the Khetrans in connectien with the Marri Khetran disturbances of 1918 as mentioned in the last year's report was regular and punctual. They have in fact paid Rs. 4,391-14 over and above the amount due from them up to 1st January 1920 which is to be deducted from the last instalment which falls due from them in July 1920.

The Musakhels have also paid up in full the amount decreed against them in connection with the same disturbances.

The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General had as an act of mercy remitted the unexpired portions of the sentences of the following men who were convicted in the Marri Khetran disturbances as mentioned in the last years report:—.

M. Nasir Khan, tarin of Chotiali.

Mir Khan, son of Nasir Khan, tarin of Chotiali.

Allahabad, a companion of the above.

Malik Khudar, ringleader of the Mangezais.

Dewa, Mengazai.

Mehr Shah, Mengazai.

Mir Bakhtiar Khan, Khetran, was dissatisfied with the final settlement of the case concerning the murder of his son Sher Jan in the preceding year, his dissatisfaction being probably increased by the fact that his own loyalty during the disturbances in 1918 was impugned, while that of Shah Pasand and his party was commended.

On the night of June 13/14 a gang of Bakhtiar Khan's dependents and relations surrounded and attacked an assembly of the principal members of the opposite faction. Mir Shah Pasand Khan, Mir Lashkar Khan, Abdur Rahman, Azam Jan, and a sowar were killed and seven persons of whom five were women, wounded.

A special Jirga was held to decide this case and imposed heavy penalties on Mir Bakhtiar Khan, the organiser of the crime and Azad Khan, Muhammad Hussain, Shah Ghazi Khan, Bahar Khan and Ghulam Muhammad his associates.

The Jirga exonerated Mir Sohrab Khan (brother of Mir Bakhtiar Khan) from the charge of complicity in, or knowledge of the crime.

The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General confirmed the terms of the award with the following modifications :—

With a view to the re-establishment of peace in the Khetran tribe and the preservation of the rights of the Sardar's family, he directed that—

(1) until the compensation laid down had been paid and a satisfactory settlement had been arranged between the two families Bakhtiar Khan should be kept in confinement in Quetta after which he should be at liberty to reside at such place outside the limit of the Loralai District as the Local Government might appoint.

(2) that the young Sardar Shah Ghazi Khan should be placed in the charge of Sir Shams Shah, Wazir-i-Azam of the Kalat State and reside at such place and under such restraint and tutelage as the Wazir-i-Azam should judge expedient.

(3) that Mir Sohrab Khan should act as Sarbarakar of the tribe and for the meantime be posted as Extra Assistant Commissioner, Barkhan, the intention being that he should use his position and influence to effect a permanent settlement of the differences subsisting between the two families and introduce a spirit of amity and harmony into their future relations with each other.

District Levies.

4. The total number of permanent levies at the close of the year was 382.

During the year the number of scouts was increased by 9 through the addition of one Jamadar and 8 scouts at Surghundi in the Musakhel Tahsil.

The service has deteriorated both in popularity and usefulness owing to the high cost of living which has made the present rates of pay unattractive. Proposals for an increase in the rates of Levy pay are under the consideration of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

Post and Telegraph.

5. Phonophone communication has been established for military purposes between Loralai, Lahore, Marratangi, Zirrah and Murgha.

APPENDIX IV.

Zhob District.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

1. The charge of the district during the year was held by Lieutenant-Colonel A. L. Jacob, I.A., C.I.E., O.B.E., and Captain H. C. Finnis, O.B.E., I.A.

The office of the Assistant Political Agent, Zhob, remained vacant from 1st April 1919 to 19th May 1919, whereafter it was held by Captain Luttman Johnson, I.A. and Khan Bahadur Mir Sharbat Khan.

The following officers were with the Zhob Militia during the year :—

Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. Paul.
Captain H. V. Yule, M.C.
Captain G.A.R. Sprin.
Captain A. F. Reilly.
Captain G. E. Hawkes, M.C.
Lieutenant G. A. Swift.

GENERAL ATTITUDE AND CONDUCT OF THE TRIBES.

2. Before the outbreak of the Afghan War the Zhob District was peaceful and the attitude of the tribes all that could be desired.

The declaration of war created very little excitement and it was not until the disastrous retreat of the remants of the South Waziristan Militia into Zhob that any of the tribes became disaffected. The sight of this retreat was too much for the Militia detachments and the tribes in Lower Zhob.

They were overwhelmed by this sudden invasion of Wazirs preaching the Jehad and announcing the approach of an Afghan Army and within 24 hours the attitute of the greater part of Lower Zhob between one of open hostility.

Practically the whole of the Sheranis, Abdullazais and Mandokhels were in open revolt against Government and remained so until peace was signed. There were a few brilliant exceptions such as Sheikh Baz Gul Mandokhel of Sheikhan Killi who remained loyal and rendered valuable services throughout the disturbances.

The Kibzais may be said to have more or less sat on the fence as only a few joined the enemy. Considering the circumstances and religious feeling raised they may be said to have done as well as could have been expected. Incidentally they made a great profit by selling supplies to the Supply and Transport Department.

Upper Zhob remained quiet in spite of the collapse of all law and order in Lower Zhob and the only Militia post in the Sub-Division remained loyal.

The Sardars missed their great opportunity of showing their loyalty when the Zhob Kakars deserted from the Militia. There is little doubt that these men deserted as much from fright as anything else. They sat on the frontier for many days not knowing what to do. If the Sardars had gone then they could have brought them all in. The whole situation was so uncertain that the Sardars were really afraid to break definitely with either side.

These deserters later on formed gangs and with the help of a so called Afghan Brigadier carried out many raids near Hindubagh, did much damage to the Railway Station and other buildings outside the perimeter. Inspite of these raids and of the weakness of the Government forces in Upper Zhob the great majority of the people remained quiet. On the conclusion of peace the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General toured the length of the Zhob valley with a special Jirga containing some of the leading Sardars of Baluchistan. All the cases arising from the War were dealt with by this Jirga and the findings were accepted by the delinquent tribes.

Although the punishments awarded were light there is no doubt the tribes who proved disloyal suffered very heavily. They lost their rabi crop and did not cultivate any kharif, the Wazirs took the lions share of the loot and in addition a great number of cattle belonging to the tribes of the Lower Zhob leaving our tribesmen to foot the hill.

The result of the settlement made by the Jirga has been on the whole very satisfactory. The Sheranis have kept faithfully to their agreement and returned all rifles in their territory. There are still some outstanding but they are across the border and these are being brought in gradually. Of the remaining tribes those who return have done well and remained peacefull although they have had a very hard time since their return owing to the great shortage of all foodstuffs. The majority of the Kakar Militia deserters did not return during the period laid down by the Jirga probably owing to lack of energy on the part of their Sardars.

These men continue to raid and peace cannot be expected until they either return or are removed from the vicinity of the border. Pressure has been brought to bear in Afghanistan on these men to prevent their returning. They have been promised land, etc., and told that if they return to try and make a settlement they will forfeit all claims in Afghanistan.

The men want to return and their future action depends on our relations with the Amir.

Their relations have lately made genuine efforts to get them back but have been unsuccessfull. Among the men still across the border the most important are, Sherak the *ex*-Abdullazai Sardar and his son Sher Ali, Akhtar the *ex*-Mandokhel Sardar and Ressr Kaim Khan, Subr Khan Muhammad (*alias* Shadi Khan) and Jamadar Musa Khan (son of the late K. S. Khande Khan) of the Zhob Militia.

Apart from the late war the only other important event of the year was the return of the late famous outlaw Sada Gul's party. These men sent in letters from their present leaders, Momin and Salavie (brother of Sada Gul) asking for permission to come in and settle their cases. They came in and their cases were settled according to Sherani custom and there is every hope that the settlement will be adhered to.

The people of Zhob have learnt their lesson and really want permanent peace to be arranged with Afghanistan. They certainly do not want to have to join the Wazirs or other invaders again but the question is, are they strong enough to resist any strong invading Lashkar.

Oprations of the Frontier Crimes Regulations.

3. The number of Jirga cases during the year under report and the preceding year are compared below :—

	1918	1919 *
Criminal	881	707
Civil	852	753
Revenue	634	388

* Excluding 27 cases which were decided by special Jirga.

Jirgas.

4. Two hunrdred twenty cases were referred to the special Jirga in October 1919, under the orders of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in which decree for Rs. 9,79,300-4-9 was passed against the persons and tribes concerned and action is being taken for recovery of this amount.

Zhob Militia.

5. The charge of the Zhob Militia was held during the year by Lieutenant Colonel R. S. Paul and Captain G. A. R. Spain.

Prior to the 28th May the Militia came into contact with badmashes once, when a picquet from Dhanasar was fired on at point blank range. One of the picquet was killed and one mortally wounded. One rifle was lost.

It is unnecessary to give in detail here the sad and disappointing history of the Militia from May 28th onwards through the period known in Zhob as the recent disturbances. Suffice it to say that the retreat of the Wano Militia through Zhob, panic striken and disorganised as it was, combined with the wave of religious fanaticism which spread simultaneously over the district was more than the isolated Militia garrisons could stand. Wholesale desertions occurred and every post with the exception of Gwal Haiderzai was evacuated. The effect of this panic was felt by the Militia at head-quarters also and it became necessary to discharge a number of men as a precautionary measure. By June 6th there remained one squadron of Pishin Kakars, one squadron of Brahuis, one and-a-half companies of Orakzais, one company of Brahuis and half a company of Sarangzais. Throughout the disturbances these men remained entirely loyal. The gallant conduct and unswerving devotion to duty which the majority of them displayed served during the following months to wipe out the stigma which overshadowed the Militia during the early days of the disturbances. In December 1919 proposals were put forward to form an irregular Levy Corps instead of the old Militia which should consist almost entirely of Baluchistan tribes except for Ghilzais and Orakzais. It would be distributed at Fort Sandeman, Hindubagh, Killa Saifulla and elsewhere in the shape of mobile forces for maintaining internal security and dealing with small bodies of raiders. General sanction to this scheme was received in March 1920 and detailed proposals were subsequently submitted to Government.

A suggestion has also been made to supplement the new Levy Corps by extending the system of tribal scouts in Zhob to keep watch on the many main passes which cannot be directly guarded by the Levies. These scouts will be under the orders of the headmen of their tribes and under the direct control of the Political Agent.

Cases of personal gallantry and disregard for death in the interests of Government were numerous. The Militia received one Military Cross, two Indian Orders of Merit and three Indian Distinguished Service Medals for gallantry during the disturbances.

The casualties were one British officer, one Indian officer, and ten other ranks killed; ten other ranks wounded.

On the evening of October 11th a party of 50 Infantry under Subedar-Major Gulab Khan did a forced march of 60 miles, surrounded the Kirri of Haji Mir Mandokhel *ex*-Subedar of Militia who had deserted in May. Haji Mir himself and ten men of his Kirri were killed and 12 rifles brought in.

21 Marris were recruited in February last as the personal escort of the Political Agent.

Out of 439 rifles which were lost during the disturbances 173 have been recovered and in addition 41 South Waziristan Militia Rifles have been recovered and sent to Qutta Arsenal during the year.

Finally owing to desertions, discharges and losses during the recent troubles, the end of the year finds the corps considerably under strength and in a somewhat disorganised state. It was found possible however to reoccupy Shaigalu and Manikhwa posts, the former in February and the latter in December, to maintain Gwal Haderzai and Killa Saifulla and in addition to keep a small striking force at head-quarters.

District Levies.

6. The service has deteriorated both in popularity and usefulness owing to the high cost of living which has made the present rates of pay unattractive. Proposals for an increase in the rates of Levy pay are under the consideration of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

Post and Telegraph.

7. The offices at Miralikhel, Moghalkot, Gulkach, Shinbaz and Manikwa were closed owing to outbreak of disturbances in the District in consequence of which the above mentioned posts had to be vacated. The telegraphic connections also shared the same fate. Similarly telegraph lines were also damaged by the raiders and only the Fort Sandeman Murgha line could be repaired during the year after the disturbance was over. The Militia post at Manikhwa was re-occupied during the last quarter of the year and a Branch Post Office was opened there. The telegraph line is being repaired.

General Remarks.

8. The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan visited Fort Sandeman immediately after the disturbance was over and rewarded those who had rendered valuable assistance at the time of the disturbance.

The Fort Sandeman Bazaar which had been burnt by the raiders at the time of the disturbances is being rebuilt with an advance of rupees one lac given free of interest. The reconstruction of the bazaar has had a good Political effect on the country.

In consequence of their misconduct, Malik Sherak, Abdullazai, and Malik Akhtar Khan, Mandokhel, were deprived of the title of Khan Sahib from 1st January 1920.

APPENDIX V.

Bolan Sub-Division including the portion of the Quetta-Nushki Railway which lies in the Kalat Agency.

Principal Officers.

1. The charge of the Ageney during the year was held from time to time by the following officers :—

Lieutenant-Colonel A. D. G. Ramsay, C.I.E., O. B. E.

Major T. G. M. Harris, O. B. E.

Mr. J. G. Acheson, I. C. S.

Major W. G. Hutchinson, O. B. E. (in addition to his own duties as Political Agent Chagai), and

Lieutenant-Colonel A. L. Jacob, C. S. I., C. I. E., O. B. E.

The officer of the Assistant Polical Agent, Kalat, was held by Mr. J. G. Acheson, I. C. S., and K. B. Sardar Mir Ahmad Khan.

District Levies.

2. The number of Levies employed at the close of the year was as under :—

Bolan Posts and Railway Levies	110	98
Quetta-Nushki Railway Levies	19	21
Total .	129	119

Last year the number were 98 and 21 respectively, total 119.

The increase is due to extra levies having been employed for the new crossing Railway Stations on the Mushkaf-Bolan Line.

The total expenditure on their maintenance during the year amounted to Rs. 23,522, against Rs. 22,086 of the last year.

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE (JIRGAS).

3. Number of cases decided during the year :—

Civil	*28
Criminal	32

* The above figures include only 9 Civil Cases decided by Jirga.

ATTITUDE OF THE TRIBES.

4. The attitude of the tribes on the whole has been good.

GENERAL.

5. Mir Dost Muhammad Khan, who was in receipt of Rs. 20 per mensem from the Bolan Tribal Service grant, died on the 14th October 1919.

APPENDIX VI.

Chagai District.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

1. Major W. G. Hutchinson, O.B.E., held charge of the Agency throughout the year.

EFFECT OF AFGHAN WAR ON DISTRICT.

2. The Afghan War naturally affected the Chagai District which has a long border line to protect, stretching from the neighbourhood of Panjpai in the east to Koh-i-Malik Siah in the west, a distance of about 350 miles with the Afghan Provinces of Shorawak and Garmsel running parallel to it, where propaganda in favour of Jehad was openly preached by Afghan officials, who did not fail to take advantage of the opportunity of spreading false news which the internal condition of India afforded.

No time was lost in taking the situation in hand. The Military authorities, already entrusted with the protection of the railway line, made certain changes in the disposition of the troops at their disposal, thereby affording greater protection, which the loyalty of the tribesmen of the district strengthened. Tribal responsibility was divided into parts; provision made to obtain reliable news in good time from the border; two armoured trains were made available for patrol duty; traffic of passengers was restricted to people who obtained passes issued by the Military Department; Military guards were provided for each train; and of course all trade connection with Afghanistan was brought to a stand still. All these precautions had the desired effect. Except for a few petty raids, in which the telegraph wires were cut by badmashes and trains ineffectually fired at no damage was done.

GENERAL ATTITUDE AND CONDUCT OF TRIBES.

3. As mentioned above the attitude of the tribes was loyal throughout.

The notorious outlaw Ahmadu, son of Rahu, Samalari, who in company with his brother Kamal Khan committed a daring raid in the Quetta Brewery a few years ago, and absconded across the border from where he led many raiding parties into British territory was persuaded to come in, in September and settle down.

Two other outlaws of some reputation named Nauroz, Barechi, and Nasir, Achakzai, also surrendered themselves last January.

The friendly relations which existed between the Sarhad tribes and Trans-Frontier Chiefs on the Persian border and ourselves continued and have been increased in the case of Mir Behram Khan, Baranzai of Bampur as a result of the meeting which Major Hutchinson had with him at Karwandar in August last.

OPERATIONS OF THE FRONTIER CRIMES REGULATION.

4. The number of cases dealt with under the Frontier Crimes Regulation was 71 (39 Civil, 7 Revenue and 25 Criminal) against 148 for the preceding year.

LEVIES.

5. With the extension of the railway to the other extremity of the district and the consequent abandonment of the old camel trade route, conditions have changed considerably. The Levy services were therefore revised to suit altered conditions, with effect from the 1st June 1919. The number of levy posts and levy men was reduced to 231 by the substitution of the system of tribal responsibility under which different tribal Sadars or headmen are held responsible for the maintenance of peace and order within their respective areas employing a fixed number of levies for the purpose.

Owing to better terms offered by Railway and Military Departments and also by Government contractors to camelmen and labourers there were many resignations from levymen and some difficulty was experienced in obtaining recruits to fill up vacancies. To overcome this difficulty proposals have been submitted to enlarge further the present tribal responsibility scheme.

GENERAL REMARKS.

6. The Nushki Extension Railway which reached the Persian frontier at Duzdap in February 1919 was opened in April 1919 to goods as well as to parcels traffic throughout its length, while the portion from Ahmadwal to Dalbandin was opened from 1st October 1919 also to passengers traffic. The railway gives a regular daily postal service as far as Duzab.

REVIEW OF KHARAN AFFAIRS.

7. Affairs in Kharan were not marked by any event of importance during the year and this territory gave no trouble in connection with the Afghan War.

There was reason to suspect the opening of arms traffic in some volume into and through Kharan.

Since the close of the year the Sardar came in to visit the Political Agent at Mastung and Kalat and satisfactory arrangements have been made regarding all outstanding matters of importance including this arms traffic.

Since January 1920 the Kalat and Chagai agencies have been under one officer and the recent arrangements alluded to in the preceding paragraph which would have been difficult of accomplishment under the old system, have demonstrated the desirability of the two agencies being permanently amalgamated.

B.—REPORTS ON NATIVE STATES.

APPENDIX VII.

Annual Administration Report of the Kalat State for the year 1919-20.

1. The report is a record of careful Administration and reflects credit on the Wazir-i-Azam and his Staff.

2. The income from the Niabats in the charge of the Wazir-i-Azam from all sources including subsidy and quit rents (Rs. 2,81,500) during the year 1919-20 amounted to Rs. 8,89,187-2-7 which is Rs. 1,29,001-2-8 less than the income of the previous year. This decrease was caused by the drought that prevailed in the country and by the help afforded by the State to the poor by way of famine relief by issuing revenue grains at reduced rates.

3. The actual expenditure incurred during the year under report amounted to Rs. 8,30,312-7-8 giving a balance of Rs. 58,874-10-11 which increased the State balance to Rs. 7,82,964-4-8 which is the largest figure at which it has ever stood.

4. In October last Lieutenant-Colonel A. D. G. Ramsay, C.I.E., O.B.E., Political Agent, Kalat, proceeded on leave and Major W. G. Hutchinson, O.B.E., Political Agent, Chagai, held charge of the Agency till 20th March 1920, when Lieutenant-Colonel A. L. Jacob, C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E., took over charge.

5. In the month of January last the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan inspected the Lehri Niabat. The Revenue Commissioner and other British Officers also accompanied him. The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General had thus the opportunity of seeing on the spot the affairs of Lehri which had been the cause of trouble for a long time. After great consideration he made arrangements for the division of the water between the Lehri and Khanwah, and for the management of the minor Dombki Sardar's property and income thereof, while with a view to put an end to the very troublesome system of dual control of the Lehri Niabat he transferred its Political control from Sibi District to Kalat State, its original centre. These most useful arrangements were regarded by His Highness the Khan and the Sardars of the State with great satisfaction and appreciation.

6. In February last at the invitation of the Agent to the Governor-General, His Highness the Khan visited Sibi, during the Sibi Horse Show and Durbar in spite of indisposition and the difficulty of the journey at a time of severe cold. A reconciliation was brought about between His Highness the Khan and his brother Mir Azam Jan who had cherished bitter feelings towards each other from a very long time, and this was generally appreciated. At Sibi His Highness also attended the Durbar held by the Hon'ble Agent to the Governor-General. This visit of His Highness the Khan to Sibi being the first of its kind produced a good effect both in the country and on the border.

7. During the year under report the Wazir-i-Azam visited the Mastung, Dhadhar, Bagh and Lehri Niabats while the Naib Wazir-i-Azam also made a tour through and inspected the Kachhi Niabats.

Administration of Land and Water.

8. Some lands in the Mastung Niabat were subjected to settlement survey. The land revenue is collected in kind with the exception of some parts of Mastung, Dhadhar and Gandawa Niabats where 'Zari Kalang' or fixed assessment is levied. The rate of assessment is different in different places and in many cases it is most intricate. The revenue rate varies from $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of the gross produce.

9. In view of draught and famine conditions and on account of scarcity of foodstuffs and fodder in the State territory, which were at their worst in the Mashkai Niabat of Jhalawan, restrictions were placed on export of grain and bhoosa. By thus stopping the export of grain and bhoosa from the State and issuing the State revenue grain at reduced rates, the poor were spared the distress of famine. The free movements of grain from place to place within the State according to quantity and demand gave general relief. By selling the revenue grain to the poor at reduced rates, the State sustained a loss of Rs. 64,137-9-0 in its revenues. But in the Lehri Niabats, the Zamindars who are comparatively in a more distressed condition, have paid Rs. 40,000-0-0 in the form of wages for doing work on the Lehri Khanwah Scheme during the year under report. Thus the State spent over one lac of rupees for the relief from famine and the measures taken by the Wazir-i-Azam relieved the distress to a considerable extent.

10. During the year under report efforts were continued to effect improvements to gardens and to extend the cultivation of valuable crops. Attention was paid to sugar-cane cultivation and arrangements made to manufacture Gur.

It was thought that Gur could be prepared from a certain kind of Jowari grown in the *Khushkaba* lands of Kachhi Ilaqa. An experiment was accordingly made and some Gur was extracted. Although the scheme is in an elementary state it is hoped that these experiments, if carefully followed up, may yield success. The Gur was made from Karbi (Jowari stalks) after the ears of corn had been removed. Karbi is abundant in this country and is not of much value but if Gur can be prepared from it, it will prove very useful. In the Department of Agriculture continued attention was paid also to cotton, etc.

Public Works.

11. During the year under report, the total expenditure incurred under the head Public Works amounted to Rs. 49,721-13-10. A larger sum could not be spent under this head on account of the rise in the prices of building material and the difficulty in finding workmen.

Hospitals.

12. The four State dispensaries at Mastung, Bhag, Gandawa and Khozdar are working satisfactorily. The number of patients treated in them during the year was 30,057.

Education.

13. Two hundred seventy two students were receiving education at the seven State schools one Middle at Mastung and six Primary at Kalat, Pringabad, Dhadhar, Bhag, Gandawa and Khozdar.

Protection.

14. During the year under report the number of His Highness the Khan's irregular troops was 300. His Highness the Khan has got 100 Snider rifles and 35 guns. Of the latter only 12 are believed to be fit for use.

15. For the general administration of the country there is a levy force of 357 men, whose strength is increased or decreased according to requirements. A part of this force is armed with M. H. rifles.

16. During the year under report 907 cases, Criminal, Civil, Revenue and Miscellaneous were decided by my Court, while 350 Civil cases of an aggregate value of Rs. 37,112-0-0 were decided by the Niabat Courts. Besides many other tribal cases are dealt with through this office of which the files are in the office of the Political Agent, Kalat.

17. There was no registration office in the State but one has now been started in the Mastung Niabat and it is contemplated to start this system in certain other Niabats also.

18. Municipal system as far as it suits the condition of this country is being introduced in Mastung.

MISCELLANEOUS.

19. During the year under report, an ambulance motor car was on behalf of His Highness Khan presented to British Government as a help towards the war. A sum of Rs. 3,500 has been credited into the Government Treasury on account of the price of the car. A further donation of Rs. 10,000 was also made to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund.

20. His Highness the Khan enjoyed good health almost throughout the year. In spite of the fact that there were disturbances on the Afghan Border, His Highness remained firm in his staunch and unflinching loyalty to the British Government and his example was of very great benefit during this critical period. There was peace throughout the State. Strenuous efforts were made to guard the State from the unwholesome effect of the disturbances on the Frontier, in the Punjab, and other places in India outside the State.

21. On the 3rd of June 1919, His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor created the Wazir-i-Azam Sir Mir Shams Shah a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire, in recognition of his valuable services.

APPENDIX VIII.

TRIBAL AFFAIRS IN KALAT.

The following officers held charge of the Agency during the year under report :—

Lieutenant-Colonel A. D. G. Ramsay, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.A.,

Major T. G. M. Harris, O.B.E., I.A.,

Mr. J. G. Acheson, I.C.S.,

Major W. G. Hutchinson, O.B.E., I. A., and

Lieutenant-Colonel A. L. Jacob, C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E.

2. The attitude of the Sardars and tribes of the Agency was on the whole most satisfactory.

3. Five shots were fired at Mr. Acheson, Assistant Political Agent, Kalat, and his house party consisting of Colonel Field, his father-in-law, Mrs. Field, Miss Field and Mrs. Acheson at Mastung on the evening of the 19th May 1919. The offenders consisted of four men of a detachment of the Mekran Levy Corps.

The case was tried by the Kalat Sardars who tendered their award on the 12th July 1919. They recommended that the principal offenders, *viz.*, Kot Havildar Rodin, Rodini, Sepoy Bahadur Shah and Lance Naik Rahim Khan of the Mekran Levy Corps, should be hanged and with the previous concurrance of His Highness the Khan this was duly carried out at Mastung on 15th/16th idem. The Jirga also sentenced seven other men of the Corps to terms of imprisonment varying from one to ten years. Certain Motabirs of the tribes to which the offenders belonged were made to furnish security for good behaviour.

4. On the night of 7th/8th August, Babkani was raided by a gang from Sharawak. Sardar Bakhtiar Khan, Rustomzai and Lal Muhammad, the Naib of the Raisani Sardar, pursued the raiders who abandoned some live stock and some of the stolen property. The total loss as estimated by the shop-keepers was Rs. 55,991 including compensation for eight men killed and six wounded. Enquiries made into the matter show that the local Sardars and tribes did all they could in pursuing the raiders. In order to avoid the recurrence of such affairs scouts have now been employed to cope with raiders.

The following deaths occurred during the year under report :—

K. B. Mir Rassul Bakhsh, Raisani,

K. S. Mir Sharbat Khan, Rustamzai, of Kanak,

Mir Dost Muhammad Khan, Kurd,

the latter being in receipt of Rs. 20 per mensem from the Bolan tribal service grant.

6. At the request of the Headmen and Takris of the Mengal Tribe the Mengal Sardari question was placed before a representative Jirga of Kalat in February 1920. The members unanimously recommended that Mir Rassul Bakhsh, minor son of the late Khan Bahadur, Sardar Mir Rahim Khan Mengal be made Sardar and that Mir Karam Khan uncle of the minor should be appointed Sarbarahkar. The award has been approved both by His Highness the Khan of Kalat and the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan.

7. In accordance with the award of a representative Jirga held in October 1918, Mir Yusuf Khan, minor son of Sardar Behram Khan, Gurgnari, was made Sardar of the Gurgnari tribe and Mir Sahib Khan, was appointed as his Sarbarahkar. As the latter had proved himself a failure in this position, it was considered necessary to refer the matter to a Kalat Jirga. This was done in February 1920 and the Jirga recommended that Mir Sahib Khan should be removed from the post of Sarbarahkar. As regards a new Sarbarahkar, the Jirga was of opinion that all the headmen and Takris of the Gurgnari tribe should be summond to the Kalat Jirgas to be held in July 1920 and that the question be placed before them. This award was approved by the Political Agent. At present the affairs of the tribe are being conducted as a temporary measure by the Naib of Sorab under the instructions of the Wazir-i-Azam Kalat State.

8. Captain Maclachlan accompanied by Khan Sahib Seth Kaikobad, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Kalat toured in Jhalawan in October and November 1919. The tour was very successful and 21 sub-sections of the Mengals of Waher, Wadh and vicinity paid in their share of instalments of compensation and fine imposed on them in connection with the murders of Sardar Mir Rahim Khan, Mengal and Mir Behram Khan Sarbarahkar of the Gurgnari tribe. Mir Abdulla Khan the leader of the Mir Haji Mengals of Kanrach and one of the most important of the recalcitrants, in December 1918 also paid in his instalment.

Another important feature of the tour was that two other prominent recalcitrants, Murad Khan and Jamal Khan made their submission to Captain Maclachlan at Salor. The following headmen came to make their personal submission to the Political Agent :—

1. Mir Murad Khan, Shadmanzai of Paroli.
2. Mir Jamal Khan.
3. Mir Abdulla Khan, Mirhaji of Kanrach.
4. Mir Ahmed Khan, Mirhaji of Kanrach.
5. Nura, Mirhaji of Kanrach.

9. The following hononrs were granted during the year under report :—

K. C. I. E.

Nawab K. B. Mir Shams Shah, I. S. O.

M. B. E.

K. S. Sardar Mian Khan Kurd.

10. Major W. G. Hutchinson, I. A., the Political Agent paid a visit to the Las Bela State in March 1920, and made a special point of inspecting the country for the proposed road between Hab Naddi and Kharari. The matter is under consideration.

11. K. B. Sardar Mir Ahmed Khan and K. S. Seth Kaikobad were appointed to officiate as Assistant Political Agents, Kalat and Jhalawan respectively on the 29th March 1920.

K. B. Mir Sharhat Khan Wazir of the Las Bela State who was also appointed to officiate as Assistant Political Agent, Zhob, was relieved by K. S. Rana Muhammed Ali Khan.

12. Eight hundred fifty seven tribal cases were settled by Jirga arbitration, razinamahs, etc., during the calendar year 1919, under the orders of the Agency.

APPENDIX IX.

Administration Report of Mekran for the year 1919-20.

MEKRAN WAZARAT.

Personnel. Khan Bahadur Sardar Mir Ahmad Khan continued to hold charge of the Wazarat till the close of the year when he was appointed Assistant Political Agent in Kalat. He was relieved by L. Chandar Bhan, Revenue Assistant on 29th March 1920, who acted as Wazir pending the arrival of the newly appointed permanent Wazir K. S. Sultan Hussain.

Revenue. The total receipts realized during the year amounted to Rs. 1,86,670-13-2 against Rs. 1,65,133-8-4 for the last year, thus resulting in an increase of Rs. 21,537 the bulk of which falls under land revenue. Out of this Rs. 50,520-6-1 was paid to the Gichkis as their share against Rs. 40,447-7-4 paid last year.

Agriculture. After three years of successive drought Mekran had its first good rainfall during the summer of the year under report. This resulted in a very handsome increase in the amount of land revenue to which allusion has been made above. There were excellent winter rains also in the year under report and there are consequently signs of returning prosperity. On the whole, however, although deficiency was still felt owing to the failure of rabi crops the year was considerably more prosperous than preceding years.

The grazing for sheep, goats and camels on the whole was better than during the previous years but not good enough to prevent large numbers of animals dying. After the summer and winter rains however the grazing was much improved and excellent grazing was procurable throughout the country before the year closed. The production of ghee of which there has been a great scarcity in the country in the past few years has also greatly increased.

The work of improving the irrigation resources of the country has been pushed on with increased efforts. Some new karezes and kaurjos have been made while the progress in re-opening and cleaning old ones has been maintained.

The experimental farm which was started at Turbat to serve as a model to the local people and as a means of introducing the cultivation of vegetables, fruits and more valuable grains and fodders such as shaftal and lucerne into the country is doing very well and has already proved

successful in introducing the cultivation and use of vegetables which were hitherto unknown in the land. Zamindars evince interest in the farm and pay occasional visits to it. The Persian wheel which has recently been brought into use on one of the wells of the farm is working very well and promises to constitute a valuable addition to the irrigation sources of Mekran. It has excited the curiosity of the local man, who it if proves successful, may take to it.

Justice. There were 1,317 cases in the year under report as compared with 1,208 in the preceding year. Some very old and complicated cases were brought to a satisfactory settlement by the Wazir.

Trade. Imports and exports during the year amounted to Rs. 7,70,325 and Rs. 5,16,529 against Rs. 5,84,371 and Rs. 3,88,354 for the last year.

The regular steamer service to Pasni and other Gulf ports which was suspended during the war had not been resumed when the year closed and the traders had accordingly to continue to depend on the very precarious native craft for the transport of their goods.

The Pasni trade during the year amounted to imports Rs. 1,37,774-9-9 and exports Rs. 1,45,238-9-3 against Rs. 1,38,775 and Rs. 97,291 respectively of the last year.

Medical. The number of patients treated during the year at the only two dispensaries in Mekran, *viz.*, at Turbat and Panjgur was 25,459 at Panjgur and 8,648 at Turbat.

There was a satisfactory increase in the number of vaccinations, thanks to the zeal of the Assistant and Sub-Assistant Surgeons at Panjgur and Turbat.

Public Works. A sum of Rs. 9,896-4-5 was spent under this head during the year, Rs. 7,200 on original works and Rs. 2,696-4-5 on repairs. The provision of rest houses in Mekran is an urgent necessity. Two of these were built during the year.

General. Peace and quiet prevailed in the country throughout the year and the Sardars and Motabirs gave loyal assistance in the settlement of cases.

The progress of the reforms introduced has been maintained and their beneficial effect is already evidenced by the continual increase in the figures of income from year to year. Although very large expenditure has been incurred under the reformed administration on Public Works (which had hitherto been altogether ignored) and other heads the credit balance of the Mekran Fund has risen from Rs. 49,816-11-8 in the beginning of 1917-18 to Rs. 67,566-3-6 at the end of 1919-20. The Gichki Sardars and Motabirs behaved well and assisted in carrying on the Administration on reformed lines.

Mekran Assistancy.

The charge of the Assistancy was held by the following officers :—

Mr. C. H. Gidney, I.C.S.

and

Captain G. Hales, I.A.

Refugees. Shah Dost and others of Mand who had crossed the border in October 1918 as a protest against the decision in a property case returned to their homes in June 1919. One Abdul Ghani a Gichki of Tump who has on several occasion since 1918 absconded across the border owing to his disagreement in the decision of certain cases returned during the course of the year and has settled down at his home. His cases have all been settled.

Postal collections. The question of the disposal of Postal collections in Mekran has always given a cause for anxious consideration both to the Postal and Civil authorities. Arrangements are under consideration by which these collections will be taken over by the State Treasuries in Mekran and refunds of equal amounts made to the Post Office at Quetta by the Sadar State Treasury at Mastung. These arrangements if introduced will solve the long standing difficulty.

General. The Afghan War served as an excellent test of the feelings of the people who showed an utter lack of sympathy with the Amir, his subjects, their doings and evinced a spirit of confidence in the Government. The news of the outbreak of the hostilities was received with almost complete indifference. Some of the older men showed some interest but did not waver in their confidence in the ability of Government to defeat the Amir. The war caused no excitement. The publication of the treaty with Persia was a subject more to the liking of the people many inquiries were made regarding the intentions of the Government towards Persian Mekran and the Chief of the Baranzais. The question is one which interests the people.

Trans-Frontier. The three most noteworthy incidents in the trans-Frontier affairs are (*a*) the extension and consolidation of the power of the Baranzais (*b*) the treaty with Persia and (*c*) the murder of three Government sepoys by trans-Frontier miscreants at Charbar. While the power of the Baranzais shows a tendency to increase the treaty of Persia has caused uneasiness in the minds of some of the Chiefs principally the Baranzais who fear they will lose their position and power but it is probably regarded with a sense of satisfaction by others to whom the Baranzais power is irksome. The opinions of the poorer people themselves regarding the treaty have not yet been heard in Mekran. To deal with the Charbar murder case a Mission headed by Khan Bahadur Sardar Mir Ahmad Khan Wazir of Mekran accompanied by Sardar

Bahadur Mehrab Khan left Mand on the 29th May and proceeded to Pishin just beyond the border where they met Mir Ali Muhammad Baranzai and Haji Nawab of Lask with whom the case was discussed and an agreement arrived at with a view to make efforts to bring the culprits to book.

Internal strife continues among the petty chiefs in other parts of Persian Mekran and is helpful in keeping the attentions of the people away from this district.

Mir Ibrahim Khan of Irafshan paid a visit to Sardar Bahadur Mehrab Khan towards the close of the year.

Mekran Levy Corps.

The tribal platoon system is now working smoothly and is a success though whether it will continue to be so depends entirely on two main essentials:—

(1) the supply of good and competent Sardarkhel Indian officers, and

(2) their ability to maintain their paltoons at full strength.

The recruiting of Sarawani Brahuis which had seriously diminished during the period of the war improved during the year though more men of all tribes are required to bring platoons up to full strength. The Indian officers understand their responsibilities and most have made some effort to procure recruits but not with any marked success; the principal and perhaps only reason being that more profitable employment on the railway lines and by the hire of camels on the Nushki Seistan trade route is easily obtained. It is very possible that as the chances of obtaining the more profitable employment diminishes Sarawan recruiting conditions will improve. It is however noteworthy that should difficulties arise in obtaining sufficient Sarawan Brahuis for the corps the Jhalawan Brahui is an excellent substitute. Experiments made during the last three years have hitherto proved highly successful. 82 Jhalawan Brahuis were recruited during the year and have been formed into a separate platoon under Rissaldar Nawab Khan. Information received from Khozdar shows that many more Jhalawanis are anxious to enlist and another platoon could easily be raised. A second Zaggar Mengal platoon from Nushki is also being raised to replace the Samalari platoon under Rissaldar Washdil Khan which was disbanded during the year. Some 20 recruits are still required to complete the necessary number for the platoon.

The recruiting of Mekran Balochis like past years presents no difficulties.

During the year sanction was received to the appointments of six Kot Daffadars for the corps and to the increase in the pay of certain non-commissioned Officers. The improvement in the pay of non-commissioned officers has provided a long felt want and has made the troublesome promotion question an easier one to deal with.

The strength of the corps at the close of the year stood as follows:—

British officers	2
Indian officers	13
Mounted ranks	243
Infantry	338
Total	596

and consisted of 255 Sarawan Brahuis (including 71 Zaggar Mengals from Nushki), 118 Jhalawan Brahuis, 34 Mashwani Pathans, 182 Mekrani Baloch and 5 Punjabis. There were 138 discharges and 186 new enlistments during the year.

Much difficulty was experienced during the year in obtaining supplies for men and animals both on account of the scarcity of supplies and of obtaining transport to bring in the supplies to Panjgur. The increased price of grain and the extra expense incurred on account of transport both by sea and land threw a heavy burden of expense on the Corps Grain Fund and assistance had to be asked for. A grant of Rs 23,000 was sanctioned for the Fund by the Local Government. Ghi also was obtained only with difficulty and was expensive. The difficulties of feeding the corps are likely to continue as the local crops cannot supply corps needs.

Though the discipline and tone of the corps was on the whole very satisfactory throughout the year, two crimes which occurred shortly after the outbreak of war with Afghanistan showed that the war did not leave the corps altogether untouched. The first and the most serious, occurred on the 19th May when a party of men from the Samalari platoon commanded by Ressaldar Washdil Khan which was on that date to leave Mastung for Punjgur fired 5 shots at Mr. Acheson, I. C. S., the Assistant Political Agent, Kalat, and his house party. Fortunately no serious damage was done though Colonel Field one of the house party was slightly wouned. The case was placed before a strong Jirga of Kalat Sardars who awarded sentences of death to the principal offenders and other lesser punishments to others who were also implicated. The second crime was the desertion of 3 Baloch sepoys of the Zamarani Baloch platoon with their rifles from the Mand Post on the 16th July.

The health of the corps was on the whole good and was an improvement over former years. There was a slight outbreak of influenza in a mild form but timely precautions and preventives stopped a general outbreak.

APPENDIX X.

Administration Report of the Lasbela State for the year 1919-20.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

During the year under report the post of the Wazir was held by Khan Bahadur Sharbat Khan, and Khan Sahib Rana Muhammad Ali Khan. Qazi Mir Alam Jan, the Tahsildar of the Las Bela State carried on the current duties of the Wazir Las Bela State from 23rd August 1919 to 30th November 1919, during the absence of K. B. Sharbat Khan who was deputed on special duty in Quetta and Chaman in connection with the Afghan disturbances.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. D. G. Ramsay, C.I.E., O.B.E., Mr. J. G. Acheson, I.C.S., Major W. G. Hutchinson, O.B.E., I.A., and Lieutenant-Colonel A. L. Jacob, C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E., held the Political charge of the State.

The Jam did not go out of his state during the year, but he toured in the state and halted at Hab Naddi for some five months to undergo treatment for his illness and thereafter returned to Bela.

Major W. G. Hutchinson, O.B.E., I.A., Political Agent, Kalat, paid a visit to the State met the Jam Sahib in his camp at Hab Naddi on 29th February 1920, went into the State as far as Sonmiani and returned to Karachi on 2nd March 1920.

Captain Maclachlan, Special Officer of the Mekran Levy Corps and K. S. Seth Kaikobad, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Kalat, passed through Bela to Karachi in October 1919.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

There was no change in the land taxation. The total revenue assessment for the year under report amounted to Rs. 1, 20, 231-1-6. This was wholly realised.

CHAPTER III.

LEGISLATION AND PROTECTION.

Criminal cases of all descriptions numbered 419 during the year. **Criminal Justice.**

The number of Criminal, Civil, Revenue, Miscellaneous and Execution cases disposed of during the year was as follows:— **Civil and Criminal Justice.**

Criminal	398
Civil	542
Revenue	202
Miscellaneous	66
Execution	100
TOTAL	1308

The State Lassi (local) Fauj consisted of 125 men and all ranks and the Military Police (Punjabi Muhammadans Sikhs and others) of 57. **Military Forces.**

The State Levies who are entrusted with the duties of the police as well as other miscellaneous works connected with the revenue and judicial administration of the State also perform the duties of village watchmen. The number of the levies is the same as last year, *viz.*, 119. **Village Watchmen.**

There are three serviceable muzzle, loading cannon 70 muskati rifles of Martini pattern and 50 Martini Henry rifles in the State. **Armament.**

CHAPTER IV.

PROTECTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

The State has had the misfortune to experience two successive dry years and as was mentioned last year supplies of wheat and rice had to be imported by the State from India to mitigate the hardships caused by the repeated failure of the crops. Scantiness of rainfall naturally resulted in the shortage of fodder which caused much suffering among the cattle. After the close of the year under review news has been received of several falls of good rain which was urgently required. **Weather and Crops.**

Trade and Manufacture.

Exports chiefly consist of dried fish, mustard seed, hides, coriander seed, mung, till seed, sheep, goats, woolen sacks, saddle bags, grass, fuel, gum, and *gugal*. Wool and ghee is chiefly brought in from Jhalawan and re-exported to Sind. The bad effect of the war on the export trade of the State still exists to a great extent. The drying and curing of fish for export is a large and growing industry on the coast which suffered severely on account of the war.

The chief imports are rice, cloth, sugar, tobacco, wheat, barley, dates dwarf, palm leaves and ropes.

Public Works.

The Karachi Hab portion of the Karachi Las Bela main road which is within the jurisdiction of the Sind Administration is already under construction while efforts are being made to start the construction of the Las Bela portion as early as possible. Provision to the extent of Rs. 80,000 is being made for this purpose in the Budget Estimates of the State for the current year and the steps are being taken to secure the necessary establishment for surveying and commencing the road.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

The total revenue from all sources actually recovered and credited during the year amounted to Rs. 4,08,428-7-1 against Rs. 3,61,783-11-2 for preceding year the increase entirely falling under the head of land revenue and being due to the high prices obtained for revenue grain.

The total expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 3,54,095-2-0 against Rs. 3,29,957-10-7 (wrongly shown as Rs.3,29,807-10-7 in last year's report) during the last year, the actual credit balance of the state rising from Rs. 5,22,450 to Rs. 5,76,783. As a result of this it has been decided to raise the Jam's Civil list from Rs. 42,000 to Rs. 84,000 per annum from the next year.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics.

Hospital and Dispensaries.

There is a free dispensary at Bela (established in 1888) in charge of a Sub Assistant Surgeon with a small staff.

The number of patients treated in the year was:—

In-door	8
Out-door	5,754
Total	5,762

69 operations were performed and 867 persons were vaccinated during the year.

CHAPTER VII.

Education.

Education at the three Upper Primary Schools maintained by the state continued to make satisfactory progress.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

The only prospecting license renewed was that of the Indo-Burmah Petroleum Company, Limited for one area. Work on this has not yet been started owing to the depletion of the company's staff and the shortage of machinery resulting from the effects of war.

APPENDICES TO PART II.

APPENDIX I.

LAND REVENUE.

The total land revenue demand of Baluchistan including arrears for the last year but excluding the amounts derived from the Khushdil Khan and Shebo Canal Irrigation schemes or the water rates levied in the Nasirabad Tahsil on lands irrigated by the inundation canals amounted to Rs. 12,70,775 against Rs. 12,99,727 for the previous year. Similarly, the total collections including collections on account of the arrears of the previous years amounted to Rs. 9,16,099 against Rs. 9,59,514 for the preceding year.

2. Actually both the demands and collections in respect of Sibi, Chagai and Kalat Districts were in excess of those of previous year by approximate amounts given in the margin. This was due to the timely rain fall and high prices but factors mentioned below resulted in the large decrease in revenue in the other three Districts (Quetta-Pishin, Loralai and Zhob) :—

District.	Demands.	Collections.
	Rs.	*Rs.*
Sibi	61,062	22,269
Chagai	11,380	16,813
Kalat	3,776	2,151

(*i*) Owing to the disturbed condition of the country in those districts and the strained relations with Afghanistan certain crops could not be gathered also the number of Powindah visitors who bring down large flocks of animals and contribute a great deal to the revenue under grazing tax considerably decreased.

(*ii*) Khushkaba crops which depend solely on rainfall for maturation failed in Quetta-Pishin and Loralai Districts for want of timely rains. The rain fall in Quetta-Pishin District was deficient after December 1918.

(*iii*) The whole of the land revenue and grazing tax in Musakhel Tahsil were remitted during the year as a reward to the Zemindars for their excellent behaviour and active support of Government.

3. The arrears outstanding at the close of the year were less by Rs. 15,000 than those of the previous year but this is due to remissions of large amounts of irrecoverable quinquennial revenue outstanding Nasirabad Tahsil.

4. The sanction of the Government of India has now been received to the proposed connection of irrigation of Nasirabad Tahsil with the Sukkar Barrage project and it is hoped that the execution of this project will result in the safeguarding of the tract against shortage of canal water and in the development of its prosperity.

5. Three new appointments of Revenue Assistants were created for the Quetta-Pishin, Loralai and Sibi Districts.

The following table compares the amounts assessed, collected and not recovered for the year 1919-20 with those for the preceding year.

Particulars.	1918-19.	1919-20.	Difference +increase —decrease.
I. Gross demand—	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
(*a*) Arrears of previous year	1,36,168 4 10	1,30,529 11 6	—5,638 9 4
(*b*) Current year's demand	11,63,558 14 7	11,40,244 15 0	—23,313 15 7
TOTAL	12,99,727 3 5	12,70,774 10 6	—28,952 8 11
II. Collections—			
(*a*) Arrears of previous year	62,538 3 2	17,044 6 11	—45,493 12 3
(*b*) Current year's collections	8,96,975 5 9	8,99,054 8 11	+2,079 3 2
TOTAL	9,59,513 8 11	9,16,098 15 10	—43,414 9 1

Particulars.	1918-19.	1919-20.	Difference +increase −decrease.
III. Amounts not recovered—	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
(*a*) Remissions	1,42,243 2 7	1,71,418 4 2	+29,175 1 7
(*b*) Malikana	43,002 8 1	46,203 0 11	+3,200 8 10
(*c*) Suspensions	1,00,925 9 4	56,311 6 5	−44,614 2 11
(*d*) Grain allowances	24,414 14 4	31,405 6 0	+6,990 7 8
(*e*) Arrears	13,229 5 2	33,406 6 10	+20,177 1 8
(*f*) Miscellaneous	16,398 3 0	15,931 2 4	−467 0 8
TOTAL	3,40,213 10 6	3,54,675 10 8	14,462 0 2

An analysis by Districts of these figures gives the following result :— increase (+) or decrease (—) as compared with the figures for 1918-19.

Districts.	Demands.	Collections.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*
Quetta-Pishin	−12,788 5 10	−503 11 9
Sibi	+61,062 2 11	+22,268 10 2
Loralai	−50,769 3 11	−53,443 9 5
Zhob	−51,605 11 11	−41,192 13 3
Chagai	+11,380 8 5	+16,813 13 9
Kalat	+3,276 5 8	+2,151 5 8
TOTAL	−39,444 4 8	−53,906 4 10

The revenue wheat fetched the following prices :—

Tahsil.	Prices, 1918-19.	Prices, 1919-20.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*
Quetta	4 0 0	6 8 0
Loralai	3 3 9	4 12 0
Fort Sandeman	3 12 0	4 0 0
Sibi	3 1 0 to 4 8 0	5 10 6 to 6 8 0

The following were the principal remissions and suspensions made :—

Tahsils.	Amounts.	Remitted or suspended.	Reasons.
	Rs. a. p.		
Nasirabad	3,257 14 6	Remitted	Insufficiency of water in canals and scanty rainfalls.
Quetta	162 2 4	,,	The water in Karezes which irrigate the lands has diminished for various reasons.
Pishin	139 12 0	,,	Drying up of Karez Takht Ram.
Fort Sandeman	830 0 0	,,	Owing to disturbances the Zamindars could not reap their crops.
Ditto	18,011 2 0	Suspended	
Musakhel	34,505 5 0	Remitted	Political grounds.
Bolan	2,000 0 0	,,	Loss of ¼th of Kirta population from influenza and shortage of water from Bolan Stream.

APPENDIX II.

RAINFALL.

The following table compares the amount of rainfall recorded at the headquarters of each District during the year 1919-20, with that of the previous year.

Station.	Average rainfall for 8 to 12 years period ending in 1901.	1918-19.	1919-20.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Quetta	10·52	6·18	7·39
Sibi	5·16	2·97	7·46
Loralai	8·37	11·22	8·10
Fort Sandeman	10·01	7·39	7·10
Nushki	Not available.	7·40	7·65
Mach (Headquarter of the Bolan Pass Sub-Tahsil)	Not available.	11·59	6·40

Area cultivated.

The area cultivated, though slightly in excess of that cultivated during the preceding year, was much below that cultivated in 1917-18 as detailed below :—

Area cultivated.

	Acres.
1917-18	3,22,000
1918-19	2,49,000
1919-20	2,81,000

The area harvested amounted to 2,17,000 acres against 1,76,000 acres during 1918-19 and 2,29,000 during 1917-18.

Area harvested.

		Acres.
Settled Tahsils	1918-19	1,59,489
	1919-20	1,96,056
Un-settled Tahsils	1918-19	17,056
	1919-20	21,055

The area harvested in the Settled Tasils during 1919-20 was 69 per cent. of the total area sown (2,81,602 acres) against 64 per cent. for the preceding year.

Prices.—Wheat is the staple food grain in the high lands and millet in the lower tracts. The retail sale prices of these staples were as follows :—

Station.	April 1919 (per rupee).	March 1920 (per rupee).
Wheat.	Srs. Ch.	Srs. Ch.
Fort Sandeman	7 2½	Not available.
Loralai	9 8	6 8
Quetta	7 1	5 10
Millet.		
Sibi	5 12	6 6

APPENDIX III.

IRRIGATION.

It should be noted, as explained in previous reports, that the revenue demand entered in the irrigation reports for any given financial and agricultural year always depends upon the crops shown in those reports as irrigated during the preceding year and on the auction price of the revenue crops.

2. *Shebo Canal.*—The area under crop during the year 1919-20 is compared below :—

Year and Crop.	Irrigated.	Year and Crop.	Matured and assessed to revenue.
	Acres.		*Acres.*
1917-18 Rabi	1,700	1918-19 Rabi	1,346
1918-19 Kharif	137	Kharif	88
TOTAL	1,837	TOTAL	1,434
1918-19 Rabi	1,200	1918-19 Rabi	1,200
Additional area irrigated after 31st March 1919.	252	.....	...
TOTAL	1,452	TOTAL	1,200
1919-20 Rabi	1,500 will mature in 1920-21		...

3. The canal remained dry from 1st May 1919 to 10th August 1919 and therefore very little Kharif irrigation was done. The outturn this year was generally poor owing to late sowings of rabi crops in 1918, due to Influenza epidemic.

4. The revenue demand on the areas maturing in 1918-19 and 1919-20, is compared below :—

Details.	Demands for 1918-19.	Demands for 1919-20.
	Rs.	*Rs.*
Land revenue including water rate	15,373	16,391
Other sources of revenue, rent of mills, fines, etc.	337	538
TOTAL	15,710	16,929

5. *Khushdil Khan Canals.*—The area under crop during the year 1919-20, is compared below :—

Year and Crop.	Irrigated.	Year and Crop.	Matured and assessed to revenue.
1917-18 Rabi	1,200	1918-19 Rabi	1,216
1917-18 irrigated after 31st March 1919.	394	Kharif	250
1918-19 Kharif	257	...	...
TOTAL	1,851	TOTAL	1,466
1918-19 Rabi	5,000	1919-20 Rabi	4,788
Kharif cultivation is discouraged on this canal.			
TOTAL	5,000	TOTAL	4,788
1919-20 Rabi	5,000	Will mature in 1920-21.	

6. The year was one of unusual dryness owing to inadequacy of rainfall.

7. The revenue demand on the areas maturing in 1918-19, and 1919-20, as well as the actual collections during the two years are compared below —

Details.	Demands for 1918-19.	Demands for 1919-20.
	Rs.	*Rs.*
Land revenue including water rate	25,533	62,768
Other sources of revenue, rent of mills, fines, etc.	338	1,317
TOTAL	25,871	64,085
Arrears for the past year	167	...
Total demand	26,038	64,085
Collections	26,038	64,085
Outstanding	...	...

8. The increase in revenue is due to two causes, *i. e.* :—

(*i*) increase in the area irrigated; and

(*ii*) the figures for 1918-19, above represent net demand after deducting the remission of ¼ of Government share granted by the Agent to the Governor-General.

9. The total revenue demand of the year under irrigation amounted to Rs. 1,09,698, against Rs. 55,105, during the previous year. The demands for the Shebo and Khushdil Khan Canals amounted to Rs. 81,014, as stated above (Shebo Canal Rs. 16,929 + Khushdil Khan Canal Rs. 64,085 = 81,014). Balance of Rs. 28,684, was assessed as detailed below :—

Nar Nulla Canal.

	Rs.
Land revenue including water rates	1,485
Other sources (receipts from plantations)	144
TOTAL	1,629

Nari Canal.

Land revenue and water rates	25,581
Other sources—Sale of water and miscellaneous	1,184
TOTAL	26,765

Miscellaneous works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept.

Other sources.—Rent of buildings	290
TOTAL	290
GRAND TOTAL	28,684

APPENDIX IV.

ENQUIRY INTO ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

1. Under orders from the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Rai Bahadur Diwan Jamiat Rai, prepared a report on the revenue rates and economic conditions of certain selected villages in the Sibi, Loralai and Zhob districts. The report is still under consideration.

SURVEY WORK.

4. Field work connected with the survey of Quat Mandi, Badra and Pur in the Sibi Tahsil was taken in hand in the first week of April 1919, and completed by the 15th February 1920, the establishment employed being one Naib Tahsildar, one Munsarim and seven Patwaris. The total area surveyed was 19,002 acres. Survey of 35 villages in the Kohlu Tahsil comprising a total area of 36,422 acres was done from April 1919 to December 1919. The establishment employed for this work was one Tahsildar for a part of a time, one Naib Tahsildar, one Munsarim and ten Patwaris. Records consisting of Shajras and Khasras were under preparation at the end of the year.

Re-survey of the Municipal lands at Sibi was done in the months of January and February 1920, by an establishment consisting of one Naib Tahsildar, two Munsarims and five Patwaris.

5. The cost of the Settlement Department during the year under report was Rs. 25,613-15-2.

APPENDIX V.

The Agricultural Development of Baluchistan.

The object of this paper is to record briefly the results obtained at the Fruit Experiment Station, Quetta. This work was begun in 1912, in consequence of proposals put forward by Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs (now the Hon'ble Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs, C.S.I., C.I.E., Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan) when Officiating Revenue Commissioner. It was arranged by the Government of India that we should be placed in charge of the work and that we should reside at Quetta each year during the months May to September.

An area of 25 acres of land was acquired near Quetta towards the end of 1911, which has since been utilized for experimental work in agriculture, fruit growing and vegetable culture. The site chosen was a sloping piece of ground, about two miles from Quetta situated between the military road to the Bolan and the North-Western Railway. This area was laid out in terraces, a small laboratory and quarters for the staff were erected and a set of borings for artesian water were undertaken, two of which were successful. A further supply of irrigation water was purchased from the Zamindars.

From small beginnings, the investigations have rapidly expanded and the demonstration to the zamindars of the results obtained now demands the services of a whole-time officer. At the same time, our work in India has increased beyond all expectation so that the time has come to sever our connection with Baluchistan problems. Before doing so, it appears desirable to record very briefly a statement of the progress made and of the results obtained. The principles established not only apply to local conditions and to similar tracts in neighbouring countries but it is considered they may prove to be of use to investigators who may have to deal with loose soils and with a set of climatic conditions somewhat outside the beaten track.

I. The Agricultural Factors of the Quetta Valley.

The agricultural conditions in the Quetta valley are quite different from those of India and resemble, to a considerable extent, those of large areas of Central Asia. The valley is about 5,500 feet above the sea and is surrounded by high mountains. There is a considerable slope from the sides to the centre and the main drainage line is west-ward. Surface drainage is easy.

Soil.—The soil is a loose deposit, apparently formed by accumulations of wind-blown dust, mixed with the fine particles washed down from the mountains by the winter rains. On the slopes near the hills, the subsoil often consists of beds of gravel and pebbles which borings show also occur at varying depths right through the valley. The soil readily runs together on the surface and loses its porosity after heavy rain or frequent surface flooding. There is a marked response to such aerating agents as organic matter, green manure or additions of wind-blown sand. Small areas of alkali land are common. Any tendency to over watering, particularly on the heavier soils, leads to the production of these injurious salts. Fertility is maintained by fallows and by the addition of large quantities of farm-yard manure.

Water supply.—The total rainfall is low, about 10·5 inches a year (Table I). The volume of irrigation water is small and cannot easily be increased. Most of the precipitation takes place during the winter months, November to March, often in the form of snow. Besides the winter rains, there are some other sources of water for agricultural purposes—*karezes*, reservoirs, artesian bores and the subsoil water.

Table I.

Rainfall in inches at Quetta, 1912-19.

	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.
September	*nil*	*nil*	0·02	*nil*	*nil*	0·40	0·10
October	*nil*	0·19	1·87	*nil*	*nil*	*nil*	0·01
November	0·03	0·95	1·91	*nil*	*nil*	0·03	0·07
December	1·50	0·90	1·16	*nil*	0·68	1·02	2·40
January	0·69	1·70	0·43	2·61	2·14	0·15	0·85
February	3·73	3·29	0·45	1·53	0·08	1·79	1·15
March	2·69	1·20	1·44	0·28	2·03	4·19	0·58
April	0·12	0·97	1·96	1·99	0·10	0·42	0·78
May	*nil*	0·55	*nil*	0·75	0·38	*nil*	0·93
June	0·08	0·46	*nil*	*nil*	*nil*	*nil*	*nil*
July	0·19	0·76	*nil*	*nil*	*nil*	0·14	0·99
August	0·12	*nil*	*nil*	1·33	2·50	0·06	0·15
Total	9·15	10·97	9·24	8·49	7·31	8·20	8·01

The usual means of irrigation is the *karez*—an underground ditch on sloping land which collects the subterranean water in the fan taluses near the hills and discharges it on to the surface. The reservoirs are constructed for storing storm water and the unused surplus carried off by the rivers. The artesian bores are from three to four inches in diameter and are rarely more than 200 feet deep. They tap the water from underground streams so that this method of supplementing the rainfall is largely a matter of chance.* Very little use is made of the subsoil water for irrigation purposes on account of the expense and trouble of lifting it.

Climate.—There is a well-marked winter at Quetta and from November to March the general temperature is low. The summer months June, July and August are hot and dry and the days are long. During this period, the minimum temperature is high. The mean varies from 40°F. in January to 78°F. in July. The diurnal range is considerable and varies from 21°8F. in January to 32°7F. in November. The humidity of the air is generally low, much lower than in many parts of the plains of India. There is a great deal of air movement, often from the west. Evaporation is therefore rapid so that in fruit and vegetable growing, devices for checking the effects of the dry hot winds are essential. Mud walls, wind breaks of Persian roses and trees (like seedling apricots and almonds) and cover crops like lucerne which shade the ground, can be used for this purpose. In vineyards, the plants are grown in deep trenches and so receive still further protection. The growing season is a short one and the transition between winter and summer conditions is generally rapid. The absence of any real spring and the occurrence of late frosts in May often render the raising and transplanting of seedlings a matter of some difficulty. Early flowering fruit crops like almonds and apricots are frequently destroyed by the cold. Early frosts sometimes occur in September so that the season is often exceedingly short.

Labour.—There is often a shortage of labour at Quetta particularly during the summer when the demand is sometimes greater than the supply. Apart from the rougher agricultural operations connected with such crops as wheat, barley, maize and lucerne and the care of the flocks, the Agency is largely dependent on external sources, such as Afghanistan, the Panjab and Oudh, for its labour. This fact and the presence of a large garrison render agricultural operations expensive.

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* Experiment, carried out by the Military Works Department at the Fruit Experiment Station in 1912-13, showed that the discharge of an artesian bore can be greatly increased by means of a centrifugal pump working at the ground level. After pumping for a few hours, the natural flow stops for a short time and then begins again as before.

II. Agriculture.

The chief problem underlying the improvement of Baluchistan agriculture is the discovery of the maximum duty of water. The rainfal is low and is mainly confined to the winter months. The volume of irrigation water is small and cannot easily be increased. The ordinary losses due to evaporation are considerably accentuated by the general dryness of the air and by the constant wind. In summer, the long hot days and the clear skies help still further to reduce the moisture in the soil and to increase transpiration. These are not the only reasons for the saving of water. The soils are exceedingly fertile if they are merely baptized but they do not give the best result under constant irrigation. The texture is, as a rule, too stiff, the surface readily runs together after wetting and contracts on drying, forming a thick hard impermeable crust. Any tendency to overwatering, particularly on the heavy soils, rapidly leads to the production of injurious alkali salts. Thus the rapid loss of water cannot be made up for by frequent irrigation and there is no ultimate advantage to be obtained in concentrating the water available on to a small area. The solution of the difficulty is to apply as little as possible and to reduce the losses by evaporation and transpiration to the lowest point. As there can be no great development, either in agriculture or in fruit growing, unless a good deal of the water now used can be saved, a considerable amount of attention has been paid to the means by which such a saving can be accomplished.

Improvements in irrigation practice.

Although land is abundant and water is scarce, the local methods of handling irrigation water are wasteful. The channels leading down the slopes from the *karezes* zigzag a great deal in order to reduce corrosion. This increases their length and adds to the losses by percolation. No attempt is made to brick these portions and to reduce the section of the channel. Besides being too large, the channels are frequently week and bursts occur. Too much water is often applied to the land at a time, consequently the edge effect in crops like wheat and barley is everywhere very marked.

An improved method of irrigation has been worked out and applied successfully to local conditions at the Fruit Experiment Station. This is described in detail in Bulletin No. 7. The land to be watered is laid out in long oblong plots 100 feet broad and from half to one acre in area. Great care is taken in grading so that the irrigation water will flow slowly over the whole surface and lead to even percolation. For this purpose, the slope is about 1·5 inches in 100 feet. The plots are provided with strong turfed channels with wide berms running down their short sides (Fig. 1). The area to be irrigated is divided into long compartments (*kiaris*), about 12 feet wide, which are watered from one end.

The advantages of this method of irrigation are considerable. The duty of water is increased, the labour involved in distribution is small, percolation is uniform and even crop result. The carefully graded oblong plots dry evenly after irrigation and the area is large enough for the use of water saving and tilth producing implements, such as liver harrows, spring time cultivators and iron ploughs. When the grading is completed

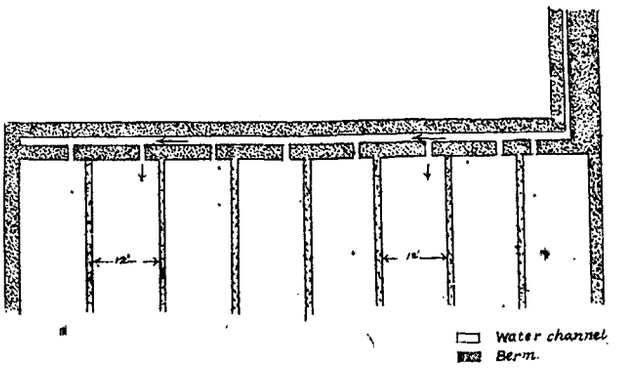

FIG. I. Irrigation with long narrow compartments. The water is controlled in the channels by means of the canvas dam in use in the United States. This is merely a piece of canvas or stout cotton cloth like drill fixed to a strip of wood or bamboo. The wood is laid across the berms of the channel and the canvas when weighted by a brick, checks the water completely.

a valuable permanent improvement has been effected and no more expense or trouble is needed. Once the levels are adjusted they do not change. The only expense is the labour of the *Zamindar* and that of his oxen.

WATER SAVING IN WHEAT GROWING.

The crop on which the largest amount of water can be saved by direct means is wheat. The work on this subject is dealt with in detail in the Second Edition of Bulletin No. 4 published during the present year (1919).

In Baluchistan, irrigated wheat is watered six or seven times in all and the yield varies from 15 to 25 maunds * to the acre according to the richness of the soil. The dry crop is precarious, the yield of grain rarely exceeding 5 maunds to the acre. It was first found at the Experiment Station that crops of wheat, between 18 and 20 maunds to the acre, could easily be raised on the preliminary irrigation only even in a year when the winter rains were unfavourable. Two new implements are required for this work—the spring tine cultivator for producing a perfect tilth before sowing and the liver harrow for breaking up rain crusts after the seed has germinated. These machines are well within the means of the people. These water-saving methods were then applied to cultivators' fields and as much as 22 maunds 33 seers of wheat to the acre was obtained on the preliminary irrigation.

Recently, the procedure has been simplified the yields have been improved and a further increase in the duty of water has been secured. This was obtained by carefully grading the land and by the employment of a leguminous rotation. In 1918-19, on land carefully graded and after a summer fallow preceded by a cold weather crop of Persian clover, a yield of 32 maunds 27 seers (2,686 lb.) of grain and 57 maunds 13 seers (4,715 lb.) of straw was obtained on an acre plot on the preliminary watering only. The land was irrigated before sowing on October 12th and cultivated lightly with the spring tine cultivator, followed by the beam, on October 16th as soon as ever the surface was dry enough for this purpose. Under the thin mulch so produced, the soil dried slowly and a perfect tilth was produced by natural means when it was ploughed with iron ploughs on October 19th. Before ploughing, the seed was scattered broadcast on the surface and after the whole area was ploughed once, the beam was run over the land both ways. Besides the saving in cattle power, this method of combined tilth production and seed covering, by means of the iron plough, involves the minimum loss of moisture. Afterwards rain crusts were broken by the harrow several times, the last operation taking place on April 15th, 1919. Side by side, about three acres of similar land, which was only roughly levelled and which had not borne a clover crop, were treated in the same way. The yield in this case was much lower—19 maunds 31 seers (1,625 lb.) of grain and 33 maunds 15 seers (2,745 lb.) of straw to the acre. This great difference in yield of 12 maunds 36 seers (1,061 lb.) of grain to the acre in favour of a previous clover crop, combined with careful grading, is very striking and is of considerable significance in the future development of wheat production. Results like this bring out the enormous waste of water in wheat growing in Baluchistan and the general low standard of agriculture.

Besides the growth of a wheat crop on one irrigation, a further point of considerable importance was discovered at Quetta. It was found that after the second irrigation, water ceased to be a limiting factor and that further additions began to depress the yield. This point is well illustrated by the results obtained on the land (unmanured) of a *Zamindar* at Quetta in 1917 (Table 2).

* 1 One maund=40 seers=82.27 lb.

TABLE 2.

The introduction of a new limiting factor after irrigation.

Number of waterings.	Area in acres.	Total weight of produce.	Total weight of grain.		Yield of grain per acre.		Percentage reduction.
		lb.	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.	
One	3·99	10·367	52	6	13	2	0
Three	2·65	6·620	25	15	9	23	26

In 1916, a beginning was made in the work of applying the water-saving methods worked out at Quetta to the conditions of North West India. The first experiments were made at Gungapur and Haripur in the Lyallpur District and at Sargodha in the Jhelum colony. An average yield of nearly ten maunds to the acre was obtained on the preliminary irrigation, a second irrigation increased the crop to 16¼ maunds while a third watering *reduced* the average yield by a maund. Similar results were obtained by Main* at Mirpurkhas in Sind but here the yields obtained on the preliminary watering were as high as 2,062lb. to the acre. On soils with good texture, a second watering *reduced* the average yield by 152lb. to the acre. In the season 1918-19, Clarke at Shahjahanpur obtained a yield of 36·5 maunds of Pusa 12 to the acre with only one watering applied in November. Taking all these Indian results together there can be no question that the principles worked out at Quetta on water saving in wheat and the methods by which they were obtained apply to the conditions of North West India, where vast volumes of valuable irrigation water are now poured on the land by the cultivators to little or no purpose. After a certain point, further addditions of irrigation water begin to produce a negative result and to lower the yield. The importance of this matter to India needs no argument.

THE EXTENSION OF THE AREA UNDER LEGUMINOUS FODDERS.

The most effective use of the water saved on the wheat crop is a matter of great importance. To produce the best results it should bring in an immediate return and the crops grown should also improve the texture of the soil. These objects are best achieved by the extension of the area under leguminous fodder crops like Persian clover (*shaftal*) and lucerne. Persian clover (*Trifolium resupinatum*) is a rapidly growing annual which does best if sown in September before the temperature falls too low. It gives four or five cuts before the end of the following June. Its growth period corresponds with that of wheat so that it is well adapted for increasing the fodder supply and for the utilization of any irrigation water saved. Besides, it improves the soil texture and provides a useful rotation. At present, the zamindars manure their wheat direct and use most of the autumn and spring water on this crop. After harvest, the fields have to be thrown out of cultivation for a year for the land to recover from the evil effects of frequent irrigation. A better system would be to manure for *shaftal* to plough this crop up early in July and to follow it by wheat on a single irrigation for two seasons with a summer fallow in between. In this way, the output would be increased, the land would have a longer rest from irrigation and the texture and fertility would improve.

Any great extension of the area under *shaftal* and lucerne involves the proper preservation of the fodder as the local demand for green food is limited. A considerable amount of attention has therefore been devoted to the drying and baling of the hay. The detailed results are to be found in Bulletins 5 and 6 and in a paper published in the *Journal of Dairying and Dairy Farming in India* in 1917. The difficulties in this work are two fold —the prevention of loss of leaf in a dry atmosphere and the close baling of a brittle product. The loss of leaf is avoided by completing the hay-making process in bulk instead of on the ground. The baling difficulties are overcome by moistening and covering the heaps about twelve hours before the bales are made. In this way the fodder can be compressed to 90 c. ft. to the ton (the Army standard for baled fodder) without loss of the valuable foliage. Bales so pressed are found to possess excellent keeping qualities.

During the past four years, trials of these fodders have been successfully carried out by various units of the Fourth Division at Quetta. The results obtained in 1915 and 1916 were published in Bullet in No. 6. Those of 1917 and 1918 were equally successful and showed that the saving of weight is as high as 40 per cent. while the cost of feeding is slightly reduced. In all cases, the comparisons were made with the active service ration. Considering the importance of transport in military operations in North West India and in the East generally, the military advantage of this work is obvious. One of the objects of these army trials was to bring in the military authorities as purchasers for these fooders, so as to stimulate their production and sale. The first results were published in 1915 and 1916. Since then, the idea has been adopted in Egypt and no less than 150,000 tons of leguminous hay have been baled for use by the armies in Egypt, Palestine and Salonica. This fooder proved of the greatest use

* *Agricultural Journal of India*, Vol. XIII, 1818, p. 653.

in the recent campaigns in these areas. The military aspect is of course only a part of this question. Good leguminous hay is required in large quantities for use in the towns and villages of North West India, for all road transport work, for dairy animals and for work cattle. It would help materially in solving the fodder problem which at present is keeping up the price of cattle and hindering the adoption of agricultural imprvements.

Now that the preliminary work on these fodders has been completed and extensive trials have been successfully carried out, it remains to place them on the market in bulk. We have suggested that a drying and baling centre should be started in Baluchistan under Government agency and that these fodders, either pure or mixed with an equal weight of *bhusa*, should be pressed and afterwards sold to the public at places like Quetta and Karachi. On account of the high prices ruling for green fodder, Quetta is not a suitable baling centre at present. Mastung, in the Kalat State, would appear to be a better site for the undertaking. The object of this work is to make these fodders widely known with a view to their ultimate adoption on the large scale throughout North West India.

The improvement of the texture of the soil.

The duty of water can also be increased by improving the texture of the soil. By this means the root range is extended and a larger crop is obtained without any increase in irrigation. The quality of the produce is also improved. This point is well illustrated by a comparison between the crops grown at Mastung and at Quetta. In the former case, the texture of the soil has been lightened by additions of wind-blown sand, the aeration has improved and in consequence the valley possess a reputation for the quality of its produce. This view is confirmed by the fact that the addition of Mastung sand to Quetta soil markedly increases its productive power. Such methods of improvement however are only of limited application but they are of value in indicating the direction of progress. The great difficulty in the Quetta valley is to keep the soil open and to check the consolidating effect of continuous surface flooding. The porosity is easily destroyed and if flooding is continued for a few years, alkali salts begin to make their appearance. The utmost use should therefore be made of all aerating materials (including organic matter, leguminous rotations [1] and green manure) by which the soil texture can be maintained and improved. The land should also have rest from irrigation as frequently and as long as possible. The supplies of farm-yard manure should be conserved and only added to the soil when thoroughly decayed. As is well known, this manure often has less effect on the soil if applied fresh than if allowed first to decay in a moist state in the absence of air. At present at Quetta, the fresh manure is allowed to dry in heaps before application and the full benefit is not obtained. In addition, it produces an acrid dust which is detrimental to health. All such manure should be kept moist in pits for about a year and the air should be excluded by a thick layer of soil. In this way, much better results can be obtained than by the application of dry, undecayed manure which, under the arid conditions of Baluchistan, is incorporated into the soil with great slowness and which frequently interferes with growth.

The formation of alkali soils.

One of the most striking characteristics of the soil of the Quetta valley is the tendency to form alkali salts. Particularly if this the case if it is constantly cropped without the addition of farm-yard manure or without frequent fallows.

It is commonly supposed that alkali lands are the natural result of a light rainfall insufficient to leach out of the soil the salts which are formed by the processes of weathering. Our observations on this subject in Baluchistan, in Sind, in the canal irrigated tracts of North West India and in Bihar, suggested a different origin which is now put forward in the hope that it will provide a fresh point of view and so stimulate further detailed investigation of this important question in India. A light rainfall is not essential for the production of white alkali (impure sodium sulphate) in injurious amounts as this salt occurs all over North Bihar where the average annual rainfall is about 50 inches a year. The essential condition for the production of alkali soils appears to be defective soil aeration, the first result of which is a reductive phase, often accompanied by the formation of the bluish green iron compounds so characteristic of ill-drained soils. Subsequent oxidation appears to result in the formation of white alkali. According to Hilgard [2], reduction is connected with the anaerobic bacterial fermentation of the organic matter in the soil. In the stiff soils at Pusa, where alkali salts are produced, and in similar soils in Baluchistan, the blue and green tints, which are caused by the stagnation of water and which indicate a lack of aeration, are of frequent occurrence.[3] Towards the surface of the ground, brown rusty patches, indicating the presence of ferric oxide, are common. That reduction is the first stage in the formation of white alkali and that the sodium sulphate is mainly produced by *subsequent* oxidation processes in the presence of moisture and air appears to be indicated by the following facts :—

1. White alkali is produced in Bihar by anything which consolidates the stiff soils for long periods such as the presence of trees and bamboo clumps or the traffic on an earthen road.[4] The

1 The beneficial effect of the lucerne rotation is largely due to the annual dressings of Farm-yard manure applied to this crop during the autumn and winter.

2 Hilgard, *Soils*, 1906, pp. 45 and 232.

3 At Pusa, the tunnels left by fine roots in the subsoil are often, after the monsoon, surrounded by a bluish zone.

4 Jatindra Nath Sen, *Agricultural Journal of India*, vol. XII, 1917, p. 300.

effect is most marked in the case of trees with a dense root system near the stem such as the *pipal* (*Ficus religiosa* L.) and the tamarind (*Tamarindus Indica* L.).[1] On removal of the trees and bamboos and when an old road is brought into cultivation, there is, *after a time*, a copious afflorescence of impure sodium sulphate on the surface of the ground. While trees like the *pipal* are standing and while earthen roads are in use, white alkali is seldom evident on the surface and this is not produced in quantity till a considerable period of time has elapsed after their removal. The removal of the bamboo clumps and trees and the cultivation of an old road always markedly increase the white alkali. Further, percolation is very slow in the soil under bamboo clumps and *pipal* trees indicating that aeration is also poor. In all these cases, natural aerating agencies appear to be put out of action, a reductive phase is then set up which continues till oxidation is again possible when the site comes into cultivation. One of the first results of aeration is the formation of white alkali. When this is completed and the salts are removed by drainage, these alkali spots become exceedingly fertile.

2. When watercourse (*vialas*), the sides of which are in turf and which show no signs of white alkali on the surface, are brought into cultivation in Baluchistan, alkali is apparent the following year. The old course of the *viala* can then be traced by a definite strip of alkali soil while the land on either side is quite normal. The frequent use of the watercourse appears to have set up a semi-swamp condition and a reductive phase in the subsoil. Afterwards, oxidation results with the formation of impure sodium sulphate.

3. When soil under grass from an undrained and partially waterlogged area at Quetta, on which no saline effloresence could be seen, was used to fill up pits, the filled in portions became alkali patches the following year.

4. When the turf from lowlying damp areas, on which no salt accumulates, is used to line watercourses, a copious efflorescence of sodium sulphate appears on the turf some time after the new channel is used for carrying water. Afterwards, when the salt is removed by wind, the growth of grass is exceedingly luxuriant and no further alkali is to be seen.

5. If alkali spots on lowlying areas at Quetta are examined, the subsoil shows the greens and blues described by Hilgard in the case of poorly aerated badly drained land in which a reductive phase is present. Above is a zone of brown ferric oxide while the surface is encrusted with white alkali.

These observations agree both with the natural occurrence of alkali soils in various parts of India and their formation after excessive irrigation or when the natural surface drainage of the country is interferred with by an obstruction like a railway embankment. The essential first cause appears to be the stoppage of soil aeration and the production of a reductive phase. Afterwards in the presence of moisture, oxidation takes place at the surface with the formation of alkali salts. The agents which check soil of aeration are many. The excessive consolidation of an earthen road by traffic, the cutting off the soil under dense masses of roots from natural aerating agencies, poor surface drainage and the accumulation of surface water for long periods, leading to an alteration in the texture of the soil, the checking of natural drainage by embankments, the waterlogging of fine close subsoils either by the rise of the ground water for long periods or by excessive irrigation are all followed by the formation of alkali salts. If our view of the matter is correct and if defective soil aeration is found to set up a reductive phase in the soil which is followed by the production of impure sodium sulphate, the alkali problem in India assumes a more hopeful aspect. The origin of alkali in India is a matter which obviously requires investigation. If, as we anticipate, defective aeration is found to be an important agent in the case, the prevention of the spread of alkali will require attention in the development of Indian agriculture and in all future irrigation projects. It seems probable that if soil aeration is provided for in the first instance, there will be no alkali to remove.

The subjects dealt with in this chapter have been discussed in greater detail in the following bulletins and papers :—

1. Soil ventilation, *Bulletin No. 3, Fruit Experiment Station, Quetta*, 1915.

2. The saving of irrigation water in wheat growing *Bulletin No. 4, Fruit Experiment Station, Quetta*, Second Edition ; 1919.

3. Clover and clover hay. *Bulletin No. 5, Fruit Experiment Station, Quetta*, 1915. (Reprinted in the *Agricultural Journal of India*, vol. IX, 1916, p. 71.)

4. Leguminous crops in desert agriculture, *Bulletin No. 6, Fruit Experiment Station, Quetta*, 1916.

5. The irrigation of alluvial soils. *Bulletin No. 7, Fruit Experiment Station, Quetta*, 1917.

6. Note on the baling of lucerne and *shaftal* hay. *Journal of Dairying and Dairy farming in India*, vol. 5, 1917, p. 61. (Reprinted in the *Agricultural Journal of India*, vol. XIII, pt. IV, 1918.)

III. Fruit growing.

The two chief problems involved in the improvement of fruit production in Baluchistan are (I) the introduction of better methods of fruit packing and (2) the discovery of the lines of advance in fruit growing.

[1] Other trees like the *sisoo* (*Dalbergia Sisoo* Roxb.) in which there is no dense formation of roots near the stem do not give rise to alkali patches in Bihar after they are removed.

Fruit packing.

The question of improving the methods of packing was taken up first as it was recognized that as soon as proper facilities existed for transporting the fruit in good condition to markets all over India, an immense stimulus would be given to the industry as a whole. Any increase in the number of orchards planted must depend on an increased demand from India. When this work was first started in 1912, there was only one fruit merchant at Quetta who made any attempt at scientific packing. Most of the fruit was sent away in a very unripe state in baskets or old kerosine oil boxes and, in consequence, very low prices were obtained. A good deal of time was therefore spent in devising special fruit boxes and crates suitable for transport on Indian railways. Satisfactory patterns were finally evolved, and for the last few years improved fruit boxes, in which delicate fruits like peaches, grapes, cherries and apricots will travel undamaged to such distant markets as Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, have been supplied to the dealers at cost price. The demand for those boxes has increased every year. In 1919, boxes and crates to the value of Rs. 8,000 were sold, and if the stock of certain types had not been exhausted early in the season, the amount would easily have risen to Rs. 10,000. Since the introduction of the new boxes, the number of fruit merchants at Quetta dealing in small, well-packed consignments, has increased very considerably and this in turn has affected the demand for the available fruit. The amount of fruit is now insufficient for the trade and new orchards are springing up in all directions.

Two types of package have been adopted—cardboard boxes and crates. Three sizes of ventilated cardboard boxes—with 12, 20 or 24 compartments—are in use for peaches, nectarines, cherries and apricots. The outsides of these boxes as well as the inside fittings are collapsible, the boxes pack flat and are imported ready for use. Three sizes of non-returnable crates—holding 8, 16 or 24 two-pound punnets—and one returnable crate with 24 punnets are now on sale at Quetta. In all these crates, the unit is the punnet—a chip basket holding about a seer of fruit. These pack into the crates in layers, each layer being separated by a lath floor, and the weight of the upper layers is supported by the edges of the punnets. In this way, all crushing is avoided and thorough ventilation is provided for. The packing material is well retted *san* fibre which has been found cheaper and more satisfactory than cotton wool or wood wool.

It is expected that the improved packing will give the greatest stimulus to grape-growing, the fruit which is best suited to the conditions of Baluchistan. When grown on the slopes of the valleys where the subsoil consists of beds of gravel and pebbles, the drainage and soil aeration so essential for the vine are provided for naturally. The trench system avoids the use of wooden supports, protects the plants from the sun and, by checking evaporation and transpiration, reduces the volume of irrigation water needed. Flowering is late and damage by frost is rare. The vine is also resistant to alkali salts. The only serious danger, and this is unusual, is heavy rain during the ripening period which destroys the flavour and injures the keeping qualities. The work involved in grape cultivation after the trenches are dug and the vines are established is small. The crops are purchased for a lump sum by fruit contractors, and railway transport is provided by the State. Such a cultivation is therefore eminently suited to the present conditions of the local agriculture. Now that a method of packing has been devised by which Baluchistan grapes travel undamaged to the most distant markets of India, the chief obstacle to the extension of grape growing has been removed. The Quetta dealers have readily adopted the new grape crates and many of them think that the Kandaharis will take them up and pack direct into punnets in the vineyards of Afghanistan. This, however, may take some time.

Before the new fruit boxes and crates could be taken up generally, certain transport difficulties had to be overcome. The cost of the packing materials at Quetta (where local supplies do not exist) is so great that the solution of the transport question is to be found in the adoption of returnable packages which can be used several times. This not only reduces the cost of packing for each consignment but also enables a better box to be used. Before these ideas could be made use of, it was necessary to persuade all the various Railway Companies in India to alter the rules in force and to grant the following concession to the users of standard packages (1) the free return of empties from all stations in India to Quetta and Chaman and (2) the grouping of packages for purposes of charge. Proposals to this effect were first put forward in 1913 but were not accepted by the Railway Conference Association. In 1916, they were brought forward again and in the meantime the support of His Honour Sir James Meston, Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces and of the Ho. ble Sir Robert Gillan, President of the Railway Board, was secured. In addition, our proposals were strongly advocated by the Hon'ble Sir John Ramsay, Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan. The concessions asked for were agreed to by the Railway Conference Association and are now in operation all over India. At the present time, four types of returnable packages, recommended by the Fruit Experiment Station, Quetta, are returned free of charge to Quetta and Chaman while all parcels, including fruit, are grouped for purposes of charge.

The sale of these fruit boxes to the public has been interferred with considerably during the war by the rise in prices and by the difficulty in obtaining the raw materials. It remains to discover, under the new conditions which have arisen since the war, the cheapest source of

box boards (Glasgow, Norway or Japan) and of cardboard (Sweden or Japan). The best source of the grape punnets at present is the British Basket Company, Crownpoint, Glasgow. *San* fibre (the sole Indian material used in these packages) is obtained in pressed bales from Oudh. The search for and trial of indigenous box boards and cardboard has only yielded disappointment, and till the industrial development of India has altered materially, no more time and money need be devoted to this aspect of the question. We have suggested that adequate funds should be provided for an increased supply of boxes and that their sale to the public should be continued by Government till trade prices settle down. The annual turn over will then be considerable and the supply can be handed over to a local agent. Before this is done, sub-agencies should be started and developed at Gulistan and Chaman.

The improvement of fruit culture.

The improvement of fruit culture in Baluchistan involves three distinct phases : (1) the discovery of the factors involved and of their relative importance, (2) the practical demonstration of the results so obtained and (3) propaganda work in the districts.

In the discovery of the factors involved in fruit growing and of their relation the one to the other, time is of greater importance than space. A comparatively small area of land only need be planted in the beginning. It must never be forgotten that fruit belongs to the class of permanent crops and that experience and results are obtained much more slowly than in the case of the annuals of ordinary husbandry. Mistakes in the planting of permanent crops are often difficult to rectify. Five acres at the most is all that is necessary for the first few years. On this area, preliminary experiments can be made the results of which, combined with several years' observation, will indicate the directions in which progress is possible. The great disadvantages of planting up the whole area at once are that mistakes are bound to be made in the beginning and afterwards there is no room for demonstrating the results obtained.

The cultivation of fruit trees.—The chief factors in the commercial growing of fruit at Quetta have been found to be protection from drying winds, high soil temperatures in June, July and August, soil aeration, the saving of irrigation water and protection from frost.

Drying winds are perhaps the most important factor. These sweep through the gardens and rapidly deplete the moisture in the surface soil, at the same time increasing the rate of transpiration. High mud walls, closely planted windbreaks, of trees like almonds and apricots combined with hedges of Persian roses are devices which are used in Baluchistan for checking the damage done by wind. Close planting in lines, running north and south, on the triangle system is a further protection from the dry westerly gales. Cover crops of lucerne which shade the ground and deep soil mulches are also effective. In addition, land which slopes towards the west receives further protection from wind if it is terraced.

Soil temperature is another important factor. In June, July and the early part of August most fruit trees suffer, especially when they are young, from the heat of the surface soil. Cherries and apricots are perhaps the most sensitive. The effect of this factor is very marked. Growth is rapid in May, but when the temperature rises in June there is a considerable falling off even if irrigation water is copiously applied. There is little change till the first week of August when the effect of the falling temperature on the character of the foliage is at once evident. The harmful result of this factor can best be avoided by the use of stocks like the mahaleb, almond and mariana which are tolerant of hot soil conditions, by shading the ground by means of close planting, by cover crops of lucerne and by the employment of deep soil mulches.

Soil aeration and the saving of irrigation water are factors closely related to one another. If moisture could be stored in the subsoil by means of autumn and winter irrigation, as is practised in some parts of America, it would be possible to avoid the frequent application of water during the growth period. This method, however, has been found unsuitable for the soils in Baluchistan as winter watering interferes with soil aeration in the spring and renders practically all species liable to the attacks of green fly. A second consequence of heavy winter and spring watering is a marked increase in the formation of alkali salts which help to turn the foliage yellow and to ruin the flavour. The stiffer soils in the Quetta valley and particularly those in the Civil Station very readily produce white alkali (sodium sulphate), and one of the difficulties in their management is to keep this tendency in check. Autumn and winter watering must therefore be limited to keeping the soil just moist enough to check damage to the roots by frost. Irrigation during the growth of crops is therefore unavoidable. As this destroys texture of the soil and interferes with aeration, the trees must either be grown with lucerne or the land must be cultivated after each irrigation. Whichever system is adopted, the long compartment, watered from one end, is of the greatest use (Fig. 2). This method also permits of a rotation in irrigation in which the trees and the strips between are watered in alternate years. This improves the soil texture considerably.

Established peaches on the almond require remarkably little water for ripening full crops of fruit. Three good irrigations are all that is necessary, the first of which should be

applied about the middle of May and the next two at intervals of a month. This is much less than is usually given at Quetta so that the adoption of the almond as a stock would enable peach cultivation to be extended very considerably. The use of this stock (combined with

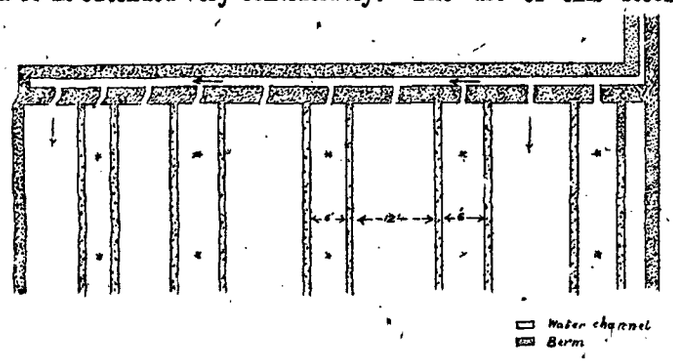

FIG. 2. Irrigation of fruit trees.

clean cultivation and a deep soil mulch after the trees are established) solves another problem in peach growing at Quetta, namely, the short life and low vegetative vigour of the trees. Under the constant surface flooding in vogue, peaches budded on the seedling peach soon begin to die off branch by branch and to become unprofitable. Constant replanting is therefore necessary. Grown on the almond with clean cultivation and with three summer irrigations, trials have shown that the life of a peach tree is greatly extended and the total production at least doubled.

The damage done by frost is very variable. The early flowering varieties suffer most. Grapes, which flower very late, are rarely affected. The most practicable methods of protecting a garden from frost are the selection of a sheltered site, the provision of high walls and windbreaks, close planting and a good range of varieties which flower one after the other.

Stocks.—The moment fruit growing passes from the planting of seedlings to the cultivation of varieties true to type, the stock problem demands attention. The selection of the most suitable stock then becomes as important as the choice of the varieties to be grown. For each species of fruit, a number of possible stocks exist the selection of which depends on the soil and the general climatic conditions. For Baluchistan, stocks are required which grow rapidly with the minimum of moisture, which can withstand the cold of winter and the hot soil conditions of June and July. It is an advantage if, as in the case of the almond, they are resistant to alkali salts.

The first step in the study of stocks is to collect all the likely kinds, to plant them out side by side and to note their reaction to the local conditions. This was done in 1912 at Quetta when a stock plot was laid down. As a result, the superiority of the almond, mahaleb, mariana, mirabolan and French Paradise was immediately evident. On the other hand, the peach, apricot, black damask and the mazzard were established with difficulty.

The second step is to propagate the various species on the most likely stocks and to compare their growth, bearing power, resistance to alkali and ease in propagation. The life of the combination is also an important factor. These experiments are in progress at Quetta and are yielding interesting results. In the case of the peach, the same variety has been grown side by side on both the almond and the seedling peach. Similar experiments are in progress with plums, apricots and cherries. While this work will take some years to complete nevertheless the following results have been obtained.

Peaches and nectarines take well on the almond and mariana and less well on the seedling peach, mirabolan and black damask. They come into bearing most quickly and bear much more heavily if ring budded on the almond than on the peach, and, when established, will ripen their crop on three waterings only. Care must be taken in using the almond stock for peaches to see that a really good junction is obtained between the bark of the stock and the bark of the scion, and to reject in the nursery all weak-looking plants with reddish curly foliage. Experience shows that these never recover and that they die out in a few years after planting. If strong plants with normal foliage only are selected, peaches on the almond form very large strong trees and show considerable resistance to alkali salts. This combination gives a better tree than that obtained on the seedling peach. Worked on the black damask, the peach grows slowly, forms weak branches and requires a large amount of water.

Plums ring budded on the seedling almond do much better than on the apricot or on the local plum suckers (the country method of propagation at Quetta). On the black damask, they establish very slowly and need a great deal of irrigation water. Experiments on the mirabolan and mariana are in progress.

Apricots ring-budded on the almond form compact trees with much less unnecessary wood than when worked on the seedling apricot. When side budded on the almond the junction is always too weak. On the black damask, apricots give a badly shaped tree and establish slowly and with great difficulty. The experiments on the mirabolan are promising. The seedling apricot besides producing too much wood and being difficult to raise, also requires a great deal of irrigation water.

Cherries do exceedingly well on the mahaleb, a stock which thrives under the hot soil conditions of Baluchistan. A large number of two year old plants on this stock are ready for distribution. Worked on the mazzard (a stock which suits the comparatively damp, cold soils of Kent) young cherry plants establish with difficulty and need a great deal of water. The older trees on this stock die off frequently during August after bearing a crop. As the imported trees are all on the mazzard, it is easy to understand the high local mortality of this species except in rather damp cool situations. Now that the right stock has been found and suitable boxes have been placed on the market there should be a great development in cherry cultivation in Baluchistan.

Varieties.—One of the features of modern commercial fruit growing is the standardisation of the product. Comparatively few varieties are grown on a large scale and these are selected on account of the following considerations—cropping power, capacity to travel well, a long fruiting season, and quality. It is not possible to combine all these characteristics into a single variety so a selection of a few kinds is made for the bulk of the commercial crop, the fruiting season of which is made as long as possible. The ideal arrangement is to secure not more than half a dozen the good kinds which come into bearing one after the other. In many countries, the behaviour of varieties is well known and information on such matters is readily available from nurserymen and growers. In Baluchistan, such work had to be started from the very beginning. In 1911, it was found that no records of the behaviour of local and imported varieties were in existence and that no attempt had been made to issue nursery stock true to name. A beginning was made in 1912 in the systematic collection of named varieties which has since been completed. All the best local kinds were first secured. comprising 35 peaches, 7 nectarines, 8 apricots, 5 cherries, 8 plums, 5 pears and 7 apples. In addition, all likely kinds from France, England and America have been imported which include 33 apricots, 42 cherries, 45 plums and greengages, 48 peaches, 15 nectarines and 38 pears. A good deal of difficulty and delay was encountered in this portion of the work but all the foreign trees required are now established and are coming into bearing. Careful plans and notes of all these varieties have been maintained so that none of this work need be lost. It is of course too early to say which varieties will finally prove to be the best for Baluchistan as many of these kinds had to be imported on stocks which do not suit the locality. All the promising foreign kinds will have to be worked on other stocks before their full value can be determined. Sufficient information, however, has been obtained to show that in yielding power, travelling capacity and in quality, many of the imported kinds are superior to the local varieties and also extend considerably the flowering and fruiting periods. The following imported varieties have so far given the best results :—

Peaches (freestone)—Uruguay (very early), Louis Grognet, Halos Early, Lady in Gold, Berenice, Yellow Admirable, Noire de Montreuil. Practically all the local varieties of peaches are clingstones and are deficient in flavour. The imported kinds are freestones with superior flavour and appear to be good croppers. They were originally imported on the black damask (a stock which is not suited to the local conditions) but have now been transferred to the Almond. The first of the demonstration plots is now almost planted up with a collection of all the peach varieties both local and imported. This will enable a decision to be made as to the best varieties for final selection.

Apricots—Paviot, Shipley's Blenheim Early Oulins, Early Esperen, Early Moorpark, Re Umberto, Sucre de Helub, Du Chancelier, Firtile de Chatenay, Large Peach. The imported varieties flower after the local kinds and thus avoid some of the late frosts. They also possess a much better texture and flavour.

Plums—all the Japanese varieties, Harris' Monarch, President, Late Orange, Reine Claude d'Ecully, Santa Rosa. If worked on a suitable stock, plums should prove to be a very paying crop. Excellent dessert plums, which travel well, can be grown in Baluchistan.

The Fruit Experiment Station now possesses a most valuable collection of named varieties which will greatly facilitate future work and which should soon prove of considerable value to the country. This collection naturally takes up a good deal of space and many of the unthrifty kinds will have to be eliminated. Such work is of course purely experimental and must not be confused with commercial fruit growing.

Nurseries.—A good deal of work has been done on the best methods of conducting nurseries. As the growth season in Baluchistan is short and as the winters are often severe, it is necessary, when propagating from a pushing bud, to obtain as much growth as possible during the first year. Care must therefore be taken to have the soil of the nurseries in a high state of fertility. Furrow irrigation has proved much superior to surface flooding. For this, the land must be accurately graded. To maintain the soil in the best possible condition as regards tilth, an occasional winter fallow is also desirable. When the seedling apricot and the seedling peach are used as stocks, the plants are liable to severe damage from the high soil temperatures of June and July. This can be minimized by mulching the surface with the local weed known as *busunduk* (*Sophora alopecuroides*) about the middle of May.

Up to the present, stocks like the mariana, mirabolan, mahaleb and pear have been imported direct from France. There are practically no casualties and the cost, allowing for loss, works out at 1 to 1·5 annas each established plant. Whether it will be better to con-

tinue this practice or to raise these stocks on the spot, can only be settled by experience. To provide the cuttings and seeds required for such an experiment, a second stock plot was laid down in 1918.

The introduction of the Indian method of ring budding on seedlings is a great step in advance of the local system and this should always be employed in Baluchistan wherever possible. It is essential, however, to secure a really good junction between the bark of the stock and that of the scion and to raise strong, quick-growing seedlings. The period when ring budding can be accomplished with success at Quetta is practically limited to the month of June.

It has been found advisable to keep the trees for two years before issue and to shape them as far as possible in the nurseries. At one period, trees were issued after the first year's growth but the local *malis* and *zamindars* are not used to dealing with budded trees which require much more care in transplanting and during the early stages of growth than is the case with seedlings. The practice of issuing very young trees has been stopped and at the present time only two-years-old trees are distributed.

The protection of fruit trees from green-fly.—For some years, the discovery of the best means of controlling green-fly attacks on fruit trees has received attention. The usual method of dealing with this pest is to spray the trees with some wash in which soft soap is one of the chief constituents. In practice, however, this procedure is of limited value as the affected trees soon become reinfected and the process has to be repeated. Some easy method of preventing the trouble altogether is required. For this purpose the real cause of green-fly attacks, under local conditions, must first of all be determined.

It is generally considered that the only cause of green-fly attacks is the insects itself. If this is so, we should expect that the pest would spread rapidly in any garden after its first appearance on the young growth in March and April. This is however not always the case. It sometimes happens that trees remain quite free from green-fly in the immediate neighbourhood of others badly affected. From this it would appear that something else besides the green-fly is necessary for successful infection to take place. The tree must be in the right condition for the insect to thrive on its juices.

The real cause of green-fly attacks on fruit trees in the Quetta valley has recently been discovered in connection with some irrigation investigations. As is well known, the supply of irrigation water in the valley is apt to be very short during the summer whereas during the winter months, water is fairly abundant. If fruit trees could be irrigated three or four times during the winter, it might be possible to store up water in the sub-soil, which could be used by the trees during the spring and in this way, following American experience on certain soils, it might be possible materially to reduce the number of waterings during the hot weather. The result of these experiments was to some extent succesful as far as the saving of summer watering was concerned but the system has had to be given up on account of the rapid increase in green-fly attacks which accompanied the winter irrigation. After the summer, only one watering is now given in October, so as to ensure a sufficient supply of moisture in the soil to prevent the freezing of the roots by early frosts before the winter rains begin. The cessation of winter watering has at once been followed by the recovery of the trees from green-fly attacks.

Among the experiments which have been conducted on this subject, the following may be quoted :—

1. Four heavy winter irrigations were applied to three plots of peaches and one of nectarines during the winter of 1915-16 on the following dates—December 5th, December 26th, January 16th and February 7th. In all cases, the trees were very badly attacked by green-fly during April and 1916 and the attack was much more severe than in the neighbouring gardens. Further watering was then stopped and the soil round the trees was broken up down to the upper roots. In this way aeration was restored and after about a month the new growth produced was free from *Aphides*.

2. The above four plots were treated in quite a different manner during the winter of 1916-17. After the summer, only one watering was given—on September 30th—and during the winter and spring no irrigation water at all was applied. The rusult was that these plots were practically free from green-fly, the trees grew vigorously and the foliage showed all the characteristic appearances of healthy peach trees. These plots stood out in marked contrast to many of the trees to be seen in the Civil Station where, in 1917, the ravages of green-fly were far above the average.

3. Three lines of almond trees, and a plot composed largely of various stocks including plums, almonds and peaches, which were clean cultivated in 1916 and which were remarkably healthy and quite free from green-fly, were sown with *shaftal* right up to stems in August and September 1916. Several waterings were applied to these trees during the winter and spring. All the almonds, the seedling peaches and some of the plum stocks became badly affected by green-fly soon after the leaves appeared at the end of March 1917. By May, the attack was severe and practically all the young growth was affected. In this case, trees free from green-fly in 1916 lost in a single season all their immunity as a result of winter watering.

4. A number of almond and peach trees—grown under a system of furrow irrigation by which over-watering is almost impossible—were planted in the autumn of 1916 close to one

of the lines of almonds which was over-watered during the winter. The object of this was to obtain another demonstration of the fact that insects like *Aphides* are unable to attack healthy plants. The overwatered trees were all affected by green-fly which in no case spread to the plants which had been watered by furrows and which had obtained an abundant supply of air for their roots.

These results, which have been observed for several years at Quetta, enable the following conclusions to be drawn :—

(*a*) The real cause of green-fly attacks is not the insect but the destruction of the porosity of the soil by over-irrigation during the preceding autumn winter and early spring. This cuts off the air supply needed by the roots when new groth begins in March.

(*b*) Green-fly does not spread from affected trees to others although the distance apart may be only a few feet.

The manner in which overwatering during the cold weather acts upon the soil and destroys its aeration is of some interest. The ordinary summer irrigations slowly destroy the tilth and cause the deflocculation of the clayey constituents of the soil. When winter begins, the land needs a rest from surface flooding so that the frost, combined with the cold weather rains, can slowly restore the proper crumb structure of the soil. Improved aeration follows as a natural consequence. By the time spring comes round, the texture of the soil is markedly altered and efficient ventilation results. The oxygen supply of the soil and of the roots of the trees is adequate and healthy growth results which possesses the power of checking the green-fly. Winter watering, on the other hand, by preventing the formation of a natural tilth, interferes with soil aeration. Under such conditions, there is insufficient air for root respiration and at the same time an accumulation of carbon dioxide in the pore spaces takes place. In consequence, the sap of the tree is altered, and the new growth affords a suitable feeding ground for green-fly.

The remedy for green-fly now becomes a simple matter. Care should be taken to reduce autumn and winter irrigation to a minimum, to dig up the ground round the trees after the last watering in October and to cultivate again deeply before the buds break in March. Where fruit trees occur in flower borders or in areas given up to vegetables or fodder crops, as much land as possible round the trees should be protected from surface flooding by a small embankment. Where vegetables, lucerne or *shaftal* are grown between the trees, the latter should stand between shallow bunds at least six feet apart. Such trees rarely need any direct watering, the cultivated strip round them acting as an aeration area.

Fruit drying.

Some work has been done on the sun-drying of fruit and excellent samples of dried cherries, apricots and apples have been obtained. These experiments have not yet been applied to the grape crop. With a little extra trouble and with the use of sulphur, a very good sample of dried apricots is obtainable from the local material.

The subjects dealt with in this chapter have been discussed in greater detail in the following bulletins :—

1. Some improvements in the packing and transport of fruit in India. - *Bulletin No. 2, Fruit Experiment Station, Quetta,* Third Edition, 1919.

2. The irrigation of alluvial soils. *Bulletin No. 7, Fruit Experiment Station, Quetta, 1917.*

3. The improvement of fruit culture in Baluchistan. *Bulletin No. 9, Fruit Experiment Station, Quetta, 1918.*

IV. Vegetable culture.

The number of troops maintained in the various cantonments in Baluchistan and the importance of Quetta as a military base, render it desirable that there should be a large supply of locally grown vegetables. This, however, is not the case. Vegetables are exceedingly dear at Quetta even in the summer months while during the autumn, winter and spring, large quantities are imported from India. The local methods of raising vegetables are defective in many ways and are far less efficient than those met with in many parts of India, a result probably due to the fact that no indigenous talent exists and that the coolies who migrate from Oudh rarely belong to the market gardening class. In such matters as the raising of hardy seedlings, in the use of furrow irrigation and surface mulches, in the protection of the vegetable gardens from wind and in obtaining the maximum crop from a given area, there is considerable scope for improvement. Some attention has been paid to certain aspects of this question.

Tomato cultivation.

One of the vegetables which does best at Quetta and which requires little water, once the plants are established, is the tomato. When grown in lines with interculture and furrow irrigation and when trained on wires and properly pruned, very large yields of excellent quality can be obtained. In 1912, a plot, four-tenths of an acre, yielded 10 tons of market-

able tomatoes which were sold for Rs. 842. From the military point of view, the tomato is an important article of food as it not only contains well developed anti-scorbutic properties but is also readily eaten by the troops. A method of packing tomatoes has also been devised by which they can be sent to Calcutta, a distance of 1,750 miles, without damage. This method could easily be adopted for military purposes.

THE SUN-DRYING OF VEGETABLES.

One of the difficulties in the maintenance of expeditions of every kind in such regions as the North-West Frontier, Afghanistan, Persia, Mesopotamia and the Aden hinterland, is the supply of fresh vegetables. The bulk and weight of the produce adds greatly to the transport while the life of such perishable materials is short. To obviate these difficulties and to improve the diet of the members of all classes of expeditions, a method of sun-drying vegetables has been devised by which the weekly supply for 1,000 men can be carried on two mules. The earlier results are described in detail in Bulletin No. 8 of which two editions have already been printed. A first class product has been obtained which is much more palatable than the artificially dried material and which has been placed on the market at Quetta and in various parts of India. Exhibitions of the product have been held at Quetta, Calcutta, Lahore, Bombay and Lucknow. Special prize was awarded at the Calcutta Food Products Exhibition in January 1918.

One of the difficulties in establishing a dried vegetable industry at Quetta is the labour involved in the preparation of the material. This has been overcome by the use of peelers and slicers driven by bullock power. The output is greatly increased and the cost of production is lowered. The difficulty so far has been to meet the demand. In 1918, fifteen hundred tins were produced while the demand was about 20,000. About a thousand tins were sold to various regiments in Persia and Mesopotamia and to the staff employed on the Nushki Extension Railway. The rest were sold in India. A considerable demand is likely to arise in India and particularly in Madras where European vegetables are sometimes unobtainable.

Arrangements have been made to test the value of Quetta sun-dried vegetables as preventives of deficiency diseases like beri-beri and scurvy. This work is being carried out by Captain Shorten, I.M.S., at the Medical College, Calcutta, under the general supervision of Sir Leonard Rogers, F R.S. The preliminary experiments showed that all the vegetables tried retained their anti-beri-beri properties while the preservation of the anti-scorbutic vitamines depends on the kind.

We have suggested that this item of the work should not, on any accounts, be allowed to drop. The standard should be kept up by Government agency even if the industry is taken up locally. When properly prepared, Quetta sun-dried vegetables are much superior to the factory product and are certain to find a ready market in India. The military aspect of the matter needs no argument. Attention shou d also be paid to improving the local methods of growing vegetables and to making more use of the water and manure now devoted to this crop

The subjects dealt with in this chapter have been discussed in greater detail in the following bulletins :—

1. The Cultivation and Transport of Tomatoes in India. *Bulletin No. 1, Fruit Experiment Station, Quetta*, 1913 (Reprinted in the *Agricultural Journal of India*, Volume VIII, 1913, p. 274).

2. The Sun-drying of Vegetables. *Bulletin No. 8, Fruit Experiment Station, Quetta*, Second Edition, 1918.

QUETTA,
August, 1919.

APPENDIX VI.

FOREST.

The total area of the Reserved Forests, 313 square miles, remained unchanged during the year. Reserved Forest Sobha Jamali in the Nasirabad Tahsil of Sibi District and unclassed Forests in Chagai and Zhob Districts were administered by the Civil authorities as usual.

2. The efforts made in the former years to fill up the extensive blanks in the plain forests of Sibi District, failed completely owing to scarcity of water. As an experimental measure blanks in Gullushahr and Dehpal reserved forests were leased out for temporary cultivation. This course, it is supposed, will improve the soil and supply some water for young seedlings. Some seed of Kandi (Prosopis Spicigera) was sown along the water channels. A large number of Tamarisk seedlings were noticed in the water channels.

3. Natural reproduction was indifferent. 6,800 cuttings of different species were put out in Zangi Lora, Dhobi Ghat plantations and Northern Zarghoon Reserved forest. 500 cuttings of Sissu (Dalbergia Sisso) were put out along the main water channel in Gullushahr. A large number of Chil (Pinus Longifolia) seedlings which were left to nature died during the year, but some Chil (Pinus Longifolia) seedlings which were protected from cold and watered

during hot months were growing vigorously at the close of the year. Chilgoza (Pinus Gerardiana) seed was sown in Dhobi Ghat and Zangi Lora plantations, some of the seedlings in the Dhobi Ghat were living at the close of the year, but their growth is not hopeful, and seed sown in Zangi Lora did not germinate at all. Deodar (Cedrus Deodara), Kail (Pinus excelsa), Khanjak (Pistacia Khinjuk), Juniper (Juniper excelsa) seeds were sown in Northern Zarghun. Some of the Deodar seed germinated but seedlings died soon and the seed of other species did not germinate at all. Eucalyptus and Prosopis Juliflora are so far doing well. European olive and grafted olive are making good progress wherever water supply is sufficient. Coppice Shoots of Willows in Dhobi Ghat and Zangi Lora plantations were in good condition. Coppice shoots of Tamarisk species in Popalzai of Quetta District and in the Sibi forests were growing vigorously at the close of the year.

4. 207 Mulberry and 100 Ash plants were given free to the public for arboricultural purpose.

5. Marri Nawab and K. S. Haji Walhari Khan were allowed to browse their camels in the Talli and Gullushahr Reserved forests; the villagers of Talli Ilaqa were permitted to graze their cattle in the closed area of Talli Reserved forests on account of scarcity of fodder.

6. The total Revenue and Expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 17,937 and Rs. 25,314 as compared with Rs. 25,107 and Rs. 28,786 in the previous year.

APPENDIX VII.

Education.

The year was not a happy one for education. At the outset hostilities broke out with Afghanistan, and the consequent unrest in the border districts was disturbing. Mobilization and the removal of the families of officials from certain places made it necessary to close the schools there. The Boys' School at Fort Sandeman was re-opened in March 1920, but the numbers did not rise during the months above 14. Hindubagh in the same District was raided more than once with disastrous effect upon the attendance at school and the standard of work done there. The school at Chaman and Killa Abdulla were closed and the attendance was irregular at Gulistan and Kaza Viala. At Harnai the school building was taken over by the Supply and Transport Corps but the teacher carried on the work as far as he could in a small room that was placed at his disposal. The Abdullazais raided the school at Mekhtar and burnt the registers and furniture. The teacher escaped with the loss of a few private papers including his departmental certificate. He re-opened the school immediately after the disturbance and still working there. At Quetta the European Grammar School was turned into a hospital, and the classes after having been dispersed for some months were given temporary accommodation in the cantonments.

Despite these unusual conditions schools in other parts of the province continued their existence and record an increase in the numbers attending. The total number of public schools of all kinds rose from 73 to 76. Four new primary schools were opened, one that had been closed was re-opened, and two were closed.

The number of scholars attending rose from 3,629 to 3,637, which considering that many schools were under strength from reasons which have already been stated, that military operations caused a great demand for labour and thus took away many of the bigger boys, and that high prices reduced the number of those who could afford to let their children leave the land, is a very satisfactory result. To the same causes may be ascribed the slight fall in the number of 'locals' attending schools from 1,252 to 1,245.

Controlling Agencies.

2. Mr. J. R. Cornah held charge of the department from April 1st to October 20th, and then proceeded on privilege leave and furlough for one year. Rai Bahadur Diwan Jamiat Rai, C.I.E., officiated up to 25th November when he was relieved by Mr. L. T. Watkins. The post of Inspector of Schools was held by Maulvi Najam-ud-Din throughout the year.

The autumn tour of the Inspector of Schools in Zhob and Loralai was rendered impossible this year by the difficulties in obtaining camel transport. Altogether he toured for 103 days and inspected all schools in the province. The Superintendent of Education also visited Loralai, Harnai, certain schools in the Sibi District, Jhatpat, Nushki and Dalbandin, also all schools in Quetta and several in Quetta-Pishin District.

Secondary Education (Boys).

3. The number of High Schools remained the same, *viz.*, two. The Sandeman High School has had a satisfactory year, and all classes were full. 23 candidates were sent up for the Matriculation Examination of the Punjab University and of these 11 were successful. The hostels are yearly increasing in popularity and admission to the Hindu Hostel had to be restricted for want of accommodation. A new hostel for Hindus was completed during the

year and it is hoped that this will answer all demands for some time to come. The local boys are making increasing use of the facilities offered by the boarding houses, and many more would join if the number of scholarships were still further increased.

The D. A. V. High School has also done well. The numbers have risen and the standard of work has improved. 9 candidates were presented for the Matriculation and 7 passed. Further accommodation has been provided for the Primary classes which is an improvement but the provision of a permanent qualified staff is the most pressing need of this institution.

Of the three Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools in the province that at Fort Sandeman was closed from May, 1919, until March 1920, but the others showed a satisfactory standard of work and attendance.

The Vernacular Middle School at Gulistan has been declining for some years now and it has been definitely decided to transfer it to Pishin and add to it there a class for patwaris and instruction in elementary agriculture. It is not at all certain that even so it will be an entirely popular institution as there appears to be little or no demand for a purely Vernacular education in Baluchistan.

Primary Education (Boys).

4. The number of these rose from 57 to 61 and the number of pupils from 1,532 to 1,673 (these figures are exclusive of those reading in the primary departments of Middle and High Schools). The best attended schools lie in the vicinity of Quetta with its facilities for higher education, and in the Nasirabad Tahsil which is influenced by educational conditions in Sind.

The difficulty in maintaining primary schools lies in the problem of the supply of teachers. The local people do not take readily to this profession even when qualified to do so, and the conditions are not sufficiently attractive to draw men from the Punjab at the present time when education there is developing with unprecedented rapidity and the demand for qualified teachers is consequently high. During the year under review several teachers were transferred to the Punjab and others resigned in favour of more lucrative employment elsewhere. The question of raising the pay of all grades of teachers is now under consideration and it is hoped thereby to make it easier to fill vacancies as they occur.

School buildings are for the most part good. During the year new school houses were built at Simli and Killi Gul Muhammed (Quetta-Pishin District) and at Chandia and Hamidpur in the Sibi District.

The average attendance in a village primary school is slightly under 20 and the majority of the schools have only one teacher. The average would be higher but for the existence of a certain number of schools that depend for their existence upon local Maliks and officials whose interest is less strong than at the time when the school was first opened. Such schools are all in outlying places while those near Quetta are all in a flourishing condition.

The management of all schools has been in the hands of the Political Agents.

New schools were opened at Dalbandin, Saranan, Saraghurk and Kolepur while the school at Shado Shahr (Barkhan Tahsil) was re-opened. The school at Hanna was closed for want of support.

Mosque Schools.

5. The number of mosque schools was 201, as compared with 175 in the previous year, and the number of scholars rose from 2,499 to 2,826. The figures are supplied by patwaris and the variations, for which there appears to be no satisfactory explanation, would seem to cast some doubt upon their accuracy. For instance, Loralai in the previous year had 34 schools and 540 scholars while this year it claims 79 schools and 1,179 scholars. Again Zhob in the previous year had 52 schools and 564 scholars and in this year the figures show only 37 schools and 419 scholars.

Training of Teachers.

6. There is only one training institution in the province, namely, the Government Normal School at Quetta. The unattractive conditions of service for school masters has made it difficult to obtain students for this class and the qualifications demanded for admission had to be lowered in certain cases. If the number of resignations among schoolmasters were normal, the annual output of this class would be sufficient to meet the present needs of the province but at present it is inadequate.

Women are trained at the Zenana Mission School for the certificates of the Punjab Education Department.

Technical and special education.

7. A post matriculation class in Clerical and Commercial subjects was opened in the Sandeman High School. Out of the 8 who attended the school, 6 obtained appointments and left before the conclusion of the class and the remaining two eventually took up clerical appointments in Government offices at the conclusion of the course.

Female education.

8. There are now 7 schools for girls in the province as against 8 in the previous year. The decline in numbers is due to the closing for want of funds of the Zenana Mission School for Hindu and Muhammadan girls. Of these seven schools 2, *viz.*, the Lady Sandeman Girls' School and the Zenana Mission School are Middle Schools and both are in Quetta; the remaining 5 are Primary schools. The school at Fort Sandeman was closed in May last and remained closed throughout the year as no families had returned to that station.

The great need of female education is an adequate supply of trained teachers, but the number of local girls attending the schools is so small that the demand is practically stationary and present facilities may in time be able to supply all that are required.

The number of girls in attendance rose from 577 to 605.

Education of Europeans.

9. There were 38 scholars on the rolls on 31st of March 1920, of whom 21 were boys and 17 girls. The figure for the corresponding period of last year was 48. The decrease is due to the closing of the school during the Afghan War in order to vacate the building for use as a hospital. The staff is a very strong one, every member of it being trained and certificated, and there is no reason why it should not recover the support of the public which it formerly enjoyed. There is in existence another school of the same class which is un-recognised but aided by cantonment and railway funds, which takes just enough of the available children to make the financial management of the Grammar School a cause of serious anxiety.

The buildings are excellent and have benefitted by the military occupation. There is accommodation for many boarders with every arrangement for efficient supervision, so that there is no reason why this school should not develop into an important European school.

Statement showing the number of schools and scholars as they stood on the 31st March 1920.

Description.	1918-19.		1919-20.		Remarks.
	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	
For boys.					
Normal School	1	7	1	9	
Secondary Schools	6	1,405	6	1,309	
Public Primary Schools of all kinds	57	1,532	61	1,673	
Private Schools.					
(*a*) Mosque Schools	173	*2,428	199	2,789	*Of these 2,428 scholars, 213 were girls reading in different schools.
(*b*) Others	2	71	2	37	
For girls.					
Secondary Schools	2	196	2	257	
Primary Schools of all kinds	6	381	5	348	
European Schools common to boys and girls.	1	48	1	38	
Total	248	6,128	277	6,460	

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Expenditure :—The total expenditure on education excluding expenditure on buildings amounted to Rs. 1,94, 917 against Rs. 1,61,413 in 1918-19, distributed as follows :—

	1918-19.	1919-20.
	Rs.	*Rs.*
Provincial Revenues	99,868	1,25,674
Municipal Funds	16,456	18,115
Local Funds	14,246	14,790
Fees	15,722	17,860
Subscriptions and other sources	15,121	18,478
	1,61,413	1,94,917

The expenditure on buildings from Provincial Revenues during the year amounted to Rs. 8,783 as below :—

	Rs.
Sibi District	7,358
Loralai District	660
Zhob District	765
TOTAL	8,783

Besides this Rs. 18,865 were spent from other sources on buildings.

APPENDIX VIII.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL FUNDS.

The following statement shows the opening balance, receipts, expenditure and closing balance of the Municipal and Local Bazar Funds for the year 1919-20 :—

Name of Fund.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
1. Quetta Municipal Fund	97,022 8 6	5,38,929 12 2	6,35,952 4 8	4,39,309 6 4	1,96,642 14 4
2. Sibi Bazar Fund	11,303 6 0	87,223 11 5	98,527 1 5	64,914 2 8	33,612 14 9
3. Pishin Saddar and District Bazar Fund.	1,45,537 5 8	1,15,153 12 9	2,60,691 2 5	71,421 4 4	1,89,269 14 1
4. Harnai Bazar Fund	6,955 0 3	21,258 7 6	28,213 7 9	22,542 5 11	5,671 1 10
5. Loralai Town Fund	10,319 2 9	34,311 10 1	44,630 12 10	33,302 0 6	11,328 12 4
6. Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund.	5,448 0 2	17,833 9 4	23,281 9 6	21,145 6 7	2,136 2 11
7. Nushki Town Fund	6,870 0 9	7,210 2 5	14,080 3 2	5,025 11 0	9,054 8 2
8. Bolan Bazar Fund	3,047 12 4	2,936 2 11	5,983 15 3	3,321 12 10	2,662 2 5
TOTAL		8,24,857 4 7		6,60,982 2 2	

The figures however do not include funds invested in Government promissory notes and in the Indian War Loan to the following extent :—

Name of Fund.	Government Promissory Notes.	5 per cent. War Loan of 1923-47.	Conversion Loan of 1916-17.	War Bond of 1922.	4 per cent. War Loan of 1929-47.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Quetta Municipal Fund	35,000	58,400	...	...	...
Pishin Saddar and District Bazar Fund.	39,400	20,700	7,500	...	15,000
Harnai Bazar Fund	6,900	...	...	...	...
Loralai Town Fund	5,100	5,100	...	...	...
Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund	8,000	...	...	8,000	...
Bolan Bazar Fund	4,000	...	...	...	...

A comparison of the figures with those of last year shows that the total of receipts of all these funds rose from Rs. 7,19,716 to Rs. 8,24,857 while the expenditure again rose from Rs. 6,41,752 to Rs. 6,60,982.

The only municipality in the province is that of Quetta. The number of members of the committee was 25, of whom 18 were non-officials. 27* meetings were held during the year, the attendance at which averaged 55·75 per cent. against 46·95 in the preceding year.

Ordinary	20
Adjourned ordinary	1
Special	4
Extraordinary	2
	27

On the retirement of Mr. Anderson, the combined post of Municipal Secretary and District Engineer was split up and a whole time Secretary for the Quetta Municipal

Committee was appointed in August 1919. As regards the public works of the Municipality, the Local Government sanctioned a new appointment of a District and Municipal Engineer to be paid half by the Provincial Revenues and half by the Quetta Municipal Funds.

APPENDIX IX

Quetta-Pishin Trade Return 1919-20.

The trade with Afghanistan passing through the Quetta-Pishin District is registered by the North-Western Railway Department. The figures as returned by that Department and supplied through the Chief Collector of Customs in Sindh as compared below :—

Particulars.	Import from Afghanistan.			Exports to Afghanistan.			Net increase or decrease.
	1919-20.	1918-19.	Increase or decrease.	1919-20.	1918-19.	Increase or decrease.	
Quantity in maunds .	3,43,776	1,93,923	+1,49,353	1,34,077	3,57,665	−2,23,588	−74,235
Value in Rs. . . .	1,23,95,626	78,48,704	+45,46,922	1,06,58,269	1,11,01,888	−4,43,619	+41,03,303

2. The table below compares (in lakhs of rupees) the value of the trade for the last three years :—

	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
Imports from Afghanistan	91	78	124
Export to Afghanistan	61	111	106
Balance of trade against India	30	...	18
Balance of trade against Afghanistan	...	33	...

3. The Afghan disturbance of May to August 1919 had not had any apparent adverse effect on the eventual total imports from Afghanistan which on the contrary have increased both in quantity and value. The increase is due mainly to good fruit crops in Kandahar and better market for it in India. The excess of fruit trade over last year amounts to 1,57,193 maunds valued at Rs. 41,87,510.

Exports to Afghanistan, however, seem to have suffered considerably by the disturbance. Local restrictions placed on the goods traffic over the North-Western Railway owing to military exigencies rendered it difficult to export sugar and tea in sufficient quantities to Afghanistan. Sugar alone fell down 2,33,123 maunds and the deficit of 18 lakhs in value against India would have been still greater had not the valuation rate of sugar risen from Rs. 15 to Rs. 24 a maund at the average. The fall in exchange value of rouble notes during the year and the complete prohibition against their acceptance in India at the close of the year also account for the falling off in the export trade. In quantity the export trade was only 1-3rd of what it was in the preceding year. Variations in the valuation rates are responsible for the curious results exhibited in columns 7 and 8 of the first comparative table.

4. A glance at the abstract statement, by commodities, of exports and imports, would lead one to believe that

	Quantity. Maund.	Value. Rs.
Cotton piece goods	5,001	5,20,475
Grain	2,433	17,393
Jute (gunny bags)	38	984
Oil (petroleum)	18	324
Provisions (other kinds)	162	1,036
Sugar	271	3,567

were imported from Afghanistan, while

	Quantity. Maunds.	Value. Rs.
Grain and pulse	17,713	1,90,610
Fruits (all other kinds)	414	14,530
Oils (petroleum)	1,511	27,672
Wool (raw)	105	8,671

were exported to Afghanistan.

Practically the whole of these figures represent local trade and have crept in the trade returns through want of discretion and omission to observe instructions on the part of the registering officials. During the Afghan disturbance many shopkeepers at Chaman and stations between Chaman and Quetta had to send down their goods, while at times the shopkeepers at stations north of Quetta booked their wheat to Chaman to convert it into atta. It is possible as well that figures for local trade are included in the figures under heads besides those enumerated above. But the quantity was so small that it is not worth while to attempt to separate local trade figures from the total figures returned as foreign trade.

5. Besides the great rise in the import of fruit and a corresponding fall in the export of sugar, the other main increases and decreases are noted below:—

Drugs and medicines (not intoxicating).—An increase of Rs. 57,078 in imports is counterbalanced by an increase of Rs. 62,246 in exports.

Dying materials.—There was no import from Afghanistan of Madder or Manjit this year which decreased the import figures by Rs. 44,945. It is alleged by traders that a falling off in the prices of aniline dyes decreased the demand for madder. Under exports 84 maunds of indigo valued at Rs. 31,150 were exported against *nil* last year and there was an increase of 548 maunds valued at Rs. 60,471 in "other kind" while export of turmeric decreased by 1,649 maunds valued at Rs. 29,168.

Leather.—Removal of restrictions on the export resulted in an increase of Rs. 1,35,558, in the value of leather goods sent to Afghanistan. The export consisted mainly of old ammunition boots.

Cotton piece goods.—The exports to Afghanistan show an increase of 15,819 maunds valued at Rs. 23,34,475 as compared with the preceding year. The average valuation rate works out to Rs. 157 a maund against Rs. 162 in the year 1918-19. The traders at Chaman allege that the increase is not real, as in the year 1918-19 owing to railway transport difficulties a lot of piece goods was brought up to Chaman from India by passenger trains and thus escaped registration.

Tea.—Decrease in export to the extent of 2,504 maunds valued at Rs. 1,56,675 explained in paragraph 3 above.

H. STEWART, *Lieut.-Col.*
Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin.

IMPORTS STATEMENTS.

Statement showing the quantity and value of articles imported into Sind and British Baluchistan, by land, from Foreign countries, during the year 1919-20.

No.	Articles.	SOUTHERN AND WESTERN AFGHANISTAN.												NORTHERN AND EASTERN AFGHANISTAN.	
		KILLA ABDULLA.		CHAMAN.		BOSTAN.		GULISTAN.		NUSHKI.		TOTAL SOUTHERN AND WESTERN AFGHANISTAN.		YARU KAREZ.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*
1	Animals, living (for sale)—														
	Sheep and goats . . No.	...	...	1,568	7,584	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,568	7,584	...	...
2	Borax . . . . I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	4,329	91	4,329	...	...
3	Cotton—														
	1. Manufactured—														
	(*a*) Piece-goods, Foreign I. mds.	39	4,212	3,696	3,80,580	...	...	7	700	...	...	3,742	3,85,492	...	...
	(*b*) Ditto, Indian „	225	23,641	944	1,01,809	...	...	90	9,533	...	...	1,259	1,34,983	...	...
4	Drugs and medicines—														
	1. Asafœtida . . . I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	322	1,15,260	322	1,15,260	...	...
	2. Other sorts, not intoxicating. „	98	5,605	1,735	1,07,041	...	...	151	8,781	1,957	28,182	3,941	1,49,609	171	9,877
5	Dyeing materials—														
	1. Madder or manjit . . I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	280	7	280	...	...
	2. Other kinds . . . . „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	46	3	46	...	...
	Carried over														

IMPORTS STATEMENTS.

Statement showing the quantity and value of articles imported into Sind and British Baluchistan, by land, from Foreign countries, during the year 1919-20—contd.

No.	Articles.	SOUTHERN AND WESTERN AFGHANISTAN.												NORTHERN AND EASTERN AFGHANISTAN.	
		KILLA ABDULLA.		CHAMAN.		BOSTAN.		GULISTAN.		NUSHKI.		TOTAL SOUTHERN AND WESTERN AFGHANISTAN.		YARU KAREZ.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*
	Brought forward	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Fruits, vegetables and nuts—														
	1. All other kinds . Nos. or I. mds.	978	23,210	211,306	49,84,747	787	18,557	8	192	20,002	19,71,407	233,081	69,98,113	3,225	76,509
7	Grain and pulse—														
	1. Wheat . . . I. mds.	896	6,401	249	1,723	178	1,179	9	61	15	195	1,347	9,559	...	...
	2. Other spring crops . . „	220	1,540	582	4,274	129	903	...	...	...	...	931	6,717	...	...
	3. Rice, husked . . . „	82	523	...	...	...	...	15	137	...	...	97	660	...	...
	4. Other rain crops . . „	73	657	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	99	82	756	...	...
8	Hides and skins—														
	1. Hides of cattle . . I. mds.	...	...	91	4,856	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	4,856	...	...
	2. Skins of sheep, etc. . . „	56	4,512	35	2,648	...	...	54	4,293	2,624	94,863	2,769	1,06,316	102	7,736
9	Jute—														
	Gunny bags and cloths . I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	984	...	...	38	984	...	...
10	Oils—														
	Petroleum . . . „	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	324	...	...	18	324	...	...

11	Provisions—															
	1. Ghi . . . . I. mds.	74	6,172	468	36,934	42	3,104	28	1,925	644	47,593	1,256	95,728	268	19,673	
	2. Other kinds . . . „	...	...	37	236	...	...	125	800	...	...	162	1,036	...	...	
12	Salt . . . . . „	27	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	50	...	...	
13	Saltpetre and other saline substances—															
	1. Other saline substances . I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	361	...	...	41	361	...	...	
14	Seeds—															
	2. Other seeds—															
	(*a*) Other kinds . . I. mds.	...	...	168	6,226	...	...	...	...	8	150	176	6,376	...	...	
15	Spices—															
	1. Other kinds . . . I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	165	2,111	165	2,111	...	...	
16	Sugar—															
	1. Refined . . . I. mds.	40	436	...	...	17	272	73	846	...	...	130	1,554	...	...	
	2. Unrefined . . . „	10	146	...	...	131	1,867	...	...	...	...	141	2,013	...	...	
17	Tobacco . . . . . „	...	...	1,922	52,320	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,922	52,320	...	...	
18	Wool—															
	1 Raw . . . . I. mds.	1,483	82,453	85,345	47,45,093	2,062	1,14,645	4,266	2,37,186	21,217	11,79,665	14,373	63,59,042	20,362	11,32,104	
	2. Manufactured (piece-goods) „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	16,960	80	16,960	...	...	
19	All other articles of merchandise—															
	1. Unmanufactured . . Value.	...	3,520	...	173	...	...	...	3,492	...	...	...	7,185	...	...	
	2. Manufactured . . „	...	6,324	...	1,21,807	...	...	...	12,132	...	2,577	...	1,42,840	...	...	
20	Provincial total of Merchandise Rs.	...	1,69,402	...	1,05,58,051	...	1,40,527	...	2,81,747	...	34,63,717	...	1,46,13,444	...	12,45,899	
	Total .															
	GRAND TOTAL .															

Statemement showing the quantity and value of articles exported from Sind and British Baluchistan, by land, to Foreign countries, during the year 1919-20.

No.	Articles.	SOUTHERN AND WESTERN AFGHANISTAN.												NORTHERN AND EASTERN AFGHANISTAN.	
		KILLA ABDULLA.		CHAMAN.		BOSTAN.		GULISTAN.		NUSHKI.		TOTAL SOUTHERN AND WESTERN AFGHANISTAN.		YARU KAREZ.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*
1	Animals, living (for sale)—														
	1. Cattle . . . No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	288	6	288	...	...
	2. Sheep and goats . . ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,236	18,849	5,236	18,849	175	630
2	Apparel . . . . Value.	...	...	...	50,748	...	...	...	...	...	5,31,310	582,058	...	...	...
3	Borax . . . . . I. mds.	...	...	9	341	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	341	...	...
4	Building materials—														
	(*a*) Bricks and tiles . . No.	...	...	40,336	1,315	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,336	1,315	...	...
	(*b*) Lime and limestone . I. mds.	987	740	...	...	...	...	...	...	155	115	1,142	855	20	15
5	Chinese and Japanese ware . Value.	...	...	...	480	...	...	...	...	...	9,220	...	9,700	...	...
6	Coal and coke . . . I. mds.	93	154	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7	97	161	...	...
7	Cordage and rope of vegetable fibre. I. mds.	...	...	849	37,362	...	...	...	...	561	9,609	1,410	46,971	...	...
8	Cotton—														
	1. Raw . . . . I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	110	2	110	...	...
	2. Manufactured—														
	(*a*) Twist and Yarn, Foreign. I. mds.	...	...	69	15,114	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	15,114	...	...
	(*b*) Twist and Yarn, Indian. ,,	...	...	310	35,935	...	...	...	...	422	51,066	732	87,001	...	...
	(*c*) Piece-goods, Foreign . ,,	443	72,762	16,515	26,45,808	...	...	20	3,108	5,000	7,50,822	21,978	34,72,500	1,604	2,53,207
	(*d*) Do. Indian . ,,	1,510	2,36,607	24,857	38,72,579	705	1,13,383	366	57,233	15,232	23,60,631	42,670	66,40,433	710	1,11,516

9	Drugs and medicines—																
	1. Other sorts, not intoxicating.	I. mds.	...	...	1,963	1,86,720	...	...	...	...	49	1,058	2,012	1,87,778	...	...
10	Dyeing materials—																
	1. Indigo	I. mds.	...	...	84	31,150	...	...	...	...	190	65,510	274	96,660	...	...
	2. Madder or manjit	»	...	...	4	128	...	...	...	...	250	8,366	254	8,494	...	...
	3. Turmeric	»	...	...	908	13,901	...	...	...	...	330	4,932	1,238	18,833	1	17
	4. Other kinds	»	...	...	1,217	2,36,987	...	...	...	...	80	1,824	1,297	2,38,811	...	...
11	Earthenware and porcelain	Value.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	200	...	...
12	Fruits, vegetables and nuts—																
	1. Cocoanuts	Nos. or I. mds.	...	...	60	1,862	...	...	...	...	230	7,153	290	9,015	8	256
	2. All other kinds	» »	203	7,011	...	...	84	3,021	113	4,014	90	892	490	14,938	14	484
13	Glass—																
	1. Other sorts	I. mds.	...	...	223	15,325	...	...	...	...	...	...	223	15,325	...	...
14	Grain and pulse—																
	1. Wheat	I mds.	7,348	77,751	...	...	107	1,063	6,052	63,881	11,296	1,22,646	24,803	2,65,341	...	...
	2. Gram and pulse	»	92	566	...	...	325	2,779	5	43	2,362	18,530	2,784	21,918	71	490
	3. Other spring crops	»	361	2,527	...	...	34	238	534	3,738	19,558	1,36,906	20,487	1,43,409	9	123
	4. Rice, husked	»	1,602	21,917	...	...	106	1,455	422	5,692	4,801	65,778	6,931	94,842	390	5,322
	5. Rice, unhusked	»	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	62	25	321	33	383	...	...
	6. Other rain crops	»	247	2,963	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	50	252	3,013	...	...
15	Hides and skins—																
	1. Skins of sheep, etc.	I. mds.	...	...	...	...	2	227	...	...	...	...	2	227	...	...
16	Jute—																
	1. Gunny bags and cloths	I. mds.	...	...	3,548	1,31,132	...	...	159	6,367	221	8,499	3,928	1,45,998	171	6,775
	Carried over																

Statement showing the quantity and value of articles exported from Sind and British Baluchistan, by land, to Foreign countries, during the year 1919-20—contd.

No.	Articles.	SOUTHERN AND WESTERN AFGHANISTAN.												NORTHERN AND EASTERN AFGHANISTAN.	
		KILLA ABDULLA.		CHAMAN.		BOSTAN.		GULISTAN.		NUSHKI.		TOTAL SOUTHERN AND WESTERN AFGHANISTAN.		YABU KAREZ.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*
	Brought forward														
17	Leather—														
	1. Manufactured . . Value.	...	...	...	3,68,952	...	...	...	...	...	60,306	...	4,29,258	...	...
18	Liqours . . . . Value.	...	...	...	2,601	...	...	...	...	...	14,869	...	17,470	...	227
19	Mats . . . . . „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,298	...	1,298	...	...
20	Metals and manufactures of metals—														
	1. Brass and copper . . I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	9,620	60	9,620	...	...
	2. Iron . . . . . „	...	...	597	19,392	...	...	...	...	48	3,294	645	22,686	30	241
	3. Other metals . . „	...	...	21	630	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	630	...	...
21	Oil cake . . . . I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	39	8	39	14	68
22	Oils—														
	1. Petroleum . . . I. mds.	591	11,066	...	...	...	...	242	4,465	226	3,935	1,059	19,466	678	12,141
	2. Other kinds . . . „	...	...	1,470	50,970	...	...	...	...	1,048	34,734	2,518	85,704	75	2,630
23	Paper . . . . . Value.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136	...	136	...	...
24	Provisions—														
	1. Ghi . . . . I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1,108	60	8,106	70	9,214	...	...
	2. Other kinds . . . „	...	...	284	2,726	...	...	...	...	3,583	34,395	3,867	37,121	12	115
25	Salt . . . . . I. mds.	...	...	...	...	53	147	...	...	231	744	284	891	6	17

26	Seeds—																
	1. Oil-seeds—																
	(a) Other oil seeds . .	I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	43
27	Silk—																
	1. Manufactured . .	I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	894	1	894	...	...	
28	Spices—																
	1. Other kind . . .	I. mds.	...	...	2,280	1,28,348	...	...	...	...	1,516	58,223	3,796	1,86,571	...	...	
29	Stationery	Value.	...	...	...	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700	...	...	
30	Sugar—																
	1. Refined . . .	I. mds.	2,431	56,773	37,100	8,87,710	346	8,304	1,094	24,864	2,624	71,484	43,595	10,49,135	1,688	38,176	
	2. Unrefined . . .	„	303	6,926	3,084	67,259	85	1,817	264	5,854	2,778	41,598	6,514	1,23,454	360	7,573	
31	Tea—																
	1. Indian—																
	Green	I. mds.	...	...	3,511	2,13,713	...	...	56	3,504	1,482	82,362	5,049	2,99,579	126	7,681	
	Black	„	...	...	1,810	1,09,557	...	...	...	...	4,241	2,66,497	6,051	3,76,054	10	555	
	2. Foreign—																
	Green	I. mds.	...	...	286	19,092	...	...	...	...	11	726	297	19,818	...	...	
32	Tobacco	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	1,525	2,689	43,285	2,724	44,810	103	4,498	
33	Wax	I. mds.	...	...	378	22,680	...	...	...	...	...	...	378	22,680	...	...	
34	Wood—																
	1. Teak timber . . .	c. ft.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	445	56	448	...	...	
	2. Timber	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	288	942	288	942	...	...	
35	Wool—																
	1. Raw	I. mds.	41	3,398	...	...	...	...	26	2,142	...	...	67	5,540	38	3,131	
36	All other articles of merchandise—																
	1. Unmanufactured . .	Value.	...	8,658	...	31,590	...	...	...	474	...	...	...	40,722	...	4,140	
	2. Manufactured . .	„	...	60,174	...	22,362	...	...	...	78,666	...	1,18,033	...	2,79,235	...	3,162	
37	Provincial total of Merchandise .	Rs.	...	5,69,993	...	92,25,169	...	1,32,434	...	2,66,740	...	50,30,660	...	1,52,24,996	...	4,63,933	
	TOTAL .																

ABSTRACT.

Statement showing the quantity and value of articles $\frac{\text{imported into}}{\text{exported from}}$ *Sind and British Baluchistan, by land,* $\frac{\text{from}}{\text{to}}$ *Foreign countries, during the year 1919-20.*

No.	Articles.	IMPORTS.								EXPORTS.							
		1919-20.		1918-19.		Increase.		Decrease.		1919-20.		1918-19.		Increase.		Decrease.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*
1	Animals, living (for sale)—																
	1. Horses, ponies and mules. No.	...	7,584	...	8,390	...	...	...	806	...	630	...	2,541	...	...	...	1,911
2	Apparel . . Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,748	...	5,382	...	45,366	...	...
3	Borax . . . I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	341	5	250	4	91	...	...
4	Building materials	...	...	...	893	...	...	...	893	...	2,070	...	3,582	...	...	...	1,512
5	Chinese and Japanese ware. Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	480	...	...	...	480	...	...
6	Coal and coke . I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	154	615	1,198	...	...	522	1,044
7	Cordage and rope of vegetable fibre. I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	849	37,362	920	64,582	...	...	71	27,220
8	Cotton—																
	1. Raw . . I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	603	...	...	9	603
	2. Manufactured.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47,109	74,17,252	31,290	50,82,777	15,819	23,34,475	...	...
	(*a*) Piece-goods, Foreign. ,,	3,742	3,85,492	504	47,159	3,238	3,38,333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(*b*) Piece-goods, Indian. ,,	1,259	1,34,583	685	79,929	574	55,054	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Drugs and medicines.	2,155	1,31,304	1,224	74,226	931	57,078	...	...	1,963	1,86,720	1,316	1,24,474	647	62,246	...	...
10	Dyeing materials .	...	...	8,127	44,945	...	...	827	44,945	2,214	2,82,183	3,227	2,19,602	...	62,581	1013	...

11	Fruits, vegetables and nuts.	216,304	51,03,215	59,111	9,15,705	157,193	41,87,510	...	...	482	16,648	174	4,532	308	12,116	...	...
12	Glass—																
	1. Other sorts .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	223	15,325	185	10,110	38	5,215	...	...
13	Grain and pulse .	2,433	17,398	9,948	53,549	...	...	7,515	36,151	17,713	1,90,610	19,613	1,62,964	...	27,646	1,900	...
14	Hides and skins—																
	1. Hides of cattle I. mds.	338	24,045	139	7,495	199	16,550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Skins of sheep, „ etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	227	...	...	2	227	...	...
15	Jute . . .	38	984	4	107	34	877	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1. Gunny bags and cloths. I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,878	1,44,274	2,742	1,04,472	1,136	39,802	...	...
16	Leather—																
	1. Manufactured Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,68,952	...	2,03,394	...	1,65,558	...	...
17	Liquors . . „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,828	...	16,803	...	...	...	13,975
18	Mats . . . „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	690	...	...	...	690
19	Metals and manufactures of metals—																
	1. Iron . . I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	648	20,963	1,074	38,890	...	...	426	17,927
20	Oil-cake . . „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	68	...	...	14	68	...	...
21	Oils—																
	1. Petroleum . I. mds.	18	324	11	148	7	176	...	...	3,056	81,272	2,557	55,500	499	25,772	...	...
	2. Other kinds . „																
22	Provisions . .	1,042	68,844	664	39,717	378	29,127	...	...	306	3,949	81	5,455	225	...	...	1,506
23	Salt . . . I. mds.	27	50	...	...	27	50	...	...	59	164	164	575	...	...	105	411
24	Saltpetre and other saline substances.	41	361	232	2,042	...	...	191	1,681	...	...	27	356	...	...	27	356
25	Seeds . . .	168	6,226	479	23,427	...	...	311	17,201	4	43	14	291	...	...	10	248
	Carried over																

Statement showing the quantity and value of articles $\frac{\text{imported into}}{\text{exported from}}$ *Sind and British Baluchistan, by land,* $\frac{\text{from}}{\text{to}}$ *Foreign countries during the year 1919-20*—contd.

No.	Articles.	IMPORTS.								EXPORTS.							
		1919-20.		1918-19.		Increase.		Decrease.		1919-20.		1918-19.		Increase.		Decrease.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*
	Brought forward .																
26	Spices—																
	1. Other kinds . I mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,280	1,28,348	1,383	89,253	897	39,095	...	...
27	Stationery . . Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700	...	450	...	250	...	...
28	Stone and marble . I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,727	2,523	...	...	3,727	2,523
29	Sugar—																
	1. Refined . . I. mds.	130	1,554	662	6,886	...	..	532	5,332	46,755	11,05,256	279,878	42,36,327	...	...	233,123	31,31,071
	2. Unrefined . „	141	2,013	60	471	81	1,542	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Tea—																
	1. Indian . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,799	3,54,102	8,303	5,10,777	...	...	2,504	1,56,675
31	Tobacco . . I. mds.	1,922	52,320	3,148	83,416	...	...	1,226	31,096	138	6,023	361	21,694	...	...	223	15,671
32	Wax . . . „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	378	22,680	...	...	378	22,680	...	...
33	Wood . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,283	...	...	...	21,283
34	Wool—																
	1. Raw . . I. mds.	113,518	63,11,481	116,225	63,20,802	...	...	2,707	9,321	105	8,671	...	...	105	8,671	...	...
35	All other articles of merchandise.	...	1,47,448	...	1,39,397	...	8,051	...	...	...	2,09,226	...	1,10,558	...	98,668	...	...
	Grand Total .	343,276	1,23,95,626	193,923	78,48,704	162,662	46,94,348	13,309	1,47,426	134,077	1,06,58,269	357,665	1,11,01,888	20,072	29,51,007	243,660	33,94,626

Report on the statistics of trade which passed through the Chagai District during the year 1919-20.

The total value of trade which passed through the Chagai District during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,91,18,799 as under —

	Rs.
Exports	1,53,61,763
Imports	37,57,036
TOTAL	1,91,18,799

against Rs. 1,08,19,514 for the preceding year composed of —

	Rs.
Exports	83,10,833
Imports	25,08,681
TOTAL	1,08,19,514

showing a net increase of Rs. 82,99,285.

2. The sub-joined table shows the trade figures for Persia and Afghanistan separately for each year—

Year.	Country.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.	REMARKS.
		Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	
1919-20	Afghanistan	50,24,317	34,63,717	84,88,094	
	Persia	1,03,37,386	2,93,319	1,06,30,705	
	TOTAL	1,53,61,763	37,57,036	1,91,18,799	
1918-19	Afghanistan	45,33,409	21.06,713	66,40,122	
	Persia	37,77,424	4,01,968	41,79,392	
	TOTAL	83,10,833	25,08,681	1.08,19,514	

The table below shows increases and decreases.

Country.	Increase in export.	Increase in imports.	Decrease in imports.	Total increases.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Afghanistan	4,90,968	13,57,004	...	18,47,972
Persia	65,59,962	...	1,08,649	64,51,313
TOTAL	70,50,930	13,57,004	1,08,649	82,99,285

2. The following statements give the distribution of trade as compared with the previous year :—

Exports to Afghanistan.

No.	Articles.	1919-20.		1918-19.		Increase.		Decrease.	
		Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.
			Rs.		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*
1	Animals, living (for sale)	...	19,137	...	12,113	...	7,024	...	...
2	Apparel	...	4,11,344	...	79,988	...	3,31,346	...	...
3	Candles	...	12,000	...	...	...	12,000	...	...
4	Building materials	155	115	42	30	113	85	...	...
8	Chinese and Japanese ware	...	9,220	...	160	...	9,060	...	...
9	Cole and coke	4	7	333	639	...	...	329	632
10	Cordage and ropes of vegetable fibre	563	9,609	333	5,003	230	4,606	...	...
11	Twist and yarn and piece-goods cotton	19,378	29,79,258	22,098	33,87,869	...	...	2,720	4,08,611
....	Cotton raw	2	110	...	...	2	110	...	...
12	Drugs and medicines	109	2,354	363	7,840	...	...	254	5,486
13	Dyeing materials	850	80,632	690	65,893	160	14,739	...	...
14	Earthenware and porcelain	...	200	16	76	...	124	16	...
16	Fruits, vegetables and nuts	320	8,045	3,959	42,322	...	...	3,639	34,277
18	Grain and pulse	37,855	3,45,792	19,163	1,58,418	18,692	1,87,374	...	...
24	Jute	221	8,499	170	7,142	51	1,357	...	...
26	Leather	...	1,19,570	...	19,110	...	1,00,460	...	...
27	Liquors	...	1,86,095	...	29,762	...	1,56,333	...	...
28	Mates	...	252	...	33	...	219	...	...
29	Metals and manufactures of metals	280	24,218	6	432	274	23,786	...	...
31	Oil cake	...	...	62	274	...	...	62	274
32	Oils	1,274	32,380	1,173	23,701	101	8,679	...	...
35	Paper	...	1,081	...	301	...	780	...	...
36	Provisions	3,643	42,501	784	14,158	2,859	28,343	...	...
38	Salt	231	744	307	958	...	..	76	214
39	Saltpetre and other saline substances	...	...	16	62	...	...	16	62
41	Silk	1	894	1	432	...	462	...	...
42	Spices	1,513	58,165	748	24,902	765	33,263	...	...
43	Stationery	...	...	...	90	...	...	...	90
45	Sugar	5,402	1,13,082	15,133	2,23,329	...	...	9,731	1,10,247
46	Tea	6,702	3,49,585	5,319	3,07,332	1,383	42,253	...	...
48	Tobacco	2,823	36,985	2,777	36,287	46	698	...	...
50	Wood	...	1,807	...	2,456	...	...	...	649
51	Wool, raw, manufactured	16	10,252	..	...	16	10,252	...	...
53	All other articles of merchandise, manufactured	...	1,60,444	...	82,287	...	78,157	...	...
	TOTAL	81,342	50,24,377	73,493	45,33,409	24,692	10,51,510	16,843	5,60,542

Net increase of maunds 7,849 and Rs. 4,90,968.

Exports to Persia.

No.	Articles.	1919-20.		1918-19.		Increase.		Decrease.	
		Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.
			Rs.		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*
1	Animals, living	...	1,56,948	...	...	...	1,56,948	...	...
2	Apparel	...	23,05,796	...	26,028	...	22,79,768	...	...
5	Building materials	535	402	...	...	535	402	...	...
2 A	Candles	..	9,720	...	...	...	9,720	...	..
9	Coal and coke	37	66	..	...	37	66	...	...
10	Cordage and ropes	1,234	25,853	831	14,438	503	11,415	...	...
11	Twist and yarn and piece-goods	30,703	47,55,414	11,006	15,69,897	19,697	31,85,517	...	...
13	Dyeing materials	780	1,25,797	2,576	2,31,918	...	...	1,796	1,06,321
14	Earthenware and porcelain	...	85	..	...	...	85	...	...
12	Drugs and medicines	...	...	192	4,147	...	...	192	4,147
16	Fruits and vegetables	263	5,145	89	1,975	174	3,170	...	...
17	Glass	..	...	11	440	...	...	11	440
18	Grain and pulse	30,030	3,21,319	634	6,729	29,396	3,14,590	...	...
24	Jute	104	4,474	12	482	92	3,992	...	...
26	Leather	...	2,31,312	...	4,416	...	2,26,896	...	...
28	Mats	...	48	...	...	...	48	...	...
27	Liquors	...	91,347	...	10,291	...	81,056	...	...
29	Metals	673	42,912	16	902	657	42,010	...	...
32	Oils	3,853	95,955	...	...	3,853	95,955	...	...
35	Paper	...	1,302	...	252	...	1,050	...	...
36	Provisions	49,725	4,77,359	109	1,634	49,616	4,75,725	...	...
38	Salt	46	127	...	...	46	127	...	...
42	Spices	3,322	1,56,272	2,365	72,707	957	83,565	...	...
43	Stationery	...	...		990	...	...	...	990
45	Sugar	24,709	6,19,166	77,799	12,13,282	...	...	53,090	5,94,116
46	Tea	12,188	6,80,089	8,348	5,91,467	3,840	88,622	...	...
48	Tobacco	458	11,580	12	325	446	11,255	...	...
50	Wood	...	5,468	...	...	...	5,468	...	...
53	All other articles of merchandise	...	2,13,630	...	25,104	...	1,88,526	...	...
	TOTAL	1,58,760	10,337,386	1,04,000	37,77,424	1,09,849	72,65,976	55,089	7,06,014

Net increase of maunds 54,760 and Rs. 65,59,962.

Imports from Afghanistan.

No.	Articles.	1919-20.		1918-19.		Increase.		Decrease.	
		Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.
			Rs.		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*
2 B	Bones	300	465	...	...	300	465	...	...
4	Borax	91	4,329	...	...	91	4,329	...	...
12	Drugs	2,279	1,43,442	1,907	90,188	372	53,254	...	...
13	Dyeing materials	10	326	106	2,379	...	...	96	2,053
16	Fruits, vegetables and nuts	20,002	19,71,407	13	1,049	19,989	19,70,367	...	...
18	Grain and pulse	32	442	336	2,022	...	...	304	1,580
20	Hides and skins	2,624	94,863	700	25,108	1,924	69,755	...	...
26	Leather	...	...	...	27,360	...	...	...	27,360
32	Oils	...	...	16	384	...	...	16	384
36	Provisions	644	47,593	3,308	99,540	...	...	2,664	51,947
39	Saltpetre and other saline substances	...	...	622	2,204	...	...	622	2,204
40	Seeds	...	...	15	103	...	...	15	103
42	Spices	165	2,111	1,348	21,179	...	...	1,183	19,068
51	Wool	21,297	11,96,625	34,626	16,92,146	...	...	13,329	4,95,521
53	All other articles of merchandise	...	2,114	*nil*	1,43,060	...	...	...	1,40,946
	TOTAL	47,444	34,63,717	42,997	21,06,713	22,676	20,98,170	18,229	7,41,166

Net increase of maunds 4,447 and Rs. 13,57,004.

Imports from Persia.

No.	Articles.	1919-20.		1918-19.		Increase.		Decrease.	
		Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.
			Rs.		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*
1	Animals, living	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Cotton, raw	516	19,244	3,981	2,01,573	...	...	3,465	1,82,329
12	Drugs	693	10,123	407	86,626	286	...	...	76,503
14	Earthenware and porcelain	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	31
16	Fruits and vegetables	3,600	74,324	1,857	24,223	1,743	50,101	...	...
20	Hides and skins	1,294	50,377	30	1,080	1,264	49,297	...	...
23	Jewellery and precious stones	...	...	2	3,975	...	...	2	3,975
36	Provisions	3,892	49,299	3,633	39,424	256	9,875	...	...
41	Silk	...	...	25	12,768	...	...	25	12,768
42	Spices	79	1,011	...	...	79	1,011	...	...
51	Wool, raw	1,192	88,102	265	14,388	927	73,714	...	...
53	All other articles of merchandise	...	839	...	17,880	...	...	...	17,041
	TOTAL	11,266	2,93,319	10,203	4,01,968	4,555	1,83,998	3,492	2,92,647

Net increase of maunds 1,063 in quantity and decrease of Rs. 1,08,649 in value.

It will be noticed that exports to Afghanistan increased to the extent of 7,849 maunds valued at Rs. 4,90,968 over the previous year's figures, while exports to Persia show an increase of 54,760 maunds valued at Rs. 65,59,962.

As regards imports there was a net increase of 4,447 maunds valued at Rs. 13,57,004 so far as Afghanistan is concerned: but imports from Persia show the small net increase of 1,073 in maundage yielding a decrease in value amounting to the large sum of Rs. 1,08,649. This anomaly would seem to be due chiefly to no Asafœtida having been brought down this year. This article is of high value and though last year only some 250 maunds were imported the value was over ¾ lakh.

There was a substantial increase in the amount and value of grain and pulse exported to Afghanistan, amounting to 18,692 maunds valued at Rs. 1,87,374: but, as explained in last year's review, the increase is imaginary rather than real, because local trade is included in Afghan trade figures.

It has to be remembered that trade relations between Afghanistan and India were impeded by the unsettled political relations between the two countries.

In the case of exports to Persia there are increases under almost all items. This can only be ascribed to the fact that the advantage of having a railway to Duzdab is more visible than before.

Exports both to Afghanistan and Persia were facilitated by the high prices prevailing in those countries, and in the case of the latter also to the benefit arising out of the high rate of exchange.

General Remarks.

Under this head little can be added to the exhaustive review given in the report for 1918-19. Local trade continues to be returned as trade with Afghanistan. An arrangement is being made by which the Baluchistan authorities will only be concerned with the prompt transport of Persian trade to and from railhead at Duzdab, and for the provision of stores to meet the requirements of traders. All other matters connected with such trade will henceforth be under the management of the Consul, Sistan. A Persian Custom House was established at Duzdab in August 1919. Arrangements made for the supply of camels for the requirements of the troops forming the east Persian Cordon are being terminated owing to the recent decision to withdraw our troops back from Persian to British territory. But camels have been, and are, available, in abundance, for trade requirements.

Return of annual exports and imports Trade that passed through Nushki during 1919-20.

Statement showing the quantity and value of articles $\frac{\text{imported into}}{\text{exported from}}$ *Sindh and British Baluchistan, by land,* $\frac{\text{from}}{\text{to}}$ *Foreign countries, during the year 1919-20.*

No.	Articles.	EXPORT.				IMPORTS.			
		Afghanistan.		Persia.		Afghanistan.		Persia.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity..	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*
1	Animals, living (for sale)—								
	1. Horses, ponies and mules . . . No.	...	...	733	1,31,940	...	...	...	...
	2. Cattle . . . . . „	6	288	86	4,128	...	...	...	...
	3. Sheep and goats . . . . . „	3,850	18,849	400	1,440	...	...	...	...
	4. Other kinds . . . . . „	...	...	405	19,440	...	...	...	...
2	Apparel . . . . . Value	...	4,11.344	...	23,05,796	...	...	...	...
2-A	Candles . . . . . „	...	12,000	...	9,720	...	...	...	...
2-B	Bones . . . . . „	...	...	...	...	300	465	...	...
3	Borax . . . . . I. mds.	...	...	...	...	91	4,329	...	...
4	Builidngs materials—								
	(*a*) Lime and limestone . . . I. md.	155	115	535	402	...	...	...	...
5	Chinese and Japanese ware . . . . Value	...	9,220	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Coal and coke . . . . . I mds.	4	7	37	66	...	...	...	...
7	Cordage and rope of vegetable fibre . . „	563	9,609	1,334	25,853	...	...	...	...
	Carried over { No. / Rs.								1

Statement showing the quantity and value of articles $\frac{\text{imported into}}{\text{exported from}}$ *Sindh and British Baluchistan, by land,* $\frac{\text{from}}{\text{to}}$ *Foreign countries, during the year 1919-20*—contd.

No.	Articles.	EXPORTS.				IMPORTS.			
		AFGHANISTAN.		PERSIA.		AFGHANISTAN.		PERSIA.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*
	Brought forward { No. / Rs.								
8	Cotton—								
	1. Raw . . . . . I. mds.	2	110	...	...	...	...	516	19,244
	2. Manufactured—								
	(*a*) Twist and yarn, Indian . . . I. mds.	422	51,066	2,954	3,36,965	...	...	...	...
	(*b*) Piece-goods, Foreign . . . „	6,047	9,07,872	7,613	11,44,493	...	...	...	...
	(*c*) Do. Indian . . . . „	12,877	20,11,680	20,114	32,68,016	...	...	...	...
	(*d*) Other kinds . . . . . „	32	8,640	22	5,940	...	...	...	...
9	Drugs and medicines—								
	1. Asafœtida . . . . . I. mds.	...	...	...	...	322	1,15,260	...	...
	2. Other kinds . . . . . „	109	2,354	...	...	1,957	28,182	693	10,123
10	Dyeing materials—								
	1. Indigo . . . . . I. mds.	190	65,510	352	1,19,091	...	...	...	...
	2. Madder or manjit . . . . . „	250	8,366	...	...	7	280	...	...
	3. Turmeric . . . . . „	313	4,677	352	5,366	...	...	...	...
	4. Other kinds . . . . . „	97	2,079	76	1,140	3	46	...	...
11	Earthenware and porcelain . . . . Value	...	200	...	85	...	...	...	...

12	Fruits, vegetables and nut—								
	1. Cocoanuts	Nos. or I. mds.	230	7,153	120	3,686	...	...	...	...
	2. All other kinds	„ „	90	892	143	1,459	276	1,877	3,166	34,914
	3. Pistachio	„ „	...	...	...	...	19,726	19,69,530	434	39,410
13	Grain and pulse—									
	1. Wheat	I. mds.	3,471	31,092	5,218	46,833	...	...	...	...
	2. Gram and pulse	„	2,362	18,530	5,313	44,725	...	...	...	...
	3. Other spring crops	„	19,558	1,37,906	2,386	16,702	...	...	...	...
	4. Rice, husked	„	4,826	66,099	5,953	82,169	...	...	...	...
	5. Other rain crops	„	37	338	30	300	24	292	...	...
	6. Wheat flour	„	7520	91,554	11,130	1,30,590	...	...	...	...
	7. Bhoosa	„	81	273	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8. Moughir	„	...	...	...	...	8	150	...	...
14	Hides and skins—									
	1. Hides of cattle	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	448	16,734
	2. Skins of sheep, etc.	„	...	...	...	...	2,624	94,863	846	33,643
15	Jute—									
	2. Gunny bags and cloths	„	221	8,499	104	4,474	...	...	...	...
16	Leather—									
	1. Unmanufactured	Value	...	...	...	1,99,056	...	...	...	...
	2. Manufactured	„	...	1,19,570	...	32,256	...	...	...	...
	Lime juice	„	...	1,979	...	11,254	...	...	...	...
	Carried over	No.								
		Rs.								

Statement showing the quantity and value of articles $\frac{\text{imported into}}{\text{exported from}}$ *Sindh and British Baluchistan, by land,* $\frac{\text{from}}{\text{to}}$ *Foreign countries, during the year 1919-20*—contd.

No.	Articles.	EXPORTS.				IMPORTS.			
		Afghanistan.		Persia.		Afghanistan.		Persia.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*
	Brought foward { No. / Rs.								
17	Liquors . . . . . Value	...	8,892	...	75,357	...	...	...	...
	Wine . . . . . „	...	1,74,384	...	4,236	...	...	...	...
	Beer . . . . . „	...	840	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Mats . . . . . „	...	252	...	48	...	...	...	...
19	Metals and manufactures of metals—								
	1. Brass and copper . . . . I. mds.	70	11,204	12	2,388	...	...	...	...
	2. Iron . . . . . „	210	13,014	661	40,524	...	...	...	...
20	Oils—								
	1. Petroleum . . . . . I. mds.	226	3,929	1,828	29,584	...	...	...	...
	2. Other kinds . . . . . „	1,048	28,451	2,025	66,371	...	...	...	...
21	Paper . . . . . Value	...	1,081	...	1,302	...	...	...	...
21	Provisions—								
	1. Ghi . . . . . I mds.	60	8,106	...	...	644	47,593	...	...
	2. Other kinds . . . . . „	3,583	34,395	49,725	4,77,359	...	...	...	...
	3. Dry dates . . . . . „	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,892	49,299

23	Salt	I. mds.	231	744	46	127	...	...	...	...
24	Silk—									
	1. Raw	I. mds.	1	894	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Spices—									
	1. Ginger	I. mds.	2	57	442	14,752	...	...	...	...
	2. Other kinds	„	319	6,124	400	7,680	165	2,111	79	1,011
	3. Pepper, black	„	1,126	49,953	1,961	90,886	...	...	...	...
	4. Chillies	„	58	1,530	304	14,888	...	...	...	...
	5. Cardaman	„	8	501	215	28,066	...	...	...	...
26	Sugar—									
	1. Refined	I. mds.	2,464	67,882	17,302	4,86,832	...	...	...	...
	2. Unrefined	„	2,702	40,379	4,238	66,175	...	...	...	...
	3. Misri	„	236	4,821	3,169	66,169	...	...	...	...
27	Tea—									
	1. Indian—									
	Green	I. mds.	1,982	82,362	5,899	3,16,722	...	...	...	...
	Black	„	4,709	2,66,497	6,269	3,63,367	...	...	...	...
	2. Foreign—									
	Green	„	11	726	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Carried over	No.								
		Rs.								

Statement showing the quantity and value of articles $\frac{\text{imported into}}{\text{exported from}}$ *Sindh and British Baluchistan, by land,* $\frac{\text{from}}{\text{to}}$ *Foreign countries, during the year 1919-20*—contd.

No.	Articles.	EXPORTS.				IMPORTS.			
		AFGHANISTAN.		PERSIA.		AFGHANISTAN.		PERSIA.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*
	Brought forward { No. / Rs.								
28	Tobacco . . . . . I. mds.	2,718	34,063	379	4,968	...	...	...	...
	Cigarattes . . . . . „ „	105	2,922	79	6,612	...	...	...	...
29	Wood—								
	1. Bamboos . . . . . I. mds.	13	273	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Teak timber . . . . . c.ft.	378 c.ft.	661	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Timber . . . . . „	504 „	873	2,289 c.ft.	5,468	...	...	...	...
30	Wool—								
	1. Raw . . . . . I. mds	...	....	...	...	21,217	11,79,665	1,052	58,492
	2. Manufactured (piece-goods) . . „	16	10,252	...	...	80	16,960	140	29,610
31	All other articles of merchandise—								
	1. Manufactured . . . . . Value.	...	1,60,444	...	2,13,630	...	2,114	...	839
	GRAND TOTAL { No.	3,856	...	1,624	...	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL {	882 c.ft.	...	2,289 c.ft.	...	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL { Rs.	81,355	50,24,377	158,760	10,337,386	47,444	34,63,717	11,266	2,93,319

APPENDIX X.

MINES AND MINERALS.

Concessions in force.—The year opend with the following concessions in force:—

(1) Coal Mining	42 leases.
(2) Chromite „	66 „
(3) Chromite prospecting	1 license.

No fresh concessions were granted nor any concessions in force were cancelled.

One coal mining lease cancelled during 1919 for inefficient working was restored on appeal and one coal mining lease was surrendered on completion of 12 months' notice of surrender.

The four coal mining leases at Shahrig taken over during 1918 under the Defence of India Act were returned to the original concessionaires as no longer required for State purposes.

The North Western Railway continued negotiations for the acquisition of coal mines on Sor range hills in Quetta District in pursuance of the policy to extend the local supply of coal for Railway purposes and the nnmber of leases acquired at the end of the year under review was 17 against 8 last year.

The transfers however have not yet been finally completed, several issues are still under discussion.

Certain coal mines in the tribal area in Bolan and on Degari hills which have hitherto been treated under the Indian Mines Act have been declared to be not subject to the provisions of the Act, as they situated in the Kalat State to which the Act has not yet been applied. These have therefore been omitted from this review.

Mining operations.—The output of all mines shows a distinct decrease, partly owing to paucity of labour and the high cost of such labour when it can be got. Lack of sufficient capital is another cause of the present conditions of the mines. The disturbed condition of the country due to Afghan relations has also hindered the working of mines. So that the output of coal and chromite has gone down by about 50 per cent.

Labour employed.—On the average 1,181 workers including 8 women and 14 children under 12 years of age were employed daily during the year.

The following table shows the distribution of labour above and below ground :—

	Below ground.				Above ground.				
	Men.	Women.	Children under 12 years.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Grand Total.
Coal mines	502	...	...	502	378	8	14	400	902
Chromite mines.	226	...	...	226	53	...	...	53	279
	728	...	...	728	431	8	14	453	1,181

The following mines employed the number of women and children as mentioned against each :—

	Women.	Children under 12 years.
Khost Collieries of the North West Railway	...	9
Baluchistan Coal Company's Shahrig Mines	4	...
Harnai Mines of Baluchistan Coal Company	2	...
Mr. Clements Shahrig Mines	2	5
TOTAL	8	4

The Khost Collieries of the North West Railway employed about 49 per cent. of the total labour employed in the mining operations in Baluchistan.

Output and its value.—The following table shows the output of coal, coal dust and chromite ore in the province and their estimated value at the pits mouth for the year under review and the 2 preceding years:—

	1917.		1918.		1919.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	*Rs.*	*Tons.*	*Rs.*	*Tons.*	*Rs.*
Coal	9,946	1,60,222	12,520½	2,19,667	6,663	1,44,100
Coal dust	30,859½ Cwt.	2,90,533	33,919½ Cwt.	4,21,778	22,461 Cwt.	3,36,261
Chromite	313,180	2,34,885	458,880	7,44,773	264,466	42,91,759

The export during the above 3 years was as follows:—

	1917.	1918.	1919.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Coal	9,663¾	11,778	6,786
Cole dust	26,043½	25,709½	17,241
Chromite	11,821	24,504	13,209

Accidents.—Two fatal and 4 serious accidents occurred in the mines mentioned below :—

	Fatal.	Serious.
Coal mines	2	3
Chromite mines	–	1

in which 2 men were killed and 5 were seriously injured.

Explosives.—The following explosives were used in the industry :—

Gelignite	2594	lbs.
Detonators No. 6	13,527	No.
Fuze	1,495	R. ft.

Safety lamps.—There were 1,078 safety lamps of the various patterns in use in coal mines against 1,127 last year. No such lamps were in use in chromite mines.

Inspections.—The mines were not inspected during the year.

Prosecutions.—No prosecutions under the Indian Mines Act were instituted in the Province during the year.

Advisory.—No Mining Advisory Board exists.

General health.—Small-pox was prevalent in chromite mines from 1st March to 30th April 1919. Three deaths occurred.

As usual malaria prevailed in Khost Mines of the North Western Railway and the Harnai and Shahrig Mines of Baluchistan Chrome Company and of Mr. Clements 4,039 cases were treated in the Mines Hospital at Khost against 3,905 last year. There were 27 cases of influenza of which 18 proved fatal in Khost Hospital. Many deaths occurred in the vicinity from this disease.

Every endeavour was made to provide suitable sanitary arrangements in all the mining centres and medical aid was also provided either at or near the mines.

Stretchers, bandages and other necessities prescribed in the rules were provided at the mines.

Transport.—The situation as regards camel transport for the carriage of mineral products from the mines to the railway was more difficult than ever before owing to the disturbed condition of the borders.

Wages of labour.—Owing to the disturbed condition of the country no local labour was to be procured. No Afghans came up for work and labour was therefore scarce and expensive.

The wages of a mining cooly were Rs. 1-4-0 per day and the measurement rates varied from Re 1 to Rs. 4 per c.ft. according to the nature and hardness of the ground worked.

APPENDIX XI.

JUDICIAL.

Administration Report, 1919-20.

The following is a summary of Civil, Revenue and Criminal work done under regular Judicial proceedings in 1919, as compared with the figures for the year 1918 :—

	Civil and Revenue Cases and Appeals.								Criminal Cases and Appeals.			
	No. of regular cases.		No. of miscellaneous cases.		No. of regular appeals.		No of miscellaneous. appeals.		No. of cases.		No. of appeals.	
	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919
Pending from previous year	261	361	41	...	35	37	6	4	33	71	1	6
Instituted during the year	3,612	3,631	544	412	158	139	20	23	2,995	3,255	71	95
TOTAL	3,873	3,992	585	412	193	176	26	27	3,028	3,326	72	101
Disposed of during the year	3,484	3,661	585	412	156	152	23	22	2,957	3,284	62	92
Transferred to Jirga register	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pending at the end of the year	361	331	...	...	37	24	3	5	71	42	10	9

The number of civil cases instituted is practically the same as in 1918, while there is a small decrease in the number of civil regular appeals. The increase in criminal cases is due to the fact that the number of cases reported from the Chagai Agency for 1918 was exclusive of petty cases instituted and disposed of, while this comission has been removed in the report for 1919. With regard to the criminal appellate work, the increase of 24 is accounted for by the institution of a larger number of appeals in the Courts of the Judicial Commissioner and the Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin.

No sentences of death were passed by regular Judicial Courts. There was however one case of transportation for life in the Sibi District.

The statistic with regard to serious offences admitted to have occurred during 1919, are shown in the following statement :—

Offences.	Section of Indian Penal Code.	Offences admitted to have occurred.								
		Quetta.	Sibi.	Loralai.	Zhob.	Kalat.	Chagai.	Total 1919.	Total 1918.	Total 1917.
Rioting	147 and 148	13	1	3	2	...	...	19	81	40
Murder	302	11	16	27	19	...	6	79	126	98
Murder attempt	307	...	...	4	17	...	...	21	19	18
Culpable homicide	304	...	1	8	3	...	...	12	21	14
Hurt with aggravation	325 to 331 and 333.	21	4	53	51	...	1	130	104	126
Kidnapping	363 to 369	14	...	2	1	...	...	17	6	8
Rape	376	2	1	1	...	...	...	4	3	21
Unnatural offence	377	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	12	8
Theft	379 to 382 and 401.	154	131	252	125	35	24	720	693	851
Robbery	392 to 394	15	...	...	15	...	...	30	68	43
Dacoity with murder	396	...	...	10	4	...	...	14	7	...
Dacoity other cases	395 to 397 and 400 and 402.	...	...	2	10	...	...	12	19	11
Receiving stolen property	401 to 414	80	17	10	2	6	2	117	59	58
Mischief with aggravation	429 to 433 and 435 to 440.	11	1	68	58	...	...	138	112	102
Criminal tresspass resulting in death.	459 and 460	2	6	17	...	...	...	25	3	31
Criminal tresspass relating to other serious offences.	453 to 457	26	8	26	...	...	...	60	44	50
Total for 1919	...	351	186	483	307	41	33	1,401	1,377	1,469
" " 1918	...	395	339	298	376	20	39	1,377	...	...
" " 1917	...	397	420	363	248	15	26	1,469	...	...

The number of executions application before regular Judicial Courts was 2,163 against 2,614 in 1918, and the pending files at the close of the year fell from 240 to 207. Rs. 3,97,913 were dealt with against Rs. 4,27,763 in 1918, of this amount Rs. 1,03,593 were realised against Rs. 1,31,489 in 1918. Thus the percentage of realisations through court was 26·3 against nearly 31 in 1918. The decrease was mainly in Zhob and Chagai.

APPENDIX XII.

Registration (for calendar year 1919).

The total number of documents (including wills) registered was *847* against *657* in 1918. Of these only 9 were of a nature the registration of which is optional.

The income from fees and other sources amounted to Rs. 5,380-10-0 against Rs. 3,583-10-0 in 1918 and the expenditure to Rs. 2,058-14-5 against Rs. 1,920-4-11.

The only registered Joint Stock Company in Baluchistan is the Quetta Club, Limited.

The fees realised under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, amounted to Rs. 50 against Rs. 25 in the preceding year.

APPENDIX XIII.

JAILS (FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1919).

The daily average number of prisoners in the jails of Baluchistan was 508·375 and the total number of prisoners received was 6,134 as compared with 487 and 4,763 respectively in the previous year.

The following table compares the most important figures for the jails and lock-ups in the various districts.

Name of District.	Daily average number of prisoners.		Civil.	Total.	Dieting cost per annum per head of average strength excluding Civil prisoners.	Daily average of sick prisoners.	Percentage of daily sick to daily average.
	Convicted.	Under trial.					
					Rs. a. p.		
Zhob	4·24	34·85	1·16	40·25	49 2 3	1·10	2·73
Sibi	38·695	166·4	1·75	206·845	52 5 3	2·93	1·41
Quetta-Pishin (subsidiary jails and lock-ups).	5·02	38·71	0·09	43·82	76 7 11	·21	·47
Quetta District jails . .	40·31	44·45	·95	85·71	84 15 3	2·27	2·64
Bolan Pass-Nushki Railway .	...	3·72	...	3·72	79 0 5	2·14	57·5
Loralai	16·30	101·03	·95	118·28	37 7 6	3·76	3·17
Chagai	...	9·75	...	9·75	83 3 3	...	...
TOTAL .	104·565	398·91	4·90	508·375	56 15 10	12·41	...

The expenditure on guard and maintenance was Rs. 63,378-6-0 against Rs. 45,012-0-5, the cost per head being Rs. 124-10-8 against Rs. 93-9-11 in the previous year. The establishment charges per head amounted to Rs. 31-0-7 against Rs. 28-4-0 in 1918, and the charges for dieting to Rs. *56-15-10* against Rs. 41-13-11.

One convicted and 3 undertrial prisoners escaped from the following jails :—

Quetta, covicted	1
Sibi, undertrial	2
Fort Sandeman under trial	1

one prisoner from Quetta and one from Sibi were re-captured.

The health of the prisoners was good.

APPENDIX XIV.

EXCISE.

Administration.—Owing to the continued 'high' prices of Java molasses and other ingredients, the issue price of country liquor from the distillery was further raised by about a rupee per gallon with effect from the 1st April 1919 as shown below : —

		Issues from the bonded warehouse at Jhatpat.		Issues from the Quetta Distillery.	
		Old rates. Per gallon.	New rates. Per gallon.	Old rates. Per gallon.	New rates. Per gallon.
10° U. P.	Plain . . .	1 12 6	2 12 6	1 12 3	2 11 6
	Flavoured . .	1 13 3	2 15 0	1 12 9	2 12 0
20° U. P.	Plain . . .	1 9 0	2 9 0	1 9 0	2 8 0
	Flavoured . .	1 9 2	2 9 6	1 9 2	2 8 6

2. *Fixed fee system.*—The right of retail sale of country spirit was put to auction as usual.

3. *Advisory Committee.*—Quetta is the only place in Baluchistan which enjoys the privilege of an Advisory Committee to which are referred questions connected with the reduction and location of shops, the hours of sale and other kindred matters. In other parts of the province the number and location of excise shops are, as usual, supervised by the local authorities who consult the Panchayats when any change is considered necessary.

Statistics.—The following statistics are attached :—

(1) Seven Imperial excise forms prescribed by the Government of India.

(2) Provincial forms A and B showing the wholesale and retail vend of foreign spirits and fermented liquor in Baluchistan.

(3) A statement showing the number of convictions for drunkenness.

(4) A statement of offences relating to cocaine.

Some columns of the Imperial tables relating to the consumption of foreign and fermented liquors could not be filled in owing to their being no provision in the Baluchistan excise rules for the control by means of passes of the import into Baluchistan of foreign liquors, whether manufactured inside or outside India. The information collected from traders and others has, however, been given in the Provincial forms A and B referred to above.

Number and location of shops for the sale of excisable articles.

The subjoined comparative table shows that there was no change in the number of shops licensed for retail vend of excisable articles :—

Description.	1918-19.	1919-20.
(1) Foreign and fermented liquor—		
(*a*) Off the premises	17	17
(*b*) On the premises	1	1
(*c*) Fermented liquors only on the premises	2	2
(2) Country spirits—		
(*a*) Distillery spirits	44*	45
(*b*) Out-still spirits	7	7
(3) Opium	41	41
(4) Drugs other than opium (Bhang, Charas and Ganja together)	48	48

Consumption of excisable articles.—The following table shows quantities of the various excisable articles consumed during the past two years :—

Description.	1918-19.	1919-20.
(1) Country liquor—		
(*a*) Distillery spirit (in London proof imperial gallons)	47,486	52,228
(*b*) Out-still spirit (in London proof imperial gallons)	2,392	1,759
Total	49,878	53,987
(2) Foreign liquor—		
(*a*) Wine in gallons	1,353½	1,777⅜
(*b*) Spirits in ,,	4,440$\frac{11}{12}$	8,697½
(*c*) Rum (imported)	144⅛	1,342½
(*d*) Rum (made in India)	321	443
Total	6,259⅜	12,260⅛
(3) Fermented liquor (Bear)—		
(*a*) Indian made (gallons)	237,348⅜	61,210½
(*b*) Imported (,,)	3,304¼	9,347$\frac{1}{12}$
Total	240,652$\frac{7}{12}$	70,557$\frac{7}{12}$
	Mds. Srs.	Mds. Srs.
(4) Opium (issued from Quetta Treasury)	24 14	20 35
(5) Bhang (in seers)	1,145	1,458
(6) Charas (in seers)	629	778
(7) Ganja (in seers)	5	6

* One new shop opened at Khanai.

The extraordinary increase in the consumption of foreign liquors is mainly due to the increase in the military garrisons in the agency and the larger export to Persia.

The heavy consumption of Indian-made beer during 1918-19 was due to presence of an exceptionally large number of troops in the province.

Excise Revenue.—The following table compares the excise revenue of the last 2 years :—

	1918-19.			1919-20.		
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
(*a*) Foreign spirits and foreign fermented liquors	8,600	0	0	13,334	0	0
(*b*) Vend fees on account of country spirits	70,199	2	8	1,39,051	0	0
(*c*) Still head duty on country spirits	3,01,882	1	0	3,32,390	12	0
(*d*) Rent of distillery	1,800	0	0	1,800	0	0
(*e*) Duty on Indian made beer	1,20,746	10	9	1,29,790	4	0
(*f*) Vend fee on account of opium and its preparations	20,265	0	0	36,632	0	0
(*g*) Sale price of opium not given in Imperial Form No. I	12,662	0	0	10,855	0	0
(*h*) Gain on opium	21,428	0	0	18,370	0	0
(*i*) Vend fees on account of hemp drugs including Sibi bonded warehouse dues	26,971	0	0	37,914	11	2
(*j*) Duty on hemp drugs	16,850	8	0	19,741	0	0
(*k*) Other items	128	2	0	156	8	0
Total	6,01,532	8	5	7,40,035	3	2

The chief increases fall under (*a*), (*b*), (*f*) and (*i*). As regards (*a*) a larger quantity of foreign liquors was, as stated above, consumed on account of increase in the military garrisons in the agency and larger export to Persia.

As regards (*b*), (*f*) and (*i*) higher bids were offered owing to the keen competition due to the presence of a large number of troops in the province.

Result of the new Abkari system.—The net financial result of the new Abkari system is shown below:—

Particulars.	Average of 3 years preceding the introduction of the new system.			1909-10.			1917-18.			1918-19.			1919-20.		
	Rs	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Receipts (excluding distillery rent).	1,15,811	9	11	1,07,467	5	8	2,85,321	1	3	3,72,081	3	8	4,71,441	12	0
Expenditure (excluding cost of new stills and improvements to the distillery buildings.)	960	4	1	5,191	14	8	12,515	15	8	19,691,	12	5	17,639	0	4
Net income	1,14,851	5	10	1,02,275	7	0	2,72,805	1	7	3,52,389	7	3	4,53,802	11	8

The number of cases of smuggling detected was as follows :—

	Cocaine.	Opium.	Charas.	Bhang.	Liqour.
Quetta-Pishin	1	1	4	1	5
Kalat	...	...	2	...	2
Loralai	...	...	1	...	...
Chagai	...	...	...	...	5
Total	1	1	7	1	12

The quantities of smuggled articles which were confiscated are given below :—

Article and place.	Quantity.			
	Seers.	Chhataks.	Tetlas.	Grains.
Cocaine (illegal possession) (place not known)	...	...	...	2
Opium from Kandahar	...	...	6¼	...
Opium, local	...	...	10	...
Charas from Kandahar	3	8	½	...
Charas from Mastung (Kalat State)	1	9	3	...
Charas from Kalat	...	4	4½	...
Charas from unknown place	15	1	...	...
Bhang, local	...	9	2½	...
Country liquor from Kalat	...	...	3 bottles	
Country liquor from Quetta	...	...	12 „	
Country liquor from Nushki	...	...	10½ „	
Country liquor from Pishin	...	...	12 „	
Whiskey from Quetta	...	...	3½ „	

Cases against licensees.—There were no cases against licensees.

IMPERIAL RETURN

Name of district.	Country spirits.						Country fermented liquors.				Malt liquors.			Wines and spirits (foreign liquors, other than beer, medicated wines and commercial spirits).		
	Duty on distillery spirits.	Fees from distilleries.	License fees for sale of distillery spirits.	Total receipts from distillery spirits.	Receipt from out-stills and other similar systems.	Total receipts from country spirits.	Tari-free-tax receipts.	Other receipts from tari (license fees, etc.).	Receipts from country fermented liquors, all kinds, other than tari and malt liquors.	Total receipts from fermented liquors, other than malt liquors.	Duty on beers manufactured in India.	License fees for sale of beer manufactured in India or elsewhere.	Total receipts from beer.	Duty on wines and spirits manufactured in India and excised at the tariff rate.	License fees for sale of foreign liquors generally, whether imported or manufactured in India.	Total of columns 15 and 16.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Quetta-Pishin	2,64,648 2 0	1,800	98,150 0 0	3,64,598 2 0	...	3,64,598 2 0	...	...	...	...	1,29,790 4 0	4,200	1,33,990 14 0	...	7,939	7,939
Sibi	39,558 0 0	...	18,230 0 0	57,788 0 0	...	57,788 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	540	540
Loralai	14,193 0 0	...	4,995 0 0	19,188 0 0	72	19,260 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154	154
Fort Sandeman.	2,059 14 0	...	676 0 0	2,735 14 0	8,328	11,063 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	151	151
Kalat	5,771 4 0	...	3,100 0 0	8,871 4 0	...	8,871 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chagai	6,160 8 0	...	5,500 0 0	11,660 8 0	...	11,660 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	350
Total	3,32,390 12 0	1,800	1,30,651 0 0	4,64,841 12 0	8,400	4,73,241 12 0	...	...	...	...	1,29,790 4 0	4,200	1,33,990 14 0	...	9,134	9,134
Total of previous year.	3,01,882 1 0	1,800	64,961 2 8	3,68,843 3 8	5,238	3,73,881 3 8	...	...	...	...	1,20,746 10 9	1,925	1,22,671 10 9	...	6,675	6,675

I.—REVENUE.

Total of columns 7, 11, 14 and 17.	Receipts from commercial spirits including medicated wines.	Opium.				Hemp drugs.						License fees for sale of cocaine and allied drugs.	Fines and forfeitures.	Miscellaneous.	Grand total.	Total charges as shown in Imperial Return II.	Net revenue in the year.
		Net gain on issues of excise opium.	License fees for sale of opium (wholesale and retail).	Duty on opium, other than excise opium.	Total receipts from opium.	Duty on ganja.	Duty on charas.	Duty on bhang.	Total duty on hemp drugs.	License fees (wholesale and retail) and warehouse dues.	Total receipts from hemp drugs.						
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Rs. a. p.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
5,06,528 0 0	...	7,942	25,630	...	33,572	...	...	...	...	21,260 0 0	21,260 0 0	...	...	...	5,61,360 0 0	23,665 11 10	5,37,694 4 2
58,326 0 0	...	2,970	5,000	...	7,970	...	18,061 0 0	1,680 0 0	19,741 0 0	9,600 0 0	13,644 0 0	...	...	4	79,946 0 0	3,774 13 4	76,170 2 8
19,424 0 0		880	1,500	...	2,380	23 4 10	...	...	...	2,306 11 2	2,330 0 0	...	...	...	24,124 0 0	...	24,124 0 0
11,214 14 0	...	968	592	...	1,560	...	...	...	...	1,008 0 0	1,008 0 0	...	...	...	13,782 14 0	...	13,782 14 0
8,871 4 0	...	5,610	820	...	6,430	...	...	...	...	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	...	106	...	16,407 4 0	...	16,407 4 0
120 0 8	...	...	3,090	...	3,090	...	...	...	...	2,740 0 0	2,740 0 0	...	46 8 0	...	17,887 0 0	...	17,887 0 0
6,04,476 4 8	...	18,370	36,632	...	55,002	23 4 10	18,061 0 0	1,680 0 0	19,741 0 0	37,914 11 2	41,982 0 0	...	152 8 0	4	7,13,567 2 0	27,440 9 2	6,86,065 8 10
5,03,227 14 5	...	21,428	20,265	...	41,693	98	15,202 2 0	1,460 6 0	16,850 8 0	26,971 0 0	43,821 8 0	...	127 2 0	1	5,88,870 8 5	20,619 12 11	5,68,260 11 8

IMPERIAL RETURN I-A.

Supplementary table showing the duty realised (a) *in other British Indian provinces on excisable articles exported to* ——, *and* (b) *in* —— *on excisable articles exported to other British Indian provinces.*

Description of excisable articles.	Amount of duty realized in other provinces of India on excisable articles exported to—.						Amount of duty realized in Baluchistan on excisable articles exported to other Indian provinces.					
	In—	In—	In—	In—	In—	Total.	To Sindh.	To—	To—	To—	To—	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	Rs.	*Rs. a. p.*
Quetta-Pishin	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,005 15 0	...	...	...	...	34,005 15 0
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,005 15 0	...	...	...	...	34,005 15 0

IMPERIAL RETURN II.—EXPENDITURE.

Name of district.	Salaries and establishment.	Allowances.	Supplies and services.			Contingencies and special charges.	Refunds.	Total charges.
			Rewards.	Construction and repairs of buildings.	Other charges.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Quetta-Pishin	6,824 0 8	2,257 3 7	56 0 0	9,794 0 0	...	1,619 8 4	3,075	23,665 11 10
Sibi	1,819 15 9	1,767 2 3	...	7 8 10	...	180 2 6	...	3,774 13 4
Total	8,644 0 0	4,024 5 10	56 0 0	9,801 8 10	...	1,799 10 6	3,075	27,440 9 2
TOTAL OF PREVIOUS YEAR.	7,916 11 9	3,463 2 7	60 0 0	918 0 6	...	8,251 14 1	...	20,609 12 11

IMPERIAL RETURN III.—SHOPS AND LICENSES.

Name of district.	Manufacture of liquor—Number of				Number of wholesale licenses for sale of						Country liquors. Number of shops licensed for retail sale of								Foreign liquors. Retail licenses—Number for sale of								Number of shops licensed for retail sale of				Retail licenses—Number for sale of			
	Breweries.	Government distilleries.	Private distilleries.	Out-stills.	Country spirits.	Country fermented liquors.	Liquors other than Commercial spirits, imported or manufactured in India and excised at tariff rates.	Commercial spirits *i.e.*, rectified and denatured spirits and medicated wines.	Opium.	Hemp drugs.	Spirits under distillery system (permanent).	Spirits under distillery system (temporary).	Spirits under out-still system (permanent).	Spirits under out-still system (temporary).	Fermented tari.	Unfermented tari.	Other country fermented liquors (Pachwai, etc.). (Ordinary licenses.)	Other country fermented liquors. (Home-brewing licenses.)	Malt liquors only.	Foreign liquors to be consumed on premises and on and off premises.	Foreign liquors to be consumed off premises.	Liquors in hotels, restaurants, boarding houses and clubs and refreshment rooms and stalls other than railway refreshment rooms (excluding canteens).	Liquors in railway refreshment rooms, dâk bungalows, dining cars and steamers.	Liquors in temporary refreshment stalls (including other temporary licenses for foreign liquors).	Foreign liquors—all other special retail licenses, including canteen licenses.	Rectified spirit and medicated wines. (Druggists' permits.)	Denatured spirits.	Raw opium.	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	Opium and its preparations for medical purposes only. (Ordinary druggists' permits.)	Morphia. (Special druggists' permits.)	Hemp drugs for medical purposes only. (Druggists' permits.)	Cocaine. (Druggists' permits.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Quetta-Pishin	1	1	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	11	10	5	1	33	10	...	8	6	6	6	6	4	...	...	1
Sibi	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	8	...	2	...	2	17	...	24	...	...	...	...	...
Loralai	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	5	5	5	5	...	...	...	...
Fort Sandeman	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	8	...	...	...	...
Kalat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...
Chagai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...
Total	1	1	...	1	2	...	9	...	...	8	43	2	1	6	...	...	...	...	2	11	17	5	16	33	13	...	11	41	16	48	24	4	...	...	1
Total of previous year.	1	1	...	1	2	...	10	...	...	8	44	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	2	10	17	4	14	29	6	...	13	41	16	48	48	4	...	...	1

IMPERIAL RETURN IV.—CONSUMPTION.

Name of district.	COUNTRY SPIRITS. Issues in Imperial gallons. At strength of 10 U. P.	At strength of 20 U. P.	At strength of 15 U. P.	Equivalent at London proof of the total of columns 2, 3 and 4.	Rates of duty.	FOREIGN LIQUORS OTHER THAN COMMERCIAL SPIRITS. Imported liquors. Spirits in Imperial gallons, London proof.	Wines in Imperial gallons.	Malt liquors in Imperial gallons.	Liquors manufactured in India paying duty at tariff rates. Spirits in Imperial gallons, London proof.	Malt liquors in Imperial gallons.	COMMERCIAL SPIRITS. Rectified spirits in Imperial gallons.	Denatured spirits in Imperial gallons.	Medicated wines in Imperial gallons.	OPIUM AND OTHER DRUGS. Issues in seers of excise opium.	Retail sales, in seers, of other opium (*e.g.*, Punjab grown, Punjab Hill States, Afghan and Malwa.)	Wholesale price of opium to retail vendors.	Average retail price of opium.	Retail sales of morphia in lbs. oz. grs.	Retail sales, in seers, of charas.	Retail sales, in seers, of ganja.	Retail sales, in seers, of bhang and its preparations.	Retail sales of cocaine in lbs. oz. and grs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
																		Oz.grs.				Grains.
Quetta-Pishin	38,864	5,820	...	39,621·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	503	...	308	...	35	120	15 94	351⅛	6$\frac{20}{80}$	411$\frac{15}{80}$	235
Sibi	7,633	920	...	7,605·7	...	1,419	144	3,561	146	1,220	...	20	...	135	...	35	100	...	174	...	823	...
Loralai	2,688	130	91⅛	2,600·51	...	196⅛	10½	280	...	...	...	6½	...	50	...	35	100 per seer	...	S. C. T. 138 9 0	...	S. C. T. 79 1 3	...
Fort Sandeman	398	10	1,978	2,047·5	...	...	82½	...	...	...	...	...	...	seers 34	seers 30	35	80	...	55$\frac{31}{100}$	...	27$\frac{31}{80}$	...
Kalat	1,130	...	...	1,017	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	seers. 267¾	...	35	...	½ a seer	seers 14	...	seers 5¼	...
Chagai	1,208	10	...	1,095·2	...	G. B. 1,263 ½	G. B. 78 3	G. B. 1,598 2½	...	127 3	..	...	...	S. C. T. 40 15 4	...	per seer. 35	per seer 120	...	S. C. T. 44 10 2½	...	S. C. T. 112 8 2½	...
Total	51,921	6,890	2,069⅛	53,987·51	...	2,878⅝	315⅙	5,439 2½	146	1,347½	...	529½	...	835 11 4	30	210	520	31—94	778 0 3	6¼	1,458 7 1½	235
TOTAL OF PREVIOUS YEAR.	46,020	7,585	2,815⅛	49,878·88	...	1,477¼	407	2,393¾	81	1,859⅓	50	1,161	...	974¼	¼	35	80 to 120	420 grains	629$\frac{27}{80}$	5$\frac{7}{80}$	1,145$\frac{3}{20}$	...

Rates of still-head duty per proof gallon are the following :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
(*a*) For consumption in the Quetta town	6	14	0
(*b*) For consumption in the Nasirabad and Railway Sub-Divisions	4	6	0
(*c*) For consumption in all other areas	5	10	0
(*d*) For consumption by special permit-holders . . .	7	8	0
(*e*) For consumption by the Indian Regiments . . .	4	9	9

IMPERIAL RETURN IV-A.

Imports and exports of excisable articles of different descriptions from and to other British Indian provinces (a) *on payment of duty and* (b) *in bond.*

Description of excisable articles.	IMPORTS.						EXPORTS.					
	Duty-paid.			In bond.			Duty paid.			In bond.		
	From—	From—	Total.	From Sind.	From Punjab.	Total.	To—	To—	Total.		To—	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Beer	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,20,910	...	...	...	...	1,20,910
Bhang	...	...	...	M. s. ch. 67 9 8	...	M. s. ch. 67 9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charas	...	...	...	...	M. s. ch. 34 25 13¾	M. s. ch. 34 25 13¾	...	...	...	...	...	

Name of District.	Area in square miles.			Population (in thousands).			Number of square miles per shop.						Number of shops per 100,000				
		Out-still system.	Distillery system.		Out-still system.	Distillery system.	Country spirit.			Opium.		Hemp drugs.	Country spirit.			Opium.	
							Out-still area.	Distillery area.					Out-still area.	Distillery area.			
1	2	3		4	5		6	7		8		9	10	11		12	
		Urban.	Rural.		Urban.	Rural.		Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.		Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.
Quetta-Pishin	...	19·5	5,200·5	...	33,922	93,726	...	3·9	1,040·1	19·5	1,040·1	19·5	1,040·1	...	15	5	3	5
Sibi	...	...	3,925	...	...	81,483	...	...	157	...	231	...	164	...	...	3	...	21
Loralai	2,181	...	5,344	20,714	...	60,055	2,181	...	1,336	...	1,505	...	1,505	5	...	7	...	6
Fort Sandeman	6,158	38	57	40,186	30	180	1,076	19	28	12	39	12	39	15	...	6	...	11
Kalat	...	...	353	...	...	2,096	...	...	118	...	118	...	118	...	...	143	...	143
Chagai	...	...	19,622	...	...	16,344	...	...	19,622	...	9,811	...	9,811	...	...	6	...	12
Total	8,639	57·5	34,501·5	60,900	33,952	2,54,824	3,257	22·9	22,301·1	31·5	12,794·1	31·5	12,727·1	20	15	197	3	198
Total of previous year	8,639	19·5	38,301·5	60,900	33,922	2,84,824	1,234	3·9	982·09	19·5	1,094·3	19·5	911·94	11	15	13	3	14

RETURN V.

OF POPULATION.		CONSUMPTION PER 100 OF THE POPULATION IN GALLONS OR SEERS (TO TWO PLACES OF DECIMALS.)			AVERAGE TAXATION PER PROOF GALLON OR SEER IN RUPEES. (TO TWO PLACES OF DECIMALS).									Average total Excise revenue per head of population (*vide* column 33 of Imperial Return 1.)
Hemp drugs.		Country spirit (distillery area).	Opium.	Hemp drugs.	Country spirit (distillery areas).			Opium.			Hemp drugs.			
					Duty.	Vend fees.	Total.	Duty including gain on sale proceeds.	Vend fees.	Total.	Duty.	Vend fees.	Total.	
13		14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Urban.	Rural.													
3	5	35	24	·60	6·68	2·48	9·16	35	83,21	118·21	...	27·65	27·65	Rs. A. P. 4 6 4
...	29	gallons. 10·38	seers ·12	seer. 1·21	per gallon 5·20	2·40	7·60	35	49·02	84·02	19	9·63	28·63	0 15 6
...	6	4·33	seers 0·06	seers 0·27	5·59	1·98	7·57	17	30	47	...	10·69	10·69	0 4 9
...	11	1·35	·04	·12	5·62	1·85	7·47	35	19·73	54·73	...	12·21	...	0 3 1
...	143	53·91	·61	·94	5·67	3·05	8·72	35	64·31	99,31	...	50·63	50·63	5 2 5
...	12	7·45	·25	·96	5·62	5·02	10·64	35	75·36	110 36	...	17·43	17·43	1 1 6
3	206	112·42	25 08	4·10	34·38	16·78	51·16	192	251·63	513·63	19	128·24	135·03	12 1 7
3	14	12·82	·30	·55	6·35	1·36	7·71	35	20·80	55·80	7·28	15·15	22·43	1 8 10

PROVINCIAL STATEMENT A.

Statistics of wholesale vend of spirits and fermented liquors in Baluchistan for 1919-20.

Name of District.	LICENSES FOR WHOLESALE VEND OF FOREIGN SPIRITS AND FERMENTED LIQUORS (INCLUDING RUM AND BEER MANUFACTURED IN INDIA.)													LICENSES FOR WHOLESALE VEND OF FERMENTED LIQUORS WHETHER MANUFACTURED IN INDIA OR IMPORTED.			Remarks.
	Quantity sold.													Quantity sold.			
		To licensed vendors.						To the public.									
		Imported.				Made in India.		Imported.				Made in India.					
	No. of licenses.	Wines.	Spirits other than rum.	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.	Wines.	Spirits other than rum.	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.	No. of licenses.	To licensed vendors.	To the public.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Quetta-Pishin	6	...	...	...	...	...	43,305	426	1,864	28	1,594	75	9,124	1	3,07,490	9,124	
Sibi	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Loralai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Zhob	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chagai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kalat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Baluchistan for 1919-20	8	...	...	...	...	...	43,305	426	1,864	28	1,594	75	9,124	1	3,07,490	9,124	
Total for preceding year	9	5	50	...	246½	...	364,164	111	500	17	301	32	84,376	1	4,40,491	...	

PROVINCIAL STATEMENT B.

Statement of retail vend and consumption of spirits and fermented liquors in Baluchistan in gallons during 1919-20.

PROVINCIAL

Statement of retail vend and consumption of spirits and

SPIRITS AND

Name of District.	Sold under shop licenses.													
	On fixed fees.							On fees determined by auc ion.						
		Imported.				Made in India.			Imported.				Made in India.	
	No. of licenses.	Wines.	Spirits other than rum.	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.	No. of licenses.	Wines.	Spirits other than rum.	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Quetta-Pishin	10	1,379	5,238	107	3,728	295	11,774	1	...	119	...	...	...	2,437
Sibi	3	131	1,280	4	2,968	146	1,127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loralai	1	10½ gallons.	196⅓	...	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zhob	1	76⅓	...	...	6	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...
Chagai	3	G. B. 69 1	G. B. 1,089 4½	G. B. 3 3	G. B. 1,402 4½	...	127 3	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalat	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baluchistan for 1919-20	18	G. B. 1,665 5	G. B. 7,804 ½	G. B. 114 3	G. B. 8,384 4½	441	G. B. 13,028 3	1	...	119	...	...	...	2,437
Total for preceding year	16	1,301½	3,946⅔	144½	2,445½	314	17,270⅓	1	...	74	...	...	...	1,885

STATEMENT B.

fermented liquors in Baluchistan in gallons during 1919-20.

FERMENTED LIQUORS.

Sold at Railway Refreshment rooms.							Sold under all sorts of licenses, *viz.*, Hotel, dâk bungalows, military canteen occasional bar licenses.							Fermented liquors only.		Remarks.
	Imported.				Made in India.			Imported.				Made in India.				
No. of licenses.	Wines.	Spirits other than rum.	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.	No. of licenses.	Wines.	Spirits other than rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Rum.	Beer.	No. of licenses.	Quantity sold.	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
1	8	33	...	251	2	232	46	81	384	1	976	...	45,420	2	1,435	
2	13	135	...	538	...	93	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	52 1/12	16 2/3	211 2/3	...	...	...	...	NOTE.—The Indian troops stationed in Baluchistan obtained 400 gallons of rum from Rosa U. P., during the year under report.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	...	50 4	...	155 4	...	...	1	9 2	119 1	...	40 0	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	21	G. B. 218 4	...	G. B. 914 4	2	325	59	G. B. 90 5	G. B. 555 4 1/2	G. B. 17 4	G. B. 1,227 4	...	45,420	2	1,435	
5	31	222	...	835	3	1,244	49	21	198 1/12	...	24	4	216,949	2	5,233	

C

Table showing convictions for drunkenness in the Quetta District in Baluchistan, during 1919-20 and 3 previous years.

Name of Municipality.	Population as per census of 1911.	1916-17.		1917-18.		1918-19.		1919-20.	
		No. of persons convicted for drunkenness.	Proportion to ten thousand of population.	No. of persons convicted for drunkenness.	Proportion to ten thousand of population.	No. of persons convicted for drunkenness.	Proportion to ten thousand of population.	No of persons convicted for drunkenness.	Proportion to ten thousand of population.
(I) Quetta	33,922	126	27	120	35	147	43	164	48
(a) Quetta Municipality and suburbs	17,021	112	66	104	61	128	75	140	82
(b) Quetta Cantonment. . .	16,901	14	8	16	9	19	11	24	14
(II) Quetta-Pishin District other than (1)	93,726	4	42	1	106	...	...	...	...
Sibi Municipality	6,597	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·51
Sibi District other than above . .	75,826	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lorarai	80,769	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zhob.	70,366	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chagai	16,344	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalat, Bolan Pass and Quetta-Nushki Railway District.	2,096	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement relating to cocaine offences for the year 1919-20.

District.	Illicit possession of cocaine.		Unlicensed sale of cocaine.		Smuggling of cocaine.		Remarks.
	No. arrested.	No. convicted.	No. arrested.	No. convicted.	No. arrested.	No. convicted.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Quetta-Pishin.	1	1	...	...	...	...	

APPENDIX XV.

Salt.

No change was made in the salt administration of the Province.

The revenue from local salt amounted to Rs. 815 against Rs. 727 in 1918-19. There is no direct expenditure under this head.

APPENDIX XVI.

VETERINARY.

Control.—Mr. J. G. Cattell, M.R., C.V.D., held the post of Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Sind, Baluchistan and Rajputana Circles from 1st April to 19th July 1919, and Mr. E. S. Farbrother from 20th July 1919 to the end of the year under report.

Contagious diseases.—The sub-joined table compares the seizures and deaths from contagious diseases:

Equines.

Name of disease.	1918-19.		1919-20.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Mange	...	...	22	...
Strangles	34	1	3	...
Glanders	10	10	...	...
Surra	1	1	...	...
Other Contagious diseases	1	1	...	...
TOTAL	46	13	25	...

Bovines.

Name of disease.	1918-19.		1919-20.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Rinderpest	45	37	1,905	1,237
Foot and mouth disease	2,197	293	1,232	83
Haemorrhagic Septicaemia	Not specified.	16	...	...
Black quarter	160	160	119	119
Other contagious diseases	400	300	...	...
TOTAL	2,802	806	3,256	1,439

Others.

Name of disease.	1918-19.		1919-20.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Drob (vil)	...	...	15	...
Anthrax	533	533	100	100
Scab	2,203	1,036	*1,595	665
Wireworm	367	253	255	99
Pleuro Pneumonia contagiosa	1,512	800	...	...
Foot and mouth disease	1,636	95	1,069	390
Rinderpest	...	...	8	6
Sheep pox	...	...	719	550
Liver flukes	...	...	164	24
Other contagious diseases	2,924	2,906	15	4
TOTAL	9,175	5,623	3,940	1,838

* (1,820 dippings for treatment of Scab were carried out in Quetta-Pishin, Sibi and Loralai Districts.)

Preventive inoculation.—Two thousand eight hundred and seven bovines were inoculated against rinderpest and one hundred cattle were vaccinated with black quarter vaccine. 590 uninoculated and 23 inoculated animals died of rinderpest.

Tours and inspection.—Mr. Cattell was on tour in Baluchistan for 19 days. He inspected the Veterinary dispensary and visited slaughter houses and stallion stands at Quetta. He also visited several stables in Quetta town and visited several villages in the Quetta-Pishin District where disease had existed.

Mr. Farbrother toured in Baluchistan for 28 days. He inspected the veterinary dispensaries at Quetta, Sibi and Loralai and personally attended a wide-spread outbreak of rinderpest in the Sibi and Loralai Districts. He inspected Tonga ponies on the Harnai-Loralai Road. He was a member of the judging committee at Sibi Horse Show and attended the meeting of the Board of Agriculture held at Pusa in December 1919. The Veterinary Assistants visited 269 villages and treated 3,179 animals for contagious and 355 for non-contagious diseases and castrated 7 animals.

Dispensaries.—Five veterinary dispensaries were working during the year. The sixth could not be opened for want of a veterinary assistant. The total number of cases treated at dispenraries during the year was 6,665 against 6,149 in the previous year. The new method of recording these cases shows that 5,698 animals were actually treated at the dispensaries while medicines were supplied for 535 animals which were not brought at the dispensaries for treatment.

Cattle shows.—The Sibi cattle show had to be abandoned this year owing to the prevalence of rinderpest and foot and month disease. The Quetta sheep and goat show was also not held.

Expenditure.—The cost of the department to the province during the year under report was Rs. 18,007-11-0 against Rs. 14,602 in the preceding year. The increase is chiefly due to a sum of Rs. 3,864-2-0 having been paid as a cost of sera, etc., supplied by the Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory. This expenditure does not include a sum of Rs. 1,669-9-1 spent on the tuition and training of veterinary students in the Civil Veterinary College at Lahore.

APPENDIX XVII.

Horse Breeding (Provincial).

1. *Demand for the services of pony stallions.*—Fourteen pony stallions were present in the Circle at the commencement of the year under report *i.e.*, 6 in Baluchistan and 8 in Sindh, and the following were received during the year—

(1) "Pearl King" (Arab) . . .	Purchased through Army Remount Department for Kalat State.
(2) "New castle" (Arab) . . .	Purchased through Army Remount Department for Upper Sind Frontier.
(3) "Black Hussar" (Arab) . .	Purchased through Army Remount Department for Sukkar District Board.
(4) "Mars" (Marwari) . . .	Purchased by Collector, Sukkar, from Army Remount Department.

The following stallions died or were destroyed during the year under report—

(1) "Kilkenny" (Kathiawari) . .	Destroyed (Dourine).
(2) "Plassey" (Arab) . . .	Died of colic.

Thus the total number of pony stallions in the Circle at the close of the year under report was 16—

i. e. Baluchistan—

Quetta-Pishin	2	
Kalat	2	
Sibi	1	
Total	5	

Sindh—

Upper Sindh Frontier	4	
Sukkar	5	one since died.
Larkana	2	
Total	11	

Nine-hundred thirty-six mares were covered by these stallions during the year under report as against 617 the previous year, an increase of 319 coverings,

The average numbers of mares covered per stallion was 72 as against 44·97 last year, an increase of 27·93 per stallion.

An abstract statement showing the number of mares covered by each stallion is attached to the report.

2. *Stallions.*—During the year under report pony stallion "Kilkenny" (Kathiawari) the property of the Quetta-Pishin District Board, was destroyed as he had contracted Dourine as reported in last year's report, and pony stallion "Plassey" (Arab) the property of Sibi District died of colic.

The four new pony stallions received were all of good stamp, but it is to be regretted that one of them was a grey against which colour Baluchistan Breeders have a very strong prejudice.

Funds have been provided for three more pony stallions for Baluchistan and it is hoped to obtain these during the next few months.

3. *Foaling results.*—936 mares were covered by pony stallions during the year under report against 617 the previous year, from these 617, 194 foals were born, 328 mares did not hold and the result of the remaining 95 is unknown.

4. *Fairs and shows.*—The Pishin provincial show was not held during the year under report owing to the Afghan War.

5. *Establishment.*—Veterinary establishment has been short during the year under report, and great thanks are due to the Civil Veterinary Department for help given.

The provincial clerk sanctioned by the Local Governments of Baluchistan and Sindh during the year 1918-19 has been of the greatest assistance, and with the increase in the number of provincial pony stallions and consequent increase in the clerical work, it would have been impossible to have got the work done satisfactorily without him.

6. *General review.*—Considering the Afghan War and the set back it caused to horse-breeding in the Circle, the year under report has been good one. There are signs that pony breeding is being taken up by classes of the people who have hitherto taken no interest in it, and there is no doubt that Zemindars are giving much more attention to the matter than formerly.

With the stallions recently purchased, and those shortly expected, the present year should be a very good one indeed for pony breeding.

Abstract statement showing the number of mares covered by District and Local Board pony stallions in the Baluchistan Circle Army Remount Department during the year 1919-20.

Name of pony stallion.	Breed.	Number of mares covered.			Total.
		Quetta-Pishin.	Kalat.	Sibi.	
Kilkenny	Kathiawari	...	...	...	...
Baluchistan	Arab	45	...	38	83
Mamoodia	Arab	40	...	22	62
Tehorlu	Arab	...	85	20	105
Kerchief	Kathiawari	...	...	53	53
Plassey	Arab	16	...	41	57
Total	.....	101	85	174	360

APPENDIX XVIII.

Horse Breeding.

Imperial Report.

1. *Officers.*—Major F. H. B. Passy was Superintendent of the Circle from 1st April 1919 to 28th February 1920, when he proceeded on eight months' combined leave, handing over to Captain R. G. Cavell who held the charge up to the end of the year.

Captain J. A. Power, R.A.V.C., was Veterinary Officer of Circle from 1st April 1919 until 6th September 1919 when he proceeded to England for demobilization. The circle was without a veterinary officer from 7th September 1919 until 31st March 1920.

Rissaldar Mohamed Ali Khan was Indian Officer of the Circle from 1st April 1919 until 16th January 1920 when he retired. He was succeeded by Rissaldar Major Rahman Khan, Bahadur, of 23rd Cavalry (Frontier Force), who was Indian officer of the Circle from 6th February until 31st March 1920.

2. *Establishment—Clerical.*—The Head Clerk for the year under report was Gela Ram.

Mohammed Sarwar Khan, second clerk, was detailed for duty with the Assistant Director of Remounts, Baluchistan Force, from 14th May 1919 until 14th October 1919.

Veterinary.—Allah Bux Khan was Veterinary Inspector of the Circle for the year under report.

Mohammed Shah, Veterinary Assistant, was detailed for duty at the Advanced Base Remount Depot, Quetta, from 22nd May 1919 until 8th September 1919.

Inayat Ahmed, Veterinary Assistant, returned to this Circle from Fyzabad Remount Depot on 6th September 1919 and was detailed for duty at the Advanced Base Remount Depot, Quetta, on the same date. He returned for duty in the Circle on 12th November 1919, Merajuddin, Veterinary Assistant, was transferred to this Circle from the Saharanpur Remount Depot on 20th January 1920.

Shortage of Veterinary Assistants is a great draw back in this Circle. With Dourine so prevalent it is running considerable risk to leave a stable in charge of an unqualified man, and stands have therefore to be limited to the number of veterinary assistants available.

3. *Health of the establishment.*—The health of the establishment for the year under report has been good.

4. *Inspections and official visits.*—Brigadier-General C. F. Templer, C.M.G., C.I.E., Director-General of the Army Remount Department, visited the Circle on 3rd January 1920, and was present at the Jacobabad Horse Show.

5. *The demand for the services of stallions.*—The demand for the services of stallions during the year under report appears to have been good. There is a great demand for Marwari and Kathiawari stallions and the provision of several of these stallions would be very popular. No grey stallions should ever be sent to Baluchistan, as breeders have a very strong prejudice against them.

6. *Remounts purchased.*—The following Remounts of various classes were purchased in the Circle during the year under report :—

	Young stock.	Remounts.	Mules.
For Army Remount Department	9	...	1
„ Indian Cavalry	...	...	...
„ Police	...	34	...

7. *Fairs and shows.*—The Quetta show was not held owing to the Afghan War.

Sibi.—The number of animals present was 415 against 384 the previous year. The following purchases were made at this Fair:—

By Superintendent, Army Remount Department, for Government.	4 young stock horses. 1 „ „ mule.
By Sindh Mounted Police	16 Remounts.
By Baluchistan Police	1 Remount.

No Indian Cavalry Regiment was purchasing.

The fair was a success and the quality of the stock exhibited was good.

Western India Turf Club premiums.—18 Western India Turf Club premiums were allotted to this Circle, of these only 17 were awarded, *i. e.*:—

10 at Jacobabad.

7 at Sibi.

These premiums are of great value in this Circle and breeders are showing a very marked tendency to retain their fillies.

8. *Diseases.*—Cases of Dourine, Surra, Glanders and Farcy, and Epizootic Lymphangitis occurred in the Circle, and necessary action was taken. Imperial donkey stallion "Mars" and Local Board pony stallion "Kilkenny" were destroyed for Dourine. The health of the other stallions was good.

9. *Touring.*—The Superintendent toured in the following Districts :—

In Baluchistan.—Quetta-Pishin, Kalat State, and Sibi.

In Sind.—The Upper Sind Frontier, Sukkur and Larkhana.

Collections of mares, and stallion stables were inspected.

10. *General Remarks.*—The Afghan War greatly hampered breeding operations during the year under report.

The Superintendent of the Circle (Major Passy) was appointed Assistant Director of Remounts to the Baluchistan Force and the extra work involved, prevented his full attention being given to the Circle.

There is great need of more veterinary assistants in the Circle, to enable new stands to be opened, and to replace old men who are due to go to pension shortly.

There are two private studs in the Circle, one belonging to His Highness the Khan of Kalat is situated at Mastung and the other, belonging to Dur Mohammad Khan Sahib, at Garhi Yasin (Sind). Both these studs are very well managed. That of His Highness the Khan of Kalat, is the larger and has about 20 mares. That of Dur Muhammed Khan Sahib has 10 branded mares and about the same number of pony mares.

The Young Stock at both these Studs are of good stamp and well cared for in every way. These Studs are a great asset to horse breeding in this Circle and it is hoped to induce one or two of the bigger Zamindars to start similar establishments in the near future.

11. *General Review.*—There were 385 branded mares on the register on the 31st March 1919. 80 were branded during the year and 7 were received from other Circles making a total of 472. 61 were struck off owing to death, transfers, sales, etc., and the balance on the 31st of March 1920 was 411. Covering certificates have greatly hampered breeding, these certificates do not appear at all suitable to this Circle. The object aimed at by their introduction is not generally understood by the Zemindars, and they look on them as an unnecessary restriction. Under the rules governing these certificates the Superintendent has to inspect every mare in the Circle and issue new certificates once a year, and no mare which has not been inspected can obtain the services of a stallion. It often happens that at the time the Superintendent is inspecting in a District several Zamindars owing to other business are unable to bring their mares in for inspection and thus do not get a certificate. These mares are then put to the village stallion to save their owners any further bother. I have recently put up proposals for the abolition of these certificates.

Breeding operations have been confined to the following Districts and Stables :—

Quetta-Pishin	Quetta. Pishin.	
Kalat State	Mastung.	
Sibi	Sibi.	
Upper Sind Frontier	Jakobabad. Kand Kot.	Local Board stallion.
Sukkur	Garhi Yasin. Ghotki. Pano Akil. Drakhan. Sultan Kote.	Local Board stallions.
Larkhana	Larkhana. Mehar.	Ditto.

The high price of all feeding stuffs has made the year a hard one for the small breeders and several of these have temporarily given up breeding and sold their mares, but it is hoped that they will again take it up when circumstances permit. It is hoped to open, several stables during the coming year which have been closed for some time, and to place stallions in one or two new Districts where there is a demand.

Abstract statement showing the number of mares covered by Imperial-Horse and Donkey Stallions in the Baluchistan Circle, Army Remount Department, during the year 1919-20.

District.	No. of mares covered by			Remarks.
	Horse stallion.	Donkey stallion.		
		(a)	(b)	
Quetta Pishin	51	11	97	(a) Poney mares.
Kalat	64	24	92	(b) Donkey mares.
Sibi	77	6	22	
Total Baluchistan	192	41	211	
Upper Sind Frontier	44	37	21	
Sukkur	22	17	14	
Larkana	...	103	1	
Total Sind	66	157	36	
Grand total	258	198	247	

APPENDIX XIX.

The following comparative statment showing the revenue and the share of expenditure debited to the Provincial account under the settlement, exhibits (*a*) the Standard figures adopted for the current settlement, (*b*) the sanctioned estimates for 1919-20, (*c*) the actuals (provisional) for 1919-20, (*d*) the actuals for 1918-19 and (*e*) variations between (*c*) and (d) :—

Receipts.

Major Heads.	Standard figures.	Sanctioned Estimates for 1919-20.	Actuals (Provisional) for 1919-20.	Actuals for 1918-19.	Variations between columns 4 and 5.	
					Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Civil Department.						
I.—Land Revenue	9,25,000	9,41,000	9,52,136	9,59,514	...	37,378
II.—Opium	6,000	10,000	10,855	12,662	...	1,807
III.—Salt	2,000	1,000	827	737	90	...
IV.—Stamps	87,000	96,000	1,30,164	1,08,837	21,327	...
V.—Excise	2,80,000	5,91,00	7,30,615	5,88,831	1,41,784	...
VIII.—Income Tax	20,000	34,000	35,352	35,919	...	567
IX.—Forest	22,000	22,000	17,937	25,107	...	7,170
X.—Registration	3,000	3,000	6,023	3,658	2,365	...
XVI-A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	24,000	42,000	49,935	41,071	8,864	...
XVI-B.—Law and Justice—Jails .	1,000	1,000	2,794	4,167	...	1,373
XVII.—Police	17,000	20,000	21,439	16,678	4,761	...
XIX.—Education	16,000	19,000	21,373	20,771	602	...
XX.—Medical	2,000	...	727	82	645	...
XX-A.—Agriculture . . .	...	4,000	10,148	2,762	7,386	...
XX-B.—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.	2,000	...	97	46	51	...
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation and compassionate allowances.	3,000	7,000	7,983	7,812	171	...
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing .	1,000	...	2,311	1,085	1,226	...
XXV.—Miscellaneous . . .	7,000	6,000	7,303	10,465	...	3,162
XXXI.—Civil Works . . .	8,000	8,000	5,065	8,236	...	3,171
TOTAL	14,26,000	18,05,000	19,83,084	18,48,410	1,89,272	54,628
Public Works Department.						
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation	71,000	92,000	3,569	57,296	...	53,727
XXXI.—Civil Works . . .	31,000	40,000	31,439	43,020	...	11,581
TOTAL .	1,02,000	1,32,000	35,008	1,00,316	...	65,308
Assignments.						
(1) Provincial to Imperial . .	—10,000	—30,000	—20,000	—30,000	...	...
(2) Imperial to Provincial .	...	11,000	13,856	10,993	...	...
TOTAL .	—10,000	—19,000	—16,144	—19,007	2,863	...
Total Receipts	15,18,000	19,18,000	20,01,948	19,29,749	1,92,135	1,19,936
Opening balance	10,69,000	10,69,000	11,33,718	9,58,749	...	...
GRAND TOTAL .	...	29,87,000	31,35,666	28,88,498	...	...

Expenditure.

Major Heads.	Standard figures.	Sanctioned Estimates for 1919-20.	Actuals (Provisional) for 1919-20.	Actuals for 1918-19.	Variations between columns 4 and 5.	
					Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Civil Department.						
1—Refunds and Drawbacks . .	5,000	3,000	10,704	2,178	8,526	...
2—Assignments and Compensations .	2,01,000	2,02,000	1,94,384	2,00,879	...	6,495
3—Land Revenue	2,33,000	2,49,000	2,59,131	2,32,182	26,949	...
4—Opium	...	...	245	237	8	...
5—Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...
6—Stamps	1,000	1,000	2,002	1,578	424	...
7—Excise	13,000	15,000	14,262	19,973	...	5,711
11—Forests	30,000	30,000	25,334	28,786	...	3,452
12—Registration	1,000	1,000	2,406	1,935	471	...
19-A—Law and Justice (Courts of Law).	21,000	28,000	27,408	27,773	...	365
19-B—Law and Justice—Jails . .	32,000	46,000	69,677	50,580	19,097	...
20—Police	6,85,000	7,08,000	7,51,635	6,87,931	63,704	...
22—Education	86,000	1,60,000	1,47,282	1,19,312	27,970	...
24-A—Medical	1,23,000	1,73,000	1,21,215	1,15,460	5,755	...
24-B—Sanitation	...	11,000	18,322	9,447	8,875	...
25—Political	19,48,000	26,20,000	27,20,490	25,37,108	1,83,382	...
26-A—Agriculture . . .	...	52,000	52,704	38,346	14,359	...
26-B—Scientific and Misscellaneous Departments.	33,000	34,000	34,635	16,315	18,320	...
29—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.	17,000	34,000	38,026	33,363	4,663	...
30—Stationery and Printing . .	11,000	3,000	2,822	1,397	1,425	...
32—Miscellaneous	29,000	90,000	84,176	9,267	74,909	...
45—Civil Works	1,30,000	2,18,000	1,42,648	1,20,218	22,430	...
.....	...	8,000	8,120	5,730	2,390	...
TOTAL .	35,99,000	46,86,000	47,27,628	42,59,995	4,83,656	16,023
Public Works Department.						
43—Minor Works and Navigation .	1,36,000	2,09,000	1,52,319	2,16,167	...	63,848
45—Civil Works	8,20,000	9,25,000	11,69,982	7,88,178	3,81,804	...
TOTAL .	9,56,000	11,34,000	13,22,301	10,04,345	3,81,804	63,848
Total Expenditure . . .	45,55,000	58,20,000	60,49,929	52,64,340	8,65,460	79,871
Provincial share	15,18,000	19,32,000	20,16,642	17,54,780	...	...
Closing Balance	...	10,55,000	11,19,024	11,33,718	...	...
GRAND TOTAL .	...	29,87,000	31,35,666	28,88,498	...	...

The only items which call for notice on the receipt side are :—

(1) The large rise of revenue under the head 'Excise.' This has been dealt with under the chapter dealing with the Excise Administration.

(2) A substantial increase under the head 'Stamps.' This is very largely due to the influx of population from down country.

(3) A decrease of Rs. 37,378 under 'Land Revenue'. This is very largely due to the failure of Kharif crops and deficient rainfall.

(4) A decrease of Rs. 53,727 under 'Navigation.' This decrease is not real, as the Accountant-General, Central Revenues, has not taken into account the book adjustments, which he has to make with the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services.

(5) A decrease of Rs. 11,581 under 'XXXI-Civil Works.' This is due to a large number of buildings having remained unoccupied during the year on account of the frontier disturbances.

The assignments for 1918-19 and 1919-20 are compared below :—

—	1918-19.	1919-20.
	Rs.	*Rs.*
(1) Transfer of charge on account of Khoidad Khel Chief's subsidy from Imperial to Provincial Revenues	400	400
(2) Remission of contributions from Local bodies following the decision of the Government of India to relieve them of certain charges	6,093	6,093
(3) For the improvement of pay and training of teachers	2,000	2,000
(4) For Primary education	2,500	2,500
(5) For making up the deficiency in Land Revenue which fell below Rs. 9,25,000 during the year under the terms of settlement	...	2,863
Total	10,993	13,856
Deduct :—		
Fixed assignment from Provincial Revenue to Imperial	30,000	30,000
	—19,000	—16,144

4. On the expenditure side the figures showing substantial variations are :—

3-Land Revenue—

(1) The increase of Rs. 26,949 under this head is due to the grant of Compensatory Local Allowance to subordinate establishments and temporary appointments and deputations sanctioned during the year.

20-Police—

(2) The increase of Rs. 63,704 is due to the increase in the strength of the Police Force and the grant of several concessions.

22-Education—

(3) The increase of Rs. 27,970 is due to the fact that the educational needs of the Province are growing.

25-Political—

(4) The expenses are steadily growing under this head, and with the developments on the Eastern Persian Frontier and the additional charges due to the war this is only to be expected.

43-Minor Works—

(5) The decrease of Rs. 63,848 under this head is due to the special expenditure incurred in the previous year on the remodelling of the Nari Canal.

45-Civil Works—

(6) Expenditure under this head is increasing as on account of financial stringency during the War, most of the buildings and roads in the Province have suffered to an unprecedented extent and it is very desireable to bring them to a proper state of repair at rates which are now very high.

5. As shown in the statement of Revenue and Expenditure the year opened with a balance of Rs. 11,33,718 and closed with a credit balance of Rs. 11,19,024. The latter figure is, however, provisional only and will be affected by book adjustments still remaining to be made by the Audit Department.

Imperial Revenue and Expenditure.

Heads of Revenue.	1918-19.	1919-20.		Heads of Expenditure.	1918-19.	1919-20.	
	Actuals.	Sanctioned Estimates.	Provisional actuals.		Actuals.	Sanctioned Estimates.	Provincial actuals.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
XII.—Interest . .	15,256	11,000	9,685	23—Ecclesiastical .	23,859	25,000	23,339
				25—Political . .	4,71,386	4,99,000	4,75,949
				27—Territorial and Political Pensions .	49,844	38,000	41,068
				28—Civil Furlough and absentee allowances .	935	...	2,103
				33—Famine Relief .	20,000	...	...
				45—Civil Works, Posts and Telegraphs .	5,973	15,000	11,605
				Share of expenditure on special Revenues (Civil and Public Works Department) transferred to Imperial . .	35,09,560	38,88,000	40,33,286
XII.—Receipts in aid of superannuation, etc. . . .	4,129	...	3,470				
Total . .	19,385	11,000	13,155	Total . .	40,81,557	44,65,000	45,87,350

APPENDIX XX.

Public Works Department.

I—Introductory.

1. The whole of the Public Works (inclusive of irrigation, throughout Baluchistan are under the control of the Commanding Royal Engineer, 4th (Quetta) Division, Military Works Services, who is also Secretary in the Public Works Department to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan.

All Civil and Military Works in the Province are carried out by the Military Works Services Agency except a few minor works in outlying Districts.

2. Colonel J. A. Dealy, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.E., held the charge of the office of the Secretary, Public Works Department in Baluchistan throughout the year.

II.—45-Civil Works—Imperial.

1. The original and additional grants allotted during the year by the Government of India, Public Works Department, and the Postmaster-General, Punjab, and North-West Frontier Circle, for outlay on the post and telegraph buildings in Baluchistan amounted to Rs. 12,879 and the actual expenditure against it, amounted to Rs. 13,580 as detailed below:—

	Grants.	Expenditure.
Minor Works	979	1,627
Repairs	9,305	9,365
Establishment	2,415	2,429
Tools and plant	180	159
Total	12,879	13,580

A revised estimate was passed by the Government of India for Rs. 14,000.

III.—45 Civil Works Special Revenues.

The original grant for outlay during the year was Rs. 9,25,000 but this was finally increased to Rs. 11,92,400 by additions to, and withdrawals from, the amount originally sanctioned. The following table shows the amounts of grants and expenditure :—

Departmental Heads.	Original Budget grant, 1919-20.	Final grant or revised estimate, 1919-20.	Probable outlay, 1919-20.	Actual outlay, 1918-19.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Original Works { Major Works	3,85,000	5,00,170	4,85,622	3,57,771
Original Works { Minor Works	1,30,000	1,21,230	97,330	
Repairs	2,40,000	3,40,200	3,50,338	2,84,859
Establishment	1,60,000	2,16,700	2,16,000	1,36,663
Tools and Plant	10,000	14,100	14,000	8,885
Suspense	...	...	...	...
Total	9,25,000	11,92,400	11,63,290	7,88,178
Add or *deduct* to agree with the amount passed by the Government of India	...	—3,06,400	...	...
Grand total	9,25,000	8,86,000	11,63,290	7,88,178

List of Works undertaken.

Civil Buildings Administration.

The following works were carried out during the year :—

(1) Constructing a Bungalow for Administrative Officers, Sibi.

(2) Constructing Political Circuit House, Sibi.

(3) Reroofing servants' quarters of Revenue Commissioner's Bungalow at Quetta.

(4) Constructing a central garage for Agency cars at Quetta.

Work on certain additions and alterations, to Political Agent's office at Loralai begun during the year was in progress at the close of the year.

Educational.

The work of constructing 5 new rooms for the Sandeman High School at Quetta in progress from the previous year was completed during the year, and the construction of family quarters for Assistant Head Master of Normal School at Quetta begun during the year was also completed.

The work on the construction of a Hindu Hostel for 25 boys in Sandeman High School at Quetta begun during the year remained in progress at the close of the year.

Police including Militia and Levies, etc.

The improvements to Lock-up at Chaman in progress from the previous year were completed during the year.

The works of constructing a combined Thana and Musafirkhana at Dhanasar. Constructing a fortified post at Shaighalu. Constructing a new Local Levy Lines at Fort Sandeman, and constructing Police ward, Compounders and Sweepers quarters at Loralai in progress from 1917-18 were completed during the year. Those of providing additional accommodation for the Police Lines in Loralai and Zhob Districts, in progress from 1917-18 making the post at Killa Saifulla defensible, in progress from the previous year and re-building walls of Police buildings at Main City Thana, Quetta, begun during the year remained in progress at the end of the year.

Medical.

The constructing of a new office and Dispensary at Hindubagh in progress from the previous year and work on certain additions to Administrative Block in Civil Hospital, Quetta, put in hand during the year were completed this year.

The re-building of the Civil Hospital at Kohlu in progress from 1917-18, Infectious Disease Ward at Fort Sandeman in progress from the previous year and Zanana Hospital commenced during the year remained in progress at the close of the year.

Jails.

The work of improving the Jail buildings at Pishin and Sibi in progress from the previous year and the work of constructing a new jail with certain additions and alterations to Thana buildings at Barkhan commenced during year, were in progress at the close of the year.

The provision of 5 bed wards and dispensary and certain other works in jail at Quetta put in hand during the year, were completed this year.

General.

The dismantling of buildings at stages on Nushki-Robat Trade Route, commenced during the year, was in progress at the end of the year.

Improvements of the Sibi-Nari Gorge in progress from the previous year were completed this year. Improvements of the Dera Ghazi Khan-Peshin and Kach-Ziarat (portion) roads, in progress from the previous year were in progress at the end of the year. Communications, Roads.

Those of the Smallan-Ziarat, Kach-Ziarat (portion) and Murgha-Musakhel Roads in progress from 1917-18, remained in progress at the end of the year.

Improvements of the Rakhni-Barkhan, Musakhel-Drug, Rakhni-Kingri, Peshin-Dera Ghazi Khan (portion) Kuchlak Khanai, a new Circular Road, Quetta, Kasi Sirki Roads and Cart Road from Loralai to Killa Saifulla, put in hand during the year remained in progress at the end of the year.

Metalling part of Dera Ghazi Khan-Peshin Road and improving portion of Sibi Nari Gorge Road, put in hand during the year were completed this year.

Accommodation for Travellers.

The work on constructing a Mehmankhana for Sardars and Rest-house for Civil Officials at Kohlu, commenced during the year was in progress at the end of the year.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

The improvements of the Sibi water supply and Siliza Irrigation Channel at Fort Sandeman in progress from 1917-18, remained in progress at the end of the year. Water supplies.

Works in charge of Civil Officers.

3. A sum of Rs. 73,232 was spent by the Civil Officers on original works and repairs costing under Rs. 2,500 each as detailed below from the funds provided in the Civil Department Budget of the Agency in addition to the sum of Rs. 11,63,290 mentioned in paragraph 1, part III, above :—

Name of Civil Officers.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Political Agent, Quetta-Peshin District	8,321	19,350	27,671
Ditto, Sibi District	16,095	9,031	25,126
Ditto, Loralai do	...	5,071	5,071
Ditto, Zhob do	4,703	4,438	9,141
Ditto, Kalat do	...	217	217
Ditto, Chagai do	...	3,786	3,786
Ditto, Mekran do	...	2,220	2,220
TOTAL	29,119	44,113	73,232

4. The receipts chiefly comprise rents of buildings. The amount realized was Rs. 31,437 against Rs. 42,442 for the previous year. The decrease is due to (i) several buildings having remained vacant for a portion of the year and some throughout the year and (ii) to recovery of rent at a percentage on the salaries of occupants in some cases. Revenue.

5. *Nil.* Famine Relief Works.

6. *Nil.* Experimental Water Borings.

7. *Nil.* Experimental Fruit Farms.

8. The following works of some importance were carried out during the year:— Contribution Works.

(1) Improving Mastung-Kalat Road.

(2) Carrying out sanitary improvements at Peshin.

(3) Re-roofing certain buildings in Segregation Camp at Hirok.

(4) Laying water pipe on Mastung road.

(5) Providing a pacca drain along part of Dobbs Road as far as flour mill in Peshin Bazar.

(6) Constructing platform for washing vegetables with a Pardah wall near market Sibi.

(7) Maintenance of Chaman Bazar drains, culverts wire fencing, etc.

(8) Maintenance of Quetta-Mastung Road mile 20-33 and junction to Mastung Road Bazar.

(9) Maintenance of Mastung-Kalat Road mile 32-45.

Items (1), (2) and (7) in progress from the previous year and items (3), (4), (8) and (9) begun during the year remained in progress at the end of the year. Items (5) and (6) were completed this year.

General.

9. The increased volume of wheeled traffic and the number of motor cars that are using the roads necessitate a considerably more liberal provision of funds for widening and improving the Roads. The recent disturbances have shown the urgent necessity for better communications and an extension of roads suitable for motor traffic.

IV.—43 Minor works and navigation.

The original grant for expenditure in India on 43 Minor Works and Navigation in this Agency was Rs. 2,09,000. This amount was reduced to Rs. 1,53,000 by withdrawals sanctioned during the year amounting to Rs. 56,000.

The distribution of the total Indian grant was :—

Capital Grant.

Name of project.	Works.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Suspense.	Total.
1 Ordinary Works of Irrigation and Navigation —					
Khushdil Khan Reservoir	5,900	1,500	...	...	7,400
Narnullah Reservoir	—1,000	...	—2,000	...	—3,000
Nari Canals	61,500	12,500	...	17,400	91,400
Surkhab	—14,000	600	...	...	—13,400
TOTAL WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.	52,400	14,600	—2,000	17,400	82,400
Works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept.					
Miscellaneous works	1,500	29,000	1,000	...	31,500
TOTAL CAPITAL GRANT	53,900	43,600	—1,000	17,400	1,13,900

Revenue grant.

Name of Canal.	Works.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Total.
Maintenance and repairs, Shebo Canal	4,000	4,300	...	8,300
Khushdil Khan Canal	6,600	7,500	1,500	15,600
Nar Nulla Canal	2,200	1,200	...	3,400
Nari Canal	5,200	6,500	100	11,800
TOTAL REVENUE WORKS	18,000	19,500	1,600	39,100
GRAND TOTAL GRANT	...	...	...	1,53,000

3. The Revenue realized during the year was :—

Sub-Head of Revenue.	Shebo Canals.	Khusdil Khan Canals.	Narnullah.	Nari Canal.	Miscellaneous Works No. C. & R.	Total.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Water rates	16,391	62,768	1,485	25,581	...	1,06,225
Navigation receipts	6	202	...	...	...	208
Rent of buildings	29	332	...	...	290	651
Fines	121	87	...	...	...	208
Miscellaneous	30	696	...	11	...	737
Water power	352	...	...	...	...	352
Miscellaneous receipts by sale of water	...	...	...	1,173	...	1,173
Receipts from plantations	...	...	144	...	...	144
TOTAL REVENUE	16,929	64,085	1,629	26,765	290	1,09,698

V.—Narrative Progress Reports of Irrigation Works.

Shebo Canal—

Quetta-Pishin District.

(1) During the year canals were maintained in working order. No new works were carried out on these canals.

(2) The canal remained dry from 1st May 1919 to 10th August 1919 and therefore very little kharif irrigation was done. About 1,200 acres of rabi were matured out of 1,452 acres irrigated. **Shebo Canal.**

(3) The outturn, this year, was generally poor owing to late sowings of the Rabi crops in 1918 due to Influenza opidemic.

(4) From 1st October 1918 to 31st January 1920 the canal supplies were used for sowing about 1,500 acres of Rabi crops and during February and March 1920 about 46,77 millions cubic feet of water was stored in Tank No. 4.

(5) The system was maintained in working order. The Tor Murgha Band has been considerably strengthened by flood silt and is now strong enough to withstand any floods. Outlet culvert at Khushdil Khan reservoir was extended by 50 feet; no other work of importance was done on this canal. **Khushdil Khan Canals.**

(6) The influenza epidemic was raging furiously all over the country during the months of September and October 1918 and this hampered the sowings of Rabi crops considerably.

(7) The year was one of unusual dryness owing to inadequacy of rainfall. The reservoir gauge on 1st April 1919 was 24·0=431,90 millions cubic feet capacity. The canal was closed on 3rd June 1919 after maturing 4,788 acres of Rabi crops. Kharif cultivation is discouraged on this canal.

The canal was opened again on 21st October 1919 for Rabi sowings of 1919 and about 5,000 acres were sown up to December 1919. The reservoir gauge fell to 11·95 on 28th December 1919 when the canal was closed. By winter floods the gauge rose to 21'-0 on 24th March 1920=313. 20 millions cubic feet in capacity. There is sufficient water to mature the Rabi crops.

(8) These bunds constructed during 1917-18 have been a success, the Nalas have silted up and the lands converted into Sailaba from Khushkaba. **Agricultural Bunds near Haikalzai.**

(9) The Government of India accepted the proposal of Local Government for the definite abandanment of Nar Nullah works and sanctioned the demolition of the entire Spin Karez Weir and under Sluices. **Nar Nullah.**

(10) In March 1920 about 12 millions cubic feet of water were stored in the Reservoir from floods in the Hanna Stream. This water is going to be brought into Cantonments to supplement the inadequate supplies there.

The Surkhab Reservoir Project was definitely abandoned with the sanction of the Government of India. An alternative proposal for the construction of a Feeder from the Surkhab river to supplement the storage in the Khushdil Khan Reservoir was approved. The work on this feeder has been suspended pending settlement of Zamindars' claims to the Surkhab River water. **Surkhab Reservoir.**

The bungalow and office building were dismantled and materials sold at advantage. The question of dismantling the rest of buildings is under consideration. They will be either sold outright if a good offer is received, or materials will be transferred to stock.

Nari Canal—

1. The weir and canal were maintained in good condition. Weir shutters were used throughout the year and there has been no damage to them during summer floods. A proposal is under contemplation to replace the weir shutters by overhead sluices gates. There is also a likelihood of some power being generated from canal falls. **Sibi District.**

2. Work on the distributaries was completed during the year and all the new channels came into operation. These 14 miles of new channels have now replaced nearly 40 miles of Zamindari channels. **Remodelling Nari Canal Distributaries.**

There are no rainfall registration station in the Sub-Division in charge of this Department.

The average discharge of the canal as compared with the previous year was as follows:—

Month.		Average daily discharge, in 1917-18.	Average daily discharge in cusecs 1918-19.	Remarks.
April	1919	44	83	
May	"	59	66	
June	"	35	78	
July	"	35	86	
August	"	63	86	
September	"	91	97	
October	"	59	102	
November	"	142	100	
December	"	100	112	
January	1920	83	111	
February	"	87	93	
March	"	87	89	
Total		...	1103	
Average		73·75	92	Cusecs.

The new distributaries came into operation this year and full supply discharges have not been run into the channels. The banks are now sufficiently strengthened and it is now expected that full supplies will be run during the present hot weather.

The mill at Gullu Shahr was leased during the year from 1st March 1920 at Rs. 14 per day.

About 50 local men were employed on these canals during the year.

Gharat Manadam. The bund stood the test of another year. There was at one time about 50 feet of water in the Reservoir, which has had the effect of considerably increasing the perennial stream which flows out under the bund.

From an engineering point of view the bund is unsound and it is proposed to hand the bund over free of charge to the Mana Valley Zamindars to maintain.

Zhob District. On account of disturbances on the Frontier no further investigations were made for the Kapip water supply and Tor Khulla scheme. The strainers received for Kapip water supply have been in the meantime stored.

The proposal for the installation of a Flour Mill at Killa Saifulla was dropped.

Weather and Corps. The rainfall was scanty during the year and the heavy winds damaged to some extent the Rabi crops.

VI.—Railways.

(*a*) *Bolan Sub-Division.*

1. Permanent way. (i) Sibi to Abigum has been improved greatly by the renewals from mile 167/4 to 170, 170/11-17 and 174/8-179/13.

The remaining portion of 75 lbs. should be changed for heavy rails as soon as convenient.

From Abigum to Kolpur. (ii) Line in a good condition except a certain amount of creep on the down line, due to heavy traffic.

(iii) From Spezund to Kolpur.—Fairly good.

Tunnels. 2. These are generally in good condition but one or two leak very slightly during heavy rains.

Flood and rains. 3. There have been no floods worth mentioning, this year owing to no heavy rains.

Bridges and Culverts. 4. Generally in good condition, although masonry work of some of them is cracked and cracks are being closely watched and the largest cracks have been grouted with cement.

Stations, Yards and Signals. 5. From Sibi to Kiridhor signals in general are in good condition.

Accidents. 6. There have been no serious accidents in this sub-division during the year under review.

Station building and Staff Quarters. 7. Generally in good condition.

Embankments. 8. Generally in good condition.

Catch Water drains and side drains. 9. Fairly good.

Watering arrangements. 10. Watering arrangements now good throughout the Sub-Division.

(*b*) *Quetta Sub-Division.*

Extending from Spezund (S. Z. D.) to Nushki (N. S. E.) and Spezund to Chaman (C. M. N.).

(*i*) *Spezund to Nushki.*

Permanent Way. (1) Permanent way is in fair condition but too light. The track is laid mostly with 60 lbs. F. F. steel rails on steel trough sleepers. A number of these sleepers are breaking in line specially between Kirdagab and Nushki owing to rush of traffic and running of "M" and "SP" class engines on the Section.

(2) All the curves of 10° will be shortly renewed with stronger B. H. steel rails. The major portion of the Section is not ballasted and line becomes shaky.

Tunnels. 2. The general condition of these is good.

Floods and rains. 3. Due to heavy rains this year, the line was breached in several places and dips silted. The line was washed away at mile 55/19 due to breach in bund of bridge No. 420 whose waterway is insufficient to take water during heavy rains. Its waterway requires to be lengthened and bund to be pitched. Some dips require bridges to avoid unnecessary expenditure and interruption to traffic. Heavy flood occurred at Dosi Dam and all pipe line was washed away and repaired.

Accidents. 4. There have been no serious accidents on the line during the year. There were four breaches on line due to heavy rains.

Bridges and Culverts. 5. Their general condition is good. A few bridges require extension, for which estimates have been submitted. All bridge girders require painting.

Stations, Yards and Signals. 6. Nushki station was converted from a terminal to a crossing station. A new purdah wall is provided to all new crossing stations, which are in good condition.

(ii) Spezund to Chaman.

1. The condition of the road is fair. Mostly the track consists of 75 lbs. F. F. rails on steel trough sleepers except for some miles which are laid with wooden sleepers. Creep appears between Gulistan and Chaman both up and down line due to heavy engines running on the Section. **1. Permanent Way.**

(2) Steel sleepers require to be changed for wooden ones. The rails in Khojak tunnel are hogged and require to be changed soon. A diversion was made at mile 288—16 on account of breach noted below.

2. Their general condition is good. Khojak Tunnel requires grouting which will be done after rainy season. **Tunnels.**

3. Due to heavy rains a breach occurred in bank at mile 288—16. The water way of the bridge is insufficient and requires to be lengthened. **Floods and rains.**

4. The above breach in the bank at mile 288—16 near Gulistan Station caused a serious accident, an ambulance train running into the breach. Minor accidents were also more than in the last year due to heavy rains such as damages to banks and bunds. **Accidents.**

5. As H. G. engines now run on the Section, the Bridge Department is changing and strengthening all girders by duplicating them. Old girders not being meant for H. G. engines are weak. 1-10 girder bridge No. 618-Q. at mile 286—15 near Gulistan subsided due to a flood. Sanction to estimate for rebuilding has been received and the work is now being taken in hand. Excepting these, general condition of bridges is good. **Bridges and Culverts.**

Four crossing stations were opened between Bostan and Chaman on account of Military rush and the same were closed. Three crossing stations were opened between Spezund and Bostan. Killa Abdullah station yard has been extended for Military demand. **Stations, Yards and Signals.**

7. The Quetta yard has been completely remodelled and several new siding have been provided. **Changes in Quetta yard.**

A new siding has been provided for Royal Engineer Park. Several additions and alterations have been made in Loco Shop, Quetta. Ash pits for broad end 2'-6" gauge have been built. A carriage washing floor has also been provided and several minor alterations done at Quetta. Signals are in good condition.

8. (1) As regards water, no trouble has been experienced in the whole sub-division. The present supply at Bostan is insufficient and so an estimate has been sanctioned to put up a 2" pipe line in Durra to improve it. **Watering arrangements**

(2) A reservoir is made at Nushki and water is also being taken from Kaisor river.

(3) The maximum discharge at Chaman is about 1 lakh gallons per day. Ordinary, it is about 82,000 gallons a day which is sufficient for present purposes, but will not be so during Military rush. Pipe line from lower springs being old requires renewing.

9. Discipline and working of the staff has been satisfactory. **General.**

(c) Shahrigh Sub-Division.

1. Permanent-Way.

(1) Kach Section.

(a) Rails. The rails 75lbs. F. F. 1887 type are in fairly good condition except on certain sharp curves namely "The corkscrew" mile 114—115 between Kach and Khanai, mile 103 between Mangi and Kach, and mile 92 between Dirgi and Mangi. These should be changed as soon as possible.

(b) These are steel sleepers of the old pattern a certain number have been replaced with the new pattern with keys and cotters at mile 102 and between Kach and Khanai. The remainder of bad sleepers should be renewed as soon as possible. **Sleepers.**

There are only 8 sleepers per 24 feet rail and a large number of the joint sleepers are cracked at the rail seat. Extra sleepers should be put in on the curves and the present joint sleepers which are cracked should be moved to the middle of the rail lengths. The six hold Fish plates should be cut down to facilitate placing of the extra sleepers.

The condition of the road is only fair mainly owing to these bad sleepers.

(ii). —From Shahrig to mile 39. 75lbs. F. F. rails an old pattern steel sleepers (1887 type) from mile 39 to mile 8—13 75 lb D. H. rails on D. and O. plates and from mile 8—13 to Sibi 75lbs. D. H. rails on C. I. chairs and Deodar and Jarrah (mixed) sleepers. Many of the curves on this section between Sunari and Babar Kach have been fitted with check rails and tract laid on wooden sleepers. **Shahrig Section.**

The rails generally are in fairly good condition except the 75 lbs. D. H. rails on D. and O. plates between Spintangi and Nari which are being rapidly worn. About 300 rails on curves between the above stations have been changed in 1919 but the rails on several curves still require renewing soon.

(b) Sleepers. The steel sleepers are in fairly good condition but as in Kach section joint sleepers are cracking at the rail seat.

The D. and O. plates are about 20 per cent. U. S. and require renewing as soon as plates are available. Owing to the creep different in the two rails the sleepers at the joints get slewed and crack. This again is due to a great extent to the six holed fish plates which should be cut down or replaced.

In many places where creep is abnormal and on curves wooden sleepers have been placed under the joints.

The wooden sleepers (Deodar, are in fairly good condition but the jurrah put in from 1907-11 are showing signs of decay and should be renewed.

A portion of straight and curve at mile 50 and mile 49—3 to 49—16 gives trouble due to steel sleepers in clay soil. These should be replaced by wooden sleepers.

The condition of the road is fair, the worst portion being that on the sharp curves and grades on the D. and O. plates.

(1) *Works.*

Bridges and culverts and Bunds.

Shahrig Section.

(*a*) Owing to floods several bridges were damaged. The outfalls of bridges Nos. 497, 485 were washed away but have been repaired. Bridge 484 was also washed but has been repaired.

Bridge No. 469 at mile 99—10 had a pier washed away by the flood, this has been rebuilt.

Bridge No. 449 P. at mile 95—13—14 (Mangi). The river changing its course washed away a portion of the embankment behind the Mangi abutment. A retaining wall is being built to remedy this.

The shoot drain on top of Mudgerget tunnel was damaged during the floods and this has been repaired.

At Kach station a retaining wall was built to protect the toe of the bank which was damaged by flood water.

Harnai Section.

One pier of bridge No. 285 P. at Nakus tilted badly after floods but the girders did not drop. The construction of a new pier is in progress.

At Harnai a turntable taken from Quetta has been erected.

At mile 52 between Harnai and Sunari the river cut in to the railway bank a retaining wall is being built to protect this.

The river changing its course during the floods cut into the bank at Sunari station. A new Bund above the station in bed of the river and repair to the bank are awaiting sanction.

Between Sunari and Spintangi two bunds were damaged and the railway bank scoured. One bund has been repaired and one extended and a new bund and repairs to existing bunds are awaiting sanction.

At mile 28 the bank behind abutment of Kuchali bridge was damaged in 1917. The abutment wall has been lengthened and a new bund in river bed above the bridge provided.

At the north end of the tunnel No. 2 at Babar Kach the retaining wall in front of the tunnel was damaged by flood and a large hole scoured in river bed just below tunnel. This scour hole has been filled with stone as a temporary measure but should be properly protected later.

At mile 21—19 above Babar Kach bridge the Railway Bank was cut into by flood. The existing abutment wall has been extended to protect this.

At Nari, a boiler, pump and tank have been erected near irrigation canal for filling water trains for Sukkar District.

The culverts on the Sub-Division which were previously cracked are being watched but show no signs of further development.

Watering arrangements.

(2) An increased supply has been arranged at Khanai through the Political Agent, which should cure the previous difficulties,

At Khost the supply is inadequate and the whole system is being rechecked.

During the winter owing to extreme cold the water columns at Kach Khanai cracked. Two were replaced by water columns out of use at closed stations, Dalujal and Kuchali and the remainder repaired.

The gravity supply at Harnai which has been out of use for some time needs overhauling.

Tunnels.

(3) Are in good condition. There was a small fall of rock in the Karez tunnel at Chupper Rift but no further signs of cracks are apparent.

Yard and Signals.

(4) In good condition.

Station building and quarters.

(5) In good condition. There are many disused buildings at Shahrigh repaired annually. Material from these is stolen by outsiders and it is proposed to dismantle the roofs and fittings of these buildings.

(6) Derailments. 21 mostly due to faulty setting of points. Accident.

Trains porting 1.

Men killed 3 sleeping on track.

Burst points 4.

Many minor accidents owing to animals straying on to the line and being either killed or injured.

(*B*) *Khanai-Hindubagh Railway.*

During the monsoon period of 1919, very heavy rain fell on the 23rd July on the Section Toraghborgi to Kanmehtarzai, *i. e.* over a section of 10 miles approximately.

The damage done to the Railway bank bridges and protection bunds was exceptionally severe between about mile 22½ to mile 24½ where several bridges were washed out and the bank swept away and although measures to restore communication with Hindubagh were taken immediately, further heavy downpours were received on the 28th, and 31st July which not only carried away what had been done in the way of repairs, but did further damage at points which had not previously been affected.

On the 31st July the whole section from Khanai to Hindubagh was affected, as heavy rain was received throughout, and the Railway bank and bridges were damaged more or less severely over the whole section.

Through communication to Hindubagh was restored on the 17th August 1919 after several bridges which had been burnt owing to enemy action had been rebuilt.

The Section between Hindubagh and the Chrome Mines suffered even more severely and the damages sustained by floods were exceptionally heavy and widespread, and the repairs to this strength took several months to complete.

On the 22nd July 1919 the railway station and staff quarters were attacked and burnt by the enemy as well as several bridges between Rahimgul and Hindubagh, the extent of the damage being estimated at between Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 40,000.

From 1st January to 31st December 1919, 14,025 tons of chrome ore were carried from Hindubagh to Khanai and transhipped into broad-gauge wagons for transport to Karachi.

VII—Plantation and Preservation of Trees.

In accordance with the instructions contained in the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture Resolution No. 21-34-14, dated 11th July 1905, this matter has received attention throughout the year and new trees have been planted.

VIII.—General Abstract of Road Communications in Baluchistan.

District.	A Metalled roads.	B Unmetalled roads.	C Serviceable fair weather and temporary roads.	D Birdle paths.	Grand total classes A, B, C and D.	Opened during the year under review.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Quetta Civil and Military Districts.	575·51	71·95	34·00	281·75	963·21	0·62
Loralai District	430.28	256·42	139·25	1316·25	2142·20	0·00
Total	975·79	328·37	173·25	1598·00	3105·41	0·62

Quetta ;
The 25th June 1920.

APPENDIX XXI.

Annual Report by the Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer in Baluchistan for the year 1919.

1. The year under report opened with 35 hospitals and dispensaries and closed with 34 having an actual decrease of one as the dispensary at Kacha, owing to the withdrawal of garrison from there was closed. The dispensary at Kohlu was reluctantly closed from 16th July 1919 as the temporary Sub-Assistant Surgeon holding charge of the dispensary there resigned his appointment and no other Sub-Assistant Surgeon was available to replace him. A new Railway dispensary at Spin Karez near Hunna was opened by the beginning of the year with a senior compounder in charge in order to distribute quinine and other medicines to the labourers who worked on the Quetta-Sor Railway construction. Number of Hospitals and Dispensaries opened and closed.

2. The Hon'ble Agent to the Governor-General's Camp dispensary was re-opened for about one month, *viz.* from 29th September to 21st October 1919.

3. A dispensary was opened at Ziarat during the Ziarat season and closed on 31st October.

Buildings.

4. In the Civil Hospital at Quetta, the following building and alterations were carried out :—

(1) Barnes ward for the reception of European patients was completed and opened in June.

(2) Construction of outhouses for the accommodation of Indian attendants for the ward was commenced.

(3) The work of additions and alterations to the Administrative block was in progress. This provides three additional rooms for the Civil Surgeon's Office and one for Laboratory.

(4) The work of converting old Police ward into store room for medicines and appliances was completed.

At Sibi a godown for the Civil Hospital was completed.

At Hindubagh the work of additions and alterations to the existing hospital building continued.

In the Plague Camp at Hirok the Buniah's shop and the shops of the Hindu and Mohammaden bakers, which were in a dilapidated condition, were re-roofed and improved.

Number of patients treated.

5. The total number of cases treated at dispensaries of all classes was 3,24,508 against 3,28,507 in the previous year or a decrease of 3,999.

Excluding the figures of private non-aided dispensaries which show 23,984 against 22,305 in the previous year there has been a decrease of 5,678 in the number of persons attending the dispensaries of the province. The decrease is due to the disturbance on account of the Afghan War. It seems that several dispensaries especially Fort Sandeman, Killa Saifulla, Hindubagh and Chaman, etc., were not attended by transfrontier patients for about three months.

The number of in-door patients was 7,277 showing an actual decrease of 647 as compared with the previous year.

The increase and decrease come under the undermentioned dispensaries :—

Name of Dispensary.	Increase.	Decrease.
Quetta	188	...
Pishin	...	33
Chaman	...	26
Gulistan	...	1
Sibi	13	...
Hurnai	...	102
Jhatpat	27	...
Kohlu	16	...
Ziarat	...	1
Loralai	49	...
Duki	42	...
Sinjawi	59	...
Barkhan	2	...
Musa Khel	...	36
Fort Sandeman	...	211
Killa Saifulla	...	46
Hindubagh	11	...
Military out posts	...	7
Kalat	...	7
Panjgur	19	...
Turbat (Kej)	...	5
Nushki	...	318
Kacha	...	71
Dalbandin	1	...
Lady Sandeman Zenana Dispensary, Quetta	...	13
McIvor Female Dispensary, Sibi	...	68
Female Dispensary, Fort Sandeman	...	140
Sharigh	84	...
Bostan	...	18
Shelabagh	29	...
Khost	...	...
Mach	22	...
Sheikhwasil	...	20
Quetta Police	...	75
TOTAL	562	1,209
Actual decrease	...	647

6. In the State Public, Local Fund and Private-aided dispensaries, the total of in-patients is shown to be 5,160 being a decrease of 669 as compared with the previous year. The death rate was 5·73 against 4·85 in the previous year.

Number of beds available for in-patients.

7. There were 509 beds available, *viz.*, 379 for men and 130 for women. In the year before 394 beds for men and 144 beds for women were available. It seems that a decrease of 15 beds for men and 14 beds for women have occurred for the following reasons :—

Eleven beds for males and 5 for females were reduced in the Sibi Civil and Railway Hospitals for over crowding, 6 beds for females which were available in the Female Hospital, Fort Sandeman, in the year before were not available on account of disturbance. A decrease of one bed for males and one for females is shown in the return of Sheikhwasil Railway Hospital. A decrease of 6 occurred owing to the closing of dispensary at Kacha. An increase of one bed for men has this year been shown in the Nushki Civil Dispensary Return. Out of the total beds (408 available in public dispensaries) 208 were occupied daily on the average. From the figures it appears that 51 per cent. of the beds provided were occupied constantly, an increase of 4·28 per cent. as compared with the previous year.

8. The principal diseases for which treatment was sought and a comparison of their incidence with that of previous year are shown below :—

Name of diseases.	1918.	1919.	Increase.	Decrease.
1. Malaria	82,112	73,369	...	8,743
2 Diseases of the eye	23,954	25,899	1,945	...
3 Diseases of the respiratory system	26,994	25,584	...	1,410
4 Dysentery and Diarrhœa	11,262	12,538	1,276	...
5 Diseases of digestive system	47,035	46,878	...	157
6 Ulcer	32,891	36,423	3,532	...
7 Other diseases of the skin	12,510	14,528	2,018	...
8 Rheumatic fever and Rheumatism	5,629	6,801	1,172	...
TOTAL	2,42,387	2,42,020	9,943	10,310
Net decrease	...	...	...	367

Cases of poisoning by opium and other drugs were 362 against 365 showing a decrease of 3 cases as compared with the previous year. Of the total such cases 253 occurred in Quetta town and district showing an increase of 78 cases as compared with the previous year.

Class and sexes of patients.

9. There has been an actual decrease of 22,828 adult patients. Principal increases and decreases are as follows :—

—	1918.	1919.	Increase.	Decrease.
Mohammaden adults, male	141,852	1,22,659	...	19,193
Mohammaden adults, female	26,857	23,648	...	3,209
European and Eurasians adults, male	1,491	1,631	140	...
European and Eurasians adults, female	569	510	...	59
Hindu adults, male	28,568	28,630	62	...
Hindu adults, female	6,472	5,376	...	1,096
Other classes adults, male	2,794.	3,237	443	...
Other classes adults, female	987	1,071	84	...
TOTAL	2,09,590	1,86,762	729	23,557
Net decrease	...	...	...	22,828

Surgical operations performed.

10. The surgical operations in the State, public, Local Fund and private-aided dispensaries number 6,242 against 6,316 as compared with the previous year. Of these 886 were performed on in-door patients, 5,356 on out-door patients.

Income and expenditure.

11. The total increase was Rs. 1,90,114 being an increase of Rs. 40,575, and the total expenditure was Rs. 1,80,679 being an increase of Rs. 40,000, as compared with the previous year.

The increase in the expenditure is noticed in following heads :—

	Rs.	
Salaries of Medical Officers	1,409	
Salaries of Nurses	1,912	
Europe medicines	3,376	
Bazar medicines	76	
Diets	471	
Buildings and repairs	5,988	
Investments	28,748	
Deduct decrease	41,980	
Salaries of inferior servants	221	
Miscellaneous charges	1,759	
		1,980
Net increase		40,000

The reason for the increase in salaries of Medical Officers is that Military Sub-Assistant Surgeons who reverted from Military duty to Civil appointments in the last quarter of the year drew their pay and allowances at the enhanced rate and also that a separate nurse sanctioned for the European ward was engaged.

The principal reason for the large increase in the Europe medicines is that a double supply of medical stores was obtained from the Government Medical Store Depôt, Bombay, for the Kohlu and Barkhan dispensaries, the medical stores of which were looted and destroyed in the Murree disturbance.

The small increase under Bazar medicines does not call for any explanation.

The increase in diet is attributable to the rise in the prices of stores of food-stuff.

For buildings and repairs a large sum was spent during the year under report owing to the construction, etc., of the buildings detailed in paragraph 4 of my report.

By the sale of old Dufferin Hospital buildings a large sum was received and invested in the purchase of war bonds, etc.

The decrease in salaries of inferior servants is due to closing the Kachs Civil Dispensary the staff of which was discharged.

The decrease in expenditure under the head "Miscellaneous charges" is due to the Dufferin Hospital at Quetta being only opened for the treatment of Maternity cases as owing to the absence of the Lady Doctor, it was in charge of a Matron during the year.

On account of the disturbances, there was a decrease in the expenditure of the Civil Hospital and Female Hospital at Fort Sandeman.

Infectious and contagious diseases.

12. Small-pox. During the year under report 164 cases of Small-pox came under treatment at the various dispensaries as noted below against 69 cases in the previous year:—

	Cases.
Quetta	85
Pishin	3
Hurnai	11
Jhatpat	1
Sibi	13
Nushki	1
Mach and Kolepur	9
Bostan	1
Khost	2
Ziarat	1
Duni	1
Barkhan	1
Hindubagh	10
Panjgur	1
Sinjawi	1
Kalat	18
Dufferin Hospital, Quetta	1
McIvor Female Dispensary, Sibi	4
TOTAL	164
Net increase	95

The disease appeared in sporadic form in the Quetta town in the end of May 1919 and continued till January 1920. Prompt measures were taken to enforce vaccination, re-vaccination and disinfection.

13. There were 242 cases of Cholera with 159 deaths during the year. The following list shows their distribution :— Cholera.

District.	Village.	Date of outbreak.	No. of cases.	No. of deaths.	Remarks.
Sibi	Shore Marphine Harnai	22nd June to 30th June.	25	21	
Loralai	Sinjawi	24th June	16	10	Spread from Hurnai.
	Loralai	June	11	4	Spread from Sinjawi.
Sibi	Birley (11 miles from Spintangi).	5th July	14	10	
Quetta	Quetta City	19th July	26	11	
Pishin	Villages	.....	91	61	
Kalat	Hirok Segregation Camp	6th August	1	1	
Mastung	Wali Khan	August	38	33	
Sibi	Sibi	.....	*1	1	* 1 European.
Kalat	Mach	12th August	1	1	
Sibi	Kurk	20th August	17	6	
Kalat	Sheikhwasil	August	1	1	
	Turbat (Kej)	...	1	...	
			243	160	

There appears to have been four areas in which the diseases assumed on epidemic form.

The first epidemic started on the 22nd June in the village near Hurnai and spread from there to Harnai, Sinjawi, Loralai and Birley, a village near Spintangi. The second epidemic occurred at the end of July in Quetta City and the surrounding villages. It was traced to a boy who had just arrived from Bombay *via* Sind. On the day of his arrival in Quetta, he developed the disease. The third epidemic occured in August at Wali Khan, a village in the Mastung District of Kalat. The fourth epidemic was towards the end of August in the village of Kurk near Sibi. Single cases also occurred at Hirok, Mach, Sheikhwasil and Turbat (Kej).

The disease was evidently introduced from Sind and the following precautions were taken to try and prevent it spreading into this province :—

1. All persons from Sind were detained in the Segregation Camp at Hirok and also the import of fresh vegetables and fruits, etc., from affected areas was stopped.

When Cholera broke out in Quetta, the following steps were taken to arrest the spread of the disease :—

1. Advising the people to be inocculated against the Cholera in the Quetta Civil Hospital where arrangement were made for the provision of Cholera vaccine.
2. Pamphlets in Urdu and English were distributed detailing prophylaxis and treatment.
3. The import and sale of melons, cucumbers, tare, etc., in Quetta market was stopped.
4. A temporary hospital consisting of 8 mat huts was erected near the present infectious hospital and was provided with necessary staff.
5. On the out-break of the disease in the surrounding villages the import of fruits and vegetables from those villages into Quetta were also stopped and the villagers were not allowed to come to Quetta.
6. A Military Sub-Assistant Surgeon was detailed under orders of the Deputy Director Medical Services, 4th (Quetta) Division, for Cholera duty in the villages, etc.
7. About 500 Marwari coolies, who were encamped on Barnes road near the head of Tazi Karez channel which passes through the town, were removed from the place and located below the city on Brewry Road.
8. The supply of drinking water in the city was increased by using Tazi Karez water for flushing drains.

14. There were no indigenous or imported cases of Plague during the year. Plague.

Malaria.

15. The total number of cases of Malaria fever during the year under report of the various dispensaries was 73,369 against 82,112 in the previous year showing a decrease of 8,743. The reason for the large decrease appears that the dispensaries at Quetta, Pishin, Gulistan, Hurnai, Fort Sandeman, Killa Saifulla, Hindubagh and Chaman were not attended by the transfrontier patients in as large numbers as in the previous year owing to the disturbances. At Quetta and other important stations special anti-malarial measures were taken as usual in the direction of preventing mosquitoes breeding.

Influenza.

16. This year Influenza was prevalent to some extent in very mild form at Dalbandin, Khost, Loralai, Mastung and Pishin and the following cases and deaths were reported :—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Dalbandin	26	6
Khost	27	18
Loralai	25	17

Vaccination.

17. The total number of persons vaccinated during the year was 15,092 against 14,101 in the previous year showing an increase of 991. Of the total 13,163 or 87·21 per cent. were recorded successful.

18. *Plague.*—The Segregation Camp was located, as usual at Hirok during the summer and at Sibi in the winter months. The total number of persons inspected was 1,83,688 being an increase of 42,924 over the previous year. Of these 1,59,976 were passed at once, 9,793 were passed after disinfection and 13,899 were detained under observation. Out of the persons detained in quarantine during the year, 2 deaths occurred due to—

Cholera	1
Diarrhœa	1

During the year under review the rules regarding quarantine were relaxed with effect from 10th February under orders of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General. Quarantine was held under abeyance except for such passengers arriving from districts showing seizures from plague of 100 or more and for those actually sick. Owing, however to an outbreak of Cholera last summer in the Punjab and the adjoining Province quarantine was reintroduced with effect from 27th July and all civil passengers arriving from India were with few exceptions, detained. This held good till 3rd October when orders were again given to relax the rules.

Appointment.

19. The appointment of Chief Medical Officer was held up to 30th April by Dr. H. T. Holland, C.M.S., and up to 23rd September by Lieutenant-Colonel H. Burden, I.M.S., who proceeded on leave and the duties were carried on by Dr. Gaster, C.M.S., until 6th November when he was relived by Major W. J. Powell, I.M.S., who did the work of Chief Medical Officer in addition to his Military duties.

General remarks.

20. As I only took over the duties of Chief Medical Officer on 1st May 1920, I can add no further information regarding the year 1919.

I would, however, endorse statements made in last year's Annual report as to the present unsatisfactory state of the Civil Medical Department in Baluchistan. Although 10 qualified Military Sub-Assistant Surgeons had been returned to Civil duty in this province there were on the 1st January 1920 still 12 unqualified subordinates in charge of dispensaries. Since then, however, others have been returned and others are shortly expected.

The equipment has been somewhat improved recently but much remains to be done. Proposals for the whole reorganisation and equipment of the Civil Medical Department in Baluchistan are being prepared and will be submitted shortly.

APPENDIX XXII.

BALUCHISTAN POLICE FOR THE YEAR 1919.

Strength and Cost.—The strength and cost of the Police are as follows :—

District.	1918.		1919.	
	Strength.	Cost.	Strength.	Cost.
		Rs.		*Rs.*
Quetta-Pishin including Nushki and Bolan	1,024	4,66,112	1025	5,09,017
Sibi	404		404	
Zhob and Loralai	604	2,05,780	604	2,18,587
TOTAL.	2,032	6,71,892	2,033	7,27,604

The increase in expenditure is due to the grant of compensatory local allowance to the Police, and to the increase sanctioned in the pay of Mr. F. M. A. Beaty, Superintendent of Police, Quetta-Pishin and Sibi.

Seventy-nine additional Police were employed at a cost of Rs. 14,487 against 63 Additional Police at a cost of Rs 13,576 in 1918 to furnish guards at the Plague Camp at Sibi and Hirok, the Khost Colliery, the Murree Brewery at Quetta-Nushki Extension Railway, Military Camp at Baleli and with the Railway Pay Clerks. Their cost with the exception of those employed

on the Nushki Extension Railway and Military Camp at Baleli was recovered from the departments concerned. The increase in cost is due to the strength of Nushki Extension Railway Police having been increased by 1 Head Constable and 14 Constables with effect from 1st October 1919.

Crimes and criminals.—The total number of cognizable cases of all kinds dealt with by the Police during the year was 2,675 against 2,657 during the previous year. The distribution of these cases by districts was as follows:—

District.	1918.	1919.
Loralai	420	261
Zhob	214	130
Chagai	115	52
Kalat	34	73
Quetta-Pishin	1,608	1,822
Sibi	266	337
TOTAL	2,657	2,675

Eliminatting 1,924 cases of Class VI petty offences of public nuisance the number of cognizable cases under classes I to V amounted to 751 against 557 in the previous year.

The analysis below shows the result of Police working during the year.

District.	Cases.			Persons.			Property.		
	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
							Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Quetta-Pishin	1,883	1,507	80·03	1,843	1,580	85·7	78,710	18,925	24·04
Sibi	349	233	66·8	336	277	82·4	40,161	8,276	20·6
Zhob and Loralai	391	351	89·8	406	372	91·62	2,658	1,955	73·55
Bolan	73	38	52·05	57	49	85·9	8,316	2,149	25·86
Chagai	52	26	50	51	34	66·6	8,161	7,390	90·55

Internal Economy.

The total number of admissions to Hospital was 1,370, against 1,247, showing an increase of 123 which is chiefly due to Influenza.

The percentage of resignations during the year under report was 9·5 against 723 in 1918. The causes of this increase in resignations are the high prices prevailing and the unattractive rates of pay proposals for the increase of which have recently received the sanction of the Government of India. Recruits for the Zhob and Loralai Police were obtained from the Punjab with great difficulty as in the previous year.

Twentyfive men were punished judicially and 99 departmentally during the year against 22 and 128 respectively in the previous year. The number of dismissals was 44 against 17 during the previous year.

Rewards.

Rewards aggregating Rs. 749 were awarded to 95 men of the force. M. Syed Hassan, Deputy Superintendent, Police, was awarded the King's Police Medal.

The percentage of Hindus and Mohammadans employed in the force during the year under report was 25·1 and 74·9 respectively.

Education.

Literate members constituted 14·2 per cent. of the force.

Shortage of Officers.

The post of Assistant Superintendent of Police, Quetta, remained vacant throughout the year.

Conduct and discipline.

The general conduct and discipline of the force have been satisfactory.

APPENDIX XXIII.

TAKAVI ADVANCES.

The following table shows the transactions on account of advances made to cultivator and agriculturists:—

Balance Outstanding on 1st April 1919.	Advances made during the year.	Total.	Recoveries.—		Remissions.		Balance outstanding on 31st March 1920.
			Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	
Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*R. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*R. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
2,93,619 8 1	76,960 0 0	3,70,579 8 1	76,043 11 4	8,845 5 11	1000 0 0	161 2 9	3,93,535 12 9

The sanctioned allotment for the year was Rs. 1,10,000.

The total advances actually made being Rs. 76,960, as compared with Rs. 1,16,340-10-0 in the previous year. The distribution of these advances during 1918-19 and 1919-20 over the various districts is shown below:

District.	Land Improvement Loans Act.		Agriculturists Loans Act.		Total.		Difference +Increase or −Decrease.
	1918-19.	1919-20.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1918-19.	1919-20.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Quetta-Pishin	19,400 0 0	7,150 0 0	2,230 0 0	960 0 0	21,630 0 0	8,110 0 0	−13,520 0 0
Sibi	33,910 0 0	7,610 0 0	14,690 10 0	29,825 0 0	48,600 10 0	37,435 0 0	−11,165 10 0
Loralai	2,200 0 0	300 0 0	5,920 0 0	8,950 0 0	8,120 0 0	9,250 0 0	+1,130 0 0
Zhob	6,850 0 0	700 0 0	9,550 0 0	13,495 0 0	16,400 0 0	14,195 0 0	−2,205 0 0
Chagai	4,300 0 0	.....	17,290 0 0	7,970 0 0	21,590 0 0	7,970 0 0	−13,620 0 0
Kalat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	66,660 0 0	15,760 0 0	49,680 10 0	61,200 0 0	1,16,340 10 0	76,960 0 0	−39,380 10 0

Of the total sum advanced during the year a sum of Rs. 3,240 was for special reasons granted free of interest. No famine was declared during this year and no advance was accordingly made for the purpose.

Remissions to the extent of Rs. 1,000 of capital and Rs. 161-12-9 on account of interest were granted in Zhob District.

The recovery of Rs. 29,819-5-9 principal and Rs. 1,916-8-7 interest were suspended and a sum of Rs. 18,557-3-3 principal and 2,312-14-4 interest were overdue at the end of the year.

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